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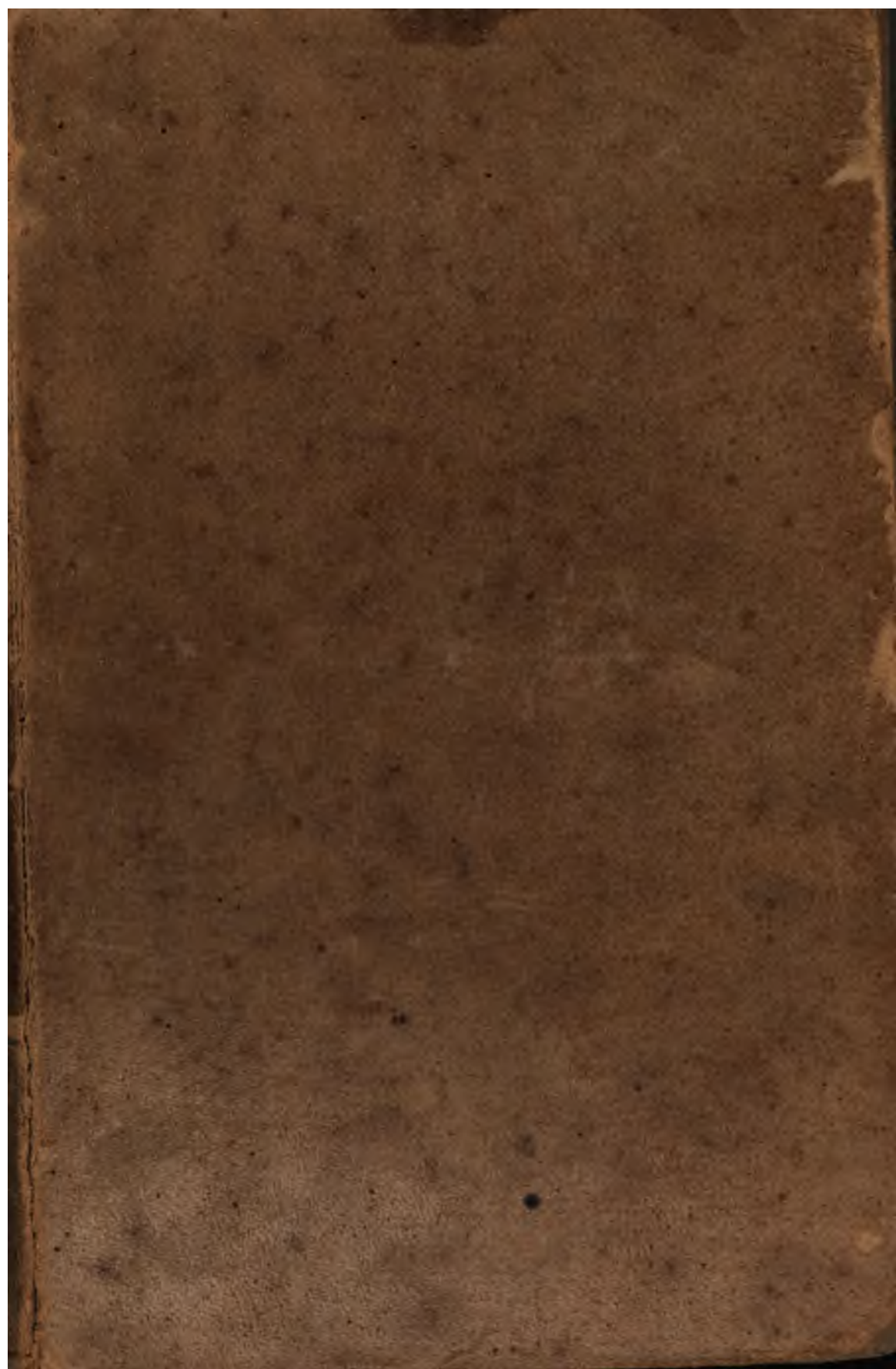
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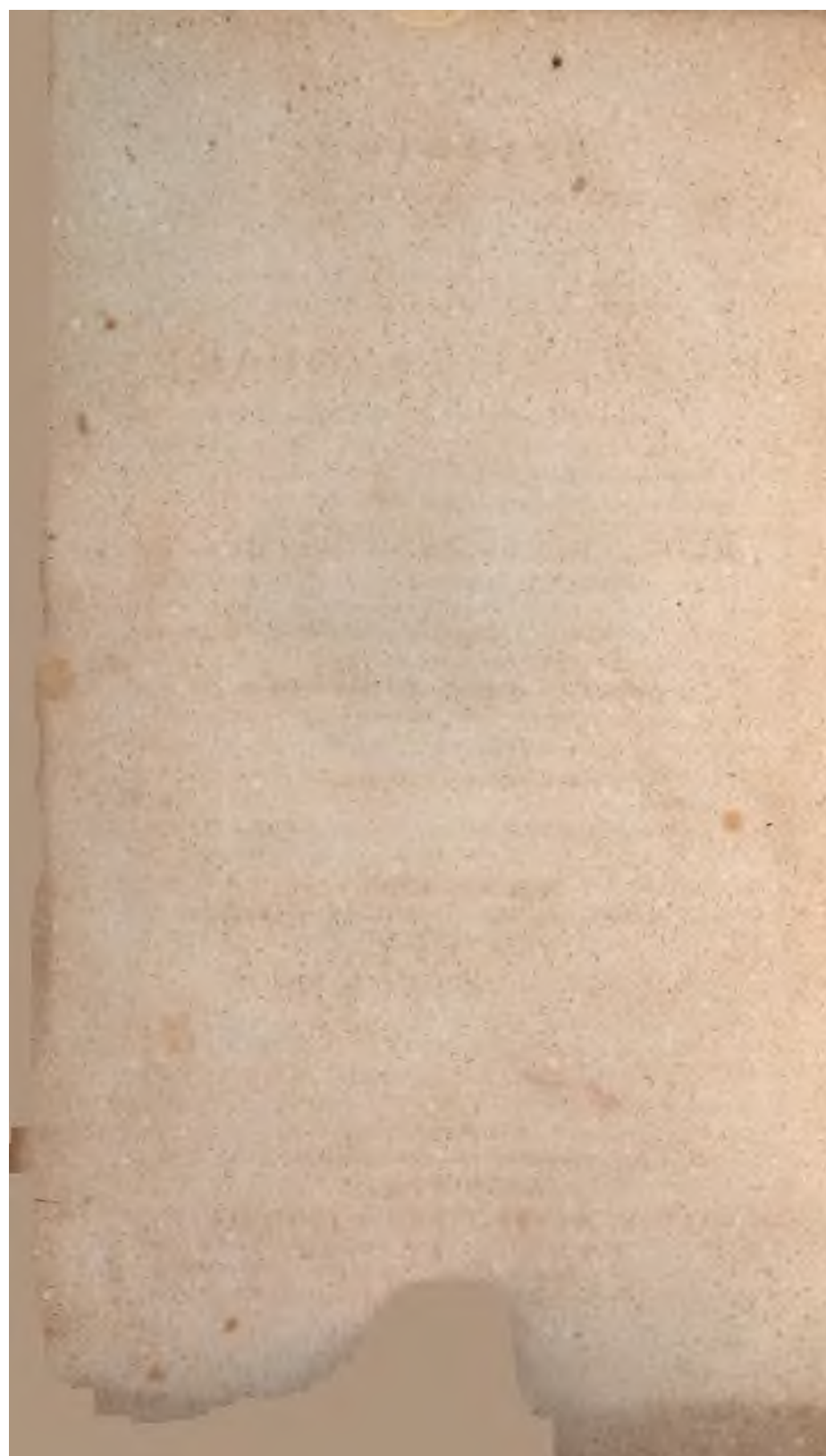


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MARE ISLAND. CALIF.

GRAMMAR
OF
THE GREEK LANGUAGE,

FOR THE USE OF
HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY
DR. RAPHAEL KÜHNER,
CONRECTOR OF THE LYCEUM, HANOVER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

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P R E F A C E.

RAPHAEL KÜHNER, the author of the following Grammar, was born at Gotha, in 1802. From 1812 to 1821, he studied at the celebrated gymnasium in his native city. Among his classical teachers were Döring, Rost and Wüstemann. From 1821 to 1824, he enjoyed, at the University of Göttingen, the instructions of Mitscherlich, Dissen and Ottfried Müller. While here, he prepared an essay on the philosophical writings of Cicero, which received a prize. Since 1824, he has been a teacher in the Lyceum at Hanover. The principal works from the pen of Dr. Kühner are the following :

1. Versuch einer neuen Anordnung der Griech. Syntax, mit Beispielen begleitet. 1829. "Attempt towards a new Arrangement of the Greek Syntax," etc.
2. M. Tull. Ciceronis Tusculan. Disputationum libri. 1829; ed. altera 1835.
3. Sämmtliche Anomalien des Griech. Verbs in Attisch. Dialecte, 1831. "Anomalies of the Greek Verb," etc.
4. Ausführliche Grammatik der Griech. Sprache, in 2 Theilen, 1834, 1835. "Copious Grammar of the Greek Language, in two Parts." The second Part of this grammar, containing the Syntax, translated by W. E. Jelf, of the University of Oxford, was published in 1842. The first portion is now in press. This work is, however, only in part a translation, Mr. Jelf being the author of the remarks on the Cases, the particle *αὖ*, the compound verbs, etc.
5. Schulgrammatik der Griech. Sprache, 1836; zweite durchaus verbesserte u. vermehrte Auflage, 1843. "School Grammar of the Greek Language, second edition, improved and enlarged." The present volume is a translation of this Grammar, from the sheets, furnished for this purpose by the author.
6. Elementargrammatik der Griech. Sprache. Dritte verbesserte u. verm. Aufl. 1842. "Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language." A translation of the *second* edition of this Gram-

mar, by John H. Millard, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been published in England. The Exercises, which are omitted in Mr. Millard's translation, will be retained in the translation of the *third* edition, which the editors of the present volume will prepare as early as practicable.

7. Xenophontis de Socrate Commentarii, 1841.
8. Elementargrammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, 1842. 2d Aufl. 1843.
9. Vorschule zur Erlernung der Lat. Sprache, 1842.
10. Schulgrammatik der Lat. Spr. nebst eingereihten Deutsch. Uebersetzungsaufgaben, 1842. "School Grammar of the Latin Language, with a Series of Exercises for Translation."

From the above statements, it will be seen, that Dr. Kühner has enjoyed the most favorable opportunities for preparing the work, a translation of which is now presented to the public. The names of his early instructors are among the most honored in classical philology. For thirty years, he has been a teacher in one of the principal German gymnasia, and has thus had ample facilities for testing in practice the principles which he has adopted in his Grammars. At the same time, he has pursued the study of the classical authors with the greatest diligence, in connection with the productions which his learned countrymen are constantly publishing on the different parts of Latin and Greek grammar. Of course, his works might be expected to combine the advantages of sound, scientific principles, and a skilful adaptation to practical use. The "School Grammar of the Greek Language," being his latest publication, contains the results of his most mature studies. Its chief excellences, it may be well, perhaps, briefly to indicate.

First, The grammar is based on a profound and accurate knowledge of the genius and principles of the Greek language. The author adopts substantially the views which are maintained by Becker, Grimm, Hupfeld and others, and which are fully unfolded in the German grammars of Becker. According to these views, the forms and changes of language are the result of established laws, and not of accident or arbitrary arrangement. Consequently, language may be subjected to scientific analysis and classification. The multitude of details may be embraced under a few comprehensive principles, and the whole may have somewhat of the completeness and spirit of a living, organic system. Dr. Kühner's grammar is not a collection of detached observations, or of rules which have no connection, except a numerical one. It is a natural

classification of the essential elements of the language, an orderly exhibition of its real phenomena. It is, at the same time, a truly practical grammar, fitted for its object, not by a theorist in his closet, but by an experienced instructor in his school.

Second, The author has adopted a clear and satisfactory arrangement of his materials. This can be seen by an examination of the table of contents. To those, indeed, who are familiar only with the common distribution of subjects in our Greek grammars, the arrangement of Dr. Kühner may appear somewhat obscure and complicated. A slight acquaintance, however, with the plan on which the Syntax, for example, is constructed, will show that he has followed the true and logical method. Abundant proofs of the justness of this remark may be seen in the exhibition of compound sentences. The particles are treated, not as isolated, independent words, but as a component and indissoluble part of discourse.

Third, Fulness and pertinence of illustration. The correctness of every principle advanced, especially in the Syntax, is vouched for by copious citations from the classics. If, in any case, a principle is stated in an abstract form, or if a degree of obscurity rests upon the enunciation of it, its meaning may be readily discovered by reference to the illustration. The paradigms contain much more complete exemplifications of conjugation and declension than are to be found in the grammars in common use in this country. In this connection, it may be stated, that Dr. Kühner has chosen a *pure* verb as the model of regular inflection. He can thus exhibit the stem unchanged, throughout the entire conjugation.

Fourth, The perfect analysis to which the forms of the language, especially of the verb, is subjected, may be mentioned as another excellence of the grammar. In learning a paradigm, in the manner which the author points out, the pupil first resolves the verb into its elements, and then reërranges these elementary parts into a complete form. In this method, and in no other, can he attain a mastery of this most difficult portion of the subject.

Fifth, Every part of the grammar is equally elaborated. The closing pages exhibit the same fulness and conscientious accuracy, which characterize the forms, or the first portions of the Syntax. No part can be justly charged with deficiency or with superfluous statement. The view of the Third Declension, the scientific list of Irregular Verbs, the Dialectic peculiarities, the observations on the Use and Position of the Article, on the Middle and Passive Verbs, and on the difference between the *usage* of the Participle

and Infinitive, may be referred to as specimens of careful observation and nice analysis.

The Appendix on Versification has been supplied by the translators, the grammar of Kühner containing nothing on that subject. The materials were drawn from a variety of sources. A more full view is less necessary, as a work on Metre, translated by Profs. Beck and Felton, is now in press. It was the intention of the translators to subjoin some remarks on the Pronunciation of Greek, and on the Accents, together with a short system of Prosody, but the fear of enlarging the volume too much led them to abandon the design.

Much pains have been taken in verifying the almost innumerable references to classical authors. The very few exceptions are those cases where the author made use of an edition of a classic not accessible to the translators. In this verification, the following editions of prose authors were used, viz. Kühner's edition of the *Memorabilia*; Weiske and Tauchnitz's editions of the other works of Xenophon; Schäfer and Tauchnitz's editions of Herodotus; Bekker and Tauchnitz's editions of Thucydides; Dobson's edition of the *Oratores Attici*; and Stallbaum's *Plato*. There are slight variations in numbering the lines of poetry in different editions, particularly in the tragedians.

The references to sections in the grammar itself, as well as those in the *Indexes*, have also been verified.

The small enclosed figures on the right of the section-marks, refer to the sections in the first edition of the grammar.

In conclusion, the translators would acknowledge with gratitude, the encouragement and aid which they have received from several gentlemen. Especial obligations are due to PROFESSOR FELTON of Harvard University, to whom a large portion of the manuscript, including the whole of the *Syntax*, was read. His accurate knowledge both of the Greek and German languages, and his experience as an instructor, enabled him to suggest many valuable corrections and improvements.

If the Grammar shall prove to be an acceptable present to the Public, much credit will be due to the enterprising publishers, who have spared no pains or expense in regard to the typography, and the entire external appearance of the volume.

Andover, June 1, 1844.

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ABBREVIATIONS.—Aesch. *Aeschylus*, Ag. *Agamemnon*, S. *Septem adv. Th.*—Ar. *Aristophanes*.—Dem. *Demosthenes*, Ol. *Olynth.*, Ph. *Philipp.*, Cor. *Corona*, Chers. *Chersones.*, Aph. *Aphobus*.—Eur. *Euripides*, M. *Medea*, C. *Cyclops*, H. *Hecuba*, O. *Orestes*, H. F. *Hercules Furens*, Hipp. *Hippolytus*.—Her. *Herodotus*.—Isae. *Isaeus*.—Lys. *Lysias*.—Pl. *Plato*, Cr. *Crito*, L. *Leges*, Th. *Theages*, Men. *Meno*, Soph. *Sophista*, Crat. *Cratylus*, Prot. *Protagoras*, Phil. *Philebus*, Rp. *Respublica*.—Soph. *Sophocles*, OC. *Oedipus Coloneus*, OR. *Oedipus Rex*, Ant. *Antigone*, Ph. *Philoctetes*, Aj. *Ajax*, El. *Electra*.—X. *Xenophon*, C. *Commentarii*, An. *Anabasis*, H. *Hellenica*, S. *Symposium*, R. Ath. *Respublica Atheniens.*, R. L. *Respubl. Lacedaem.*, O. *Oeconomicus*, Ag. *Agésilas*, R. Equ. *R. Equestris*.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

DIALECTS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

1. THE Greek language was divided into many different dialects, the most highly cultivated of which were the Æolic, Doric, Ionic and Attic. The Æolic prevailed in Boeotia, Thessaly and in the Æolian colonies in Asia Minor; the Doric, throughout the Peloponnesus, and in the Dorian colonies in Asia Minor, Italy and Sicily; the Ionic, in the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor; the Attic, in Attica.

2. The Æolic and Doric dialects are characterized by hardness and roughness, being the opposite of the Ionic, which is distinguished for delicacy and softness. The Attic dialect holds a beautiful medium between the two former and the Ionic, as it skilfully combines the soft and pleasant forms of the Ionic with the strong and full-toned forms of the Doric.

3. The Ionic dialect is divided into the Older and the Later Ionic. The Older Ionic is the language of Homer and of his school, although these poets were not satisfied with their own dialect merely, but knew how, in accordance with the true principles of art, to select, from all the dialects, those forms which corresponded to the nature of their poetry; and to employ—since the regular laws of versification had much influence in forming the language—a peculiar and definite poetic language, called the Epic or Homeric. This had a great effect on the language of all the Greek poets even to the latest times. We find the Later Ionic in the works of the historian Herodotus, born 484 B. C., and of Hippocrates, b. 460 B. C.

4. The Attic dialect is divided, in accordance with certain peculiarities, into the Older, the Middle, and the Later Attic. The Older is used by Thucydides, b. 472 B. C., the tragic poets, Æschylus, died 456 B. C., Sophocles, b. 497 B. C., d. 405 B. C., Euripides, b. 480 B. C., and the more ancient comic writers, e. g. Aristophanes, d. 390 B. C. The Middle Attic is used by Plato, b. 430 B. C., and Xenophon, b. 447 B. C. The Later Attic is employed by the orators, the later comic writers, and the prose authors in more recent times, who sought to preserve in their works the language of the earlier writers.

5. After the freedom of the Greeks had been destroyed by Philip, king of Macedon, the Attic dialect came to be the common written language. As it extended, not only over all Greece, but also over the Macedonian provinces of Syria and Egypt, it lost much of its peculiar stamp by the introduction of foreign forms and words, and it then received the name of the Common or Hellenic language, ἡ κοινὴ or Ἑλληνικὴ διάλεκτος. It was used, e. g. by Apollodorus, Diodorus, and Plutarch.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

SOUNDS OF THE LANGUAGE.

SECTION I.

Letters and Sounds of the Language.

§ 1. *Alphabet.*

(1.)

The Alphabet of the Greek language consists of the following twenty-four letters:

FORM.		SOUND.		NAME.	
<i>A</i>	<i>α</i>	a	<i>Ἄλφα</i>	Alpha	
<i>B</i>	<i>β</i>	b	<i>Βῆτα</i>	Beta	
<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	g	<i>Γάμμα</i>	Gamma	
<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	d	<i>Δέλτα</i>	Delta	
<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	e short	<i>Ἐ ψιλόν</i>	Epsilon	
<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	z	<i>Ζῆτα</i>	Zeta	
<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	e long	<i>Ἡτα</i>	Eta	
<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>	th	<i>Θῆτα</i>	Theta	
<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	i	<i>Ἰῶτα</i>	Iota	
<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	k	<i>Κάππα</i>	Kappa	
<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	l	<i>Λάμβδα</i>	Lambda	
<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	m	<i>Μῦ</i>	Mu	
<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>	n	<i>Νῦ</i>	Nu	
<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>	x	<i>Ξι</i>	Xi	
<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>	o short	<i>Ὅ μικρόν</i>	Omikron	
<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>	p	<i>Πι</i>	Pi	
<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i>	r	<i>Ῥῶ</i>	Rho	
<i>Σ</i>	<i>σ ς</i>	s	<i>Σίγμα</i>	Sigma	
<i>T</i>	<i>τ</i>	t	<i>Ταῦ</i>	Tau	
<i>Υ</i>	<i>υ</i>	u	<i>Ῥ ψιλόν</i>	Upsilon	
<i>Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	ph	<i>Φι</i>	Phi	
<i>X</i>	<i>χ</i>	ch	<i>Χι</i>	Chi	
<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>	ps	<i>Ψι</i>	Psi	
<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	o long	<i>Ὠ μέγα</i>	Oméga.	

REMARK 1. Sigma σ takes at the end of a word the form ς , e. g. *σισμός*. This small ς may also be used in the middle of compound words, if the first part of the compound consists of a word ending with Sigma, e. g. *προσφέρω* or *προσφέρειν*, *δυσγενής* or *δυσγενής*.

REM. 2. When σ and τ come together, both letters may be expressed by one character, ς , Sti or Stigma.

§ 2. *Sound of the Letters.*

(2.)

The sound of the letters is indicated by the Roman characters opposite. The following things only need be noted :

γ before the Palatals* (§ 5.) γ , κ , χ , ξ , where it is used instead of the nasal ν (§ 19, 3.), is sounded as *ng* in *angel*, *ἄγγελος*, Lat. *angelus*, *Ἀγχίσης*, Anchises, *συνκοπή*, syncope, *λάρυγξ*, larynx.

ζ is sounded like *ds* or a soft *z*.

θ is the English *th*.

$\sigma\chi$ never form one sound, like the German *sch*, but are always pronounced separately, like the Latin, e. g. *Ἀίσχύλος* = Ais-chylos; so in Lat. *Aeschylus* = Aes-chylus.

τ is sounded like *ti*, without a hissing sound, as *Γαλατία*; it is never sounded like the Lat. *ti* before a vowel, e. g. *Galatia* = Galashia.

§ 3. *Articulation of the Sounds.*

(3.)

1. The sounds of language are articulate or organic, i. e. such as preserve a definite form by means of the organs of speech. Hence by the articulation, or organization of sounds, is to be understood the forming of the voice by the organs of speech, so as to express sounds of a determinate kind. The organs of speech, in addition to the cavity of the mouth, are the throat, the tongue and the lips.

2. The sounds which are emitted almost without any action of the throat, tongue and lips, and which proceed in the freest manner from the breast, are called Vowels; the rest are Consonants.

* *Gutturals* in German, as the Germans pronounce these letters in the throat.—TR.

§ 4. *Vowels.* (4.)

1. The principal vowels are, ι , α , υ , which may be short or long.

The subordinate vowels are, ϵ and $ο$, which are always short,
 η and ω , which are always long.

The ϵ is intermediate between ι and α , the $ο$ between α and υ ;
 η and ω are produced by lengthening ϵ and $ο$. The short vowels are indicated by $\acute{\ }$, the long by η , e. g. $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}$. The marks, $\acute{\ }$, show that the vowel may be either short or long, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}$.

2. When two vowels are so combined with each other, that they form but one sound, namely, a mixed sound, this sound is called a diphthong.

3. The Greek diphthongs originate from the union of the vowels, α , ϵ , $ο$, υ , η , ω , with the vowels ι and υ , thus,

$\alpha + \iota$ or υ	= $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, pronounced $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$ as in <i>laud</i> , $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$
$\epsilon + \iota$ or υ	= $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, " $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$
$ο + \iota$ or υ	= $ο\iota$, $ο\upsilon$, " $ο\iota$, $ο\upsilon$ as in <i>our</i> , $\kappaο\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $ο\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$
$\upsilon + \iota$	= $\upsilon\iota$, " $\upsilon\iota$, nearly like <i>wy</i> , $\mu\upsilon\iota\alpha$
$\eta + \upsilon$	= $\eta\upsilon$, " $ο\upsilon$ as in <i>you</i> , $\eta\upsilon\zeta\omicron\nu$
$\omega + \upsilon$	= $\omega\upsilon$, " $ο\upsilon$, like <i>ou</i> in <i>sound</i> , or Germ. \ddot{u} , $\omega\iota\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, Ionic only.

Here belong the three improper diphthongs, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\upsilon$, φ ,—i. e. $\acute{\alpha} + \iota$, $\eta + \iota$, $\omega + \iota$,—e. g. $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\tau\eta$, $\tau\tilde{\varphi}$.

REMARK 1. The pronunciation above given is that proposed by Erasmus in the 16th century. That defended by Reuchlin in the same century, and which accords with the modern Greek pronunciation, sounds η , υ , $\epsilon\iota$, $ο\iota$, $\upsilon\iota$ like ϵ , $\alpha\iota$ like ϵ in *met*; $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, are intermediate between $\alpha\iota$ and $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\iota\iota$ and $\iota\upsilon$, $ο\iota$ and $ο\upsilon$. It cannot be determined with certainty how the ancient Greeks pronounced these diphthongs; yet the Erasmusian pronunciation seems to be nearer the truth than the Reuchlinian.* The

* For the benefit of those who may wish to compare the two modes, the following explanation of the Reuchlinian is extracted from the Greek Grammar of Sophocles: " α and α are pronounced like α in *father*; after the sound I (ι , η , $\epsilon\iota$, $ο\iota$, υ , $\upsilon\iota$) it is pronounced like α in *peculiarity*. $\alpha\iota$ like ϵ . $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, before a vowel, a liquid, or a middle mute (β γ δ) are pronounced like $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, respectively; in all other cases, like $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$. β like v . γ before the sounds E and I is pronounced nearly like y in *yes*, *York*; in all other cases it is guttural, like the German g in *Tag*. $\gamma\gamma$ and $\gamma\chi$ like ng in *strongest*. $\gamma\varsigma$ like nz . $\gamma\chi$ like ng -h, nearly. δ like th in *that*. ϵ like ϵ in *fellow*, nearly. $\epsilon\iota$ like ϵ . $\epsilon\upsilon$, see $\alpha\upsilon$. ζ like z . η and η like ϵ . $\eta\upsilon$, see $\alpha\upsilon$. θ like th in *than*. ι like i in *machine*. κ like k . λ like l ; before the sound I , like ll in *William*. μ like m . $\mu\pi$ like mb , as $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$ pro-

following examples will show how the Romans sounded these diphthongs: *αι* is expressed by the diphthong *ae*, *ει* by *i* and *e*, *υ* by *y*, *οι* by *oe*, *ου* by *u*, e. g.

Φαίδρος, Phaedrus,	Εὐρος, Eurus,	Θράκη, Thraces,
Γλαῦκος, Glaucus,	Βοιωτία, Boeotia,	Θρηῖσσα, Thressa,
Νῆλος, Nilus,	Μοῦσα, Mûsa,	τραγῳδός, trageodus.
Λυκαῖον, Lycæum,	Εἰληθῦνια, Ilithyia,	

In words adopted later, the Romans expressed *ω* like *o*, as *ὦδῃ*, *ode*. The diphthongs *αη*, *ηη*, *ωη*, do not differ in pronunciation from the simple vowels *ā*, *η*, *ω*, yet the ancient Greeks probably gave the *ι* a slight sound after the other vowel.

REM. 2. Where *uncial*, i. e. capital, letters are used, the Iota subscript of *αη*, *ηη*, *ωη*, is placed in a line with the vowels, e. g. *ΤΩΙ ΚΑΛΩΙ* = *τωῖ καλωῖ*, *τωῖ Αἰδῷ*, but *ᾠδῷ*.

REM. 3. *Ου* is numbered among the diphthongs on account of the combination of two vowels.

REM. 4. When two vowels, which, according to the rule, form a diphthong, should be pronounced separately, it is indicated by two points, called *diacresis*, placed over the second vowel, *ι*, *υ*, e. g. *αἰδοῖ*, for *αἰδοῖ*, *οῖς*, *ᾠπρος*. If the acute accent is on the *ι* or *υ*, it is placed between the points; if the circumflex, over, as *αἰδῶς*, *κλειῶδι*, *πραῦς*.

§ 5. Consonants.

(5.)

1. The consonants are divided, first, according to the different organs of speech, by which they are formed, into:

Palatals, γ κ χ

Linguals, δ τ θ ρ λ ρ σ

Labials, β π φ μ.

nounced *emprosthen*. *μψ* (*μψ*) like *mps*. *ν* like *n*; before the sound *ι*, like *n* in *οἶνον*. The words *τόν*, *τήν*, *ἐν*, *σύν*, before a word beginning with *κ* or *ξ*, are pronounced like *τόγ*, *τήγ*, *ἐγ*, *σύγ* before *κ* or *ξ* (see *γκ*, *γξ*), e. g. *τόν καιρόν*, *ἐν ξυλόχῳ*, pronounced *τόγκαιρον*, *ἐγξυλόχῳ*; before *π* or *ψ* they are pronounced *τόμ*, *τήμ*, *ἐμ*, *σύμ*, e. g. *τόν πονηρόν*, *σύν ψυχῇ*, pronounced *τόμπονηρόν*, *σύμψυχῇ*. *νι* like *nd*, as *ἐντιμος* pronounced *ἐνδῆμος*. *ξ* like *x* or *ks*. *ο* like *o* in *porter*. *οι* like *i*. *ου* like *oo* in *moon*. *π*, *ρ*, like *p*, *r*. *σ* like *s* in *soft*; before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *φ*, it is sounded like *z*, e. g. *κόσμος*, *σβίσαι*, *Σμύρνη*, pronounced *κόζμος*, *ζβίσαι*, *Ζμύρνη*; so also at the end of a word, *τοὺς βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς*, pronounced *τουζβασιλεῖς τηζγῆς*. *τ* like *t* in *tell*. *υ* like *i*. *φ* like *ph* or *f*. *χ* like the German *ch* or Spanish *j*. *ψ* like *ps*. *ω* and *ωη* like *o*. *ων*, see *av*. The *rough breathing* is silent in modern Greek. So far as *quantity* is concerned, all the short vowels are equivalent to the long ones. The written *accent* guides the stress of the voice. The accent of the *enclitic*, however, is disregarded in pronunciation. But when the attracting word has the accent on the antepenult, its last syllable takes the secondary accent; e. g. *δείξόν μοι*, pronounced *δείξονμοι*, but *ἐλείπεται μοι* has the primary accent on the first syllable *λε*, and the secondary on *παι*. —Tr.

REMARK 1. The consonants, which are produced by the same organ of speech, are called *homonymous* consonants, i. e. of the same class.

2. Consonants are divided again, according to the greater or the less influence of the organs of speech in their formation, into the three following classes, which are called,

- (a) The Breathings or Aspirates, which make, in some degree, a transition from the vowels to the consonants. The Greek language has three, namely, the lingual breathing σ , the Spiritus Asper \prime , corresponding to our h , § 6, and the labial breathing, Digamma F , on which see the remarks upon the Dialects.
- (b) The Liquids, $\lambda \mu \nu \rho$, which are so called, because they easily coalesce with the other consonants and form one sound.

REM. 2. The Breathings and Liquids are, also, included under the common name of semivowels.

- (c) The Mutes, i. e. the consonants which are formed by the strongest agency of the organs of speech, namely, $\beta \gamma \delta \theta \kappa \pi \tau \varphi \chi$.

3. The Mutes are divided,

- (a) According to the organ of speech, into three Palatals, three Linguals and three Labials;
- (b) According to their names, into three Kappa-mutes, three Tau-mutes and three Pi-mutes;
- (c) According to the stress of articulation, into three smooth Mutes, three medial Mutes and three rough Mutes.

	SMOOTH.	MEDIAL.	ROUGH.	
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes
Linguals	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes
Labials	π	β	φ	Pi-mutes

REM. 3. The consonants, which stand at the same grade of articulation, are said to be of the same order.

4. From the coalescence of the Mutes with the Breathing σ , three double consonants originate,—

ψ from πσ βσ φσ, as τύψω (πσ), χάλψω (βσ), κατήλψω (φσ),

ξ from κσ γσ χσ, as κόραξ (κσ), λέξω (γσ), ὄρνξ (χσ),

ζ is not, like ψ and ξ, to be regarded as the sound of two compound consonants, but as a soft hissing sound, to be pronounced like a soft z. Only in the adverbs in ζ, is ζ to be considered as composed of σδ, e. g. Ἀθήνας instead of Ἀθήναςδε, also, βύζεν, *close*, for βύσ-δην, from βυνίω, *to stop*, Perf. βίβυσμαι. It may be regarded, perhaps, as a transposition of sounds, as when the Æolic and Doric dialects use, in the middle of a word, σδ instead of ζ, e. g. μιλίσσεται for μελλίζεται.

§ 6. *Spiritus Lenis and Spiritus Asper.* (a.)

1. Every vowel is uttered with a Breathing (*Spiritus*). This is either a smooth, or a rough Breathing. The former, *Spiritus Lenis*, is indicated by the mark ' ; the latter, *Spiritus Asper*, by the mark '. Either mark may accompany the initial vowel of a word, as Ἀπόλλων, Apollo, ἱστορία, *historia*. The rough Breathing answers to our *h*. The smooth Breathing is connected with every vowel which has not the rough Breathing.

REMARK. In diphthongs, the mark for the Breathing—as it belongs to both vowels which are united in one sound—is placed over the second vowel, e. g. οἶος, εὐθύς, ἀντίκα. Still, in the improper diphthongs, αῖ, ηῖ, φῖ, the mark for the Breathing in the uncial letters, is placed over the first vowel, as these three diphthongs are regarded, to a certain extent, as simple vowels, e. g. Αἶδης, ἥδης; Ηῖ, ῆ, Φῖ.

2. The liquid ρ has the rough Breathing, and hence retains at the beginning of words the mark of the Breathing ', e. g. ῥάβδος. In the middle and end of a word, however, this mark is omitted, e. g. λύρα, χεῖρ. When the letter ρ is repeated, the first is pronounced with the smooth Breathing, the last, with the rough, e. g. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus.

CHANGES OF LETTERS.

§ 7. *General Remark.*

Both the vowels and consonants are subject to a variety of changes. These changes occur in part from the tendency of the language to euphony; they have in part a grammatical signifi-

cance; and, finally, they result from the difference of dialects. The last will be considered in treating of the Dialects.

I. CHANGES OF THE VOWELS.

§ 8. *Hiatus*.

(16.)

The concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words, occasions a hardness in the pronunciation, which is called Hiatus. Various methods have been sought in order to prevent this Hiatus, namely, Contraction, Crasis, Synizesis and Elision. The poets, particularly the Attic, were decidedly averse to the Hiatus of two vowels in two successive words; among the prose-writers, the orators sought most carefully to avoid it.

REMARK. In the Iambuses of the tragic poets, the Hiatus is allowed in the interrogative τί; quid, *what?* e. g. τί οὐν; τί εἴπεις; among the comic poets, its use is mostly confined to τί, ὅτι, περί, ὦ, e. g. ὅτι ἐς, ὅτι οὐχί, περί ὑμῶν, also in οὐδέ (μηδέ) εἰς (ἐν), *ne unus quidem*, to distinguish it from οὐδέκ, *nullus*. In addition to its use in the Iambic measure, the Hiatus is found frequently even in the Tragedians, who endeavored to avoid it when possible; still it is mostly limited to special cases, e. g. to interjections and imperatives, e. g. it is found in ὦ, ναί, ἄνα, up! ἴθι, as ἴθι μοι παῖών, Soph. Ph. 832; ἀλλ' ἄνα, ἐξ ἰδράνων, Aj. 194. On the Hiatus in the Epic dialect, see the observations on the Dialects, § 200.

§ 9. A. *Contraction of Vowels*.

(9.)

Contraction is the union of two successive vowels in the same word, into one long sound. These contracted sounds are either such as arise from the natural coalescence of two successive vowels, in accordance with the laws of euphony, or such as have also undergone grammatical changes. The importance of the grammatical ending, prevents the usual contractions, especially if the form of the word would thereby become doubtful. The first species of contractions is called euphonic, the latter, grammatical. In the Common Language, the following contractions occur:

I. Euphonic Contractions.

(a)	$\alpha + \alpha$	$= \bar{\alpha}$	as: $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\alpha = \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$	
	$\varepsilon + \varepsilon$	$= \varepsilon\iota$	" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\sigma\ \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota$ (Comp. No. II.)	
	$\iota + \iota$	$= \bar{\iota}$	" $\pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\iota\iota = \pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\bar{\iota}$	
	$o + o$	$= \text{ou}$	" $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\ \nu\acute{o}\sigma\bar{\varsigma}$	
(b)	$\alpha + \varepsilon$	$\}$	$= \bar{\alpha}$	" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}$
	$\alpha + \eta$			" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\epsilon : \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$
	$\alpha + \iota$	$\}$	$= \alpha$	" $\gamma\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha\bar{\iota} = \gamma\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$
	$\alpha + o$			" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$
	$\alpha + \omega$	$\}$	$= \omega$	" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta\ \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$
	$\alpha + \varepsilon\iota$			" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$
	$\alpha + \eta$	$\}$	$= \alpha$	" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\eta\varsigma = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$
	$\alpha + \text{oi}$			" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{o}\iota\mu\iota = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}\mu\iota$
	$\alpha + \text{ou}$	$\}$	$= \omega$	" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\upsilon = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\omega}$
(c)	$\varepsilon + \bar{\alpha}$			" $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\bar{\alpha} = \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$ (Comp. No. II.)
	$\varepsilon + \bar{\alpha}$	$\}$	$= \bar{\alpha}$	" $\chi\acute{o}\epsilon\bar{\iota} = \chi\acute{o}\bar{\alpha}$
	$\varepsilon + \iota$			" $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\bar{\iota} = \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\iota$
	$\varepsilon + o$	$\}$	$= \text{ou}$	" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}\upsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$
	$\varepsilon + \omega$			" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega, \delta\acute{o}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega = \delta\acute{o}\sigma\bar{\tau}\omega$
	$\varepsilon + \alpha\iota$	$\}$	$= \eta$	" $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota = \tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta$
	$\varepsilon + \varepsilon\iota$			" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$
	$\varepsilon + \eta$	$\}$	$= \eta$	" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$
	$\varepsilon + \text{oi}$			" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{o}\iota\varsigma = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$
	$\varepsilon + \text{ou}$	$\}$	$= \text{ou}$	" $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\upsilon = \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}\upsilon$
(d)	$\eta + \varepsilon$			" $\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\alpha = \acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\alpha$
	$\eta + \iota$	$\}$	$= \eta$	" $\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\alpha = \theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\alpha$
	$\eta + \varepsilon\iota$			" $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \tau\acute{\iota}\mu\bar{\eta}\varsigma$
(e)	$\iota + \alpha$	$\}$	$= \bar{\iota}$	" $\pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma = \pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\bar{\iota}\varsigma$
	$\iota + \varepsilon$			" $\pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\iota\epsilon\varsigma = \pi\acute{o}\rho\tau\bar{\iota}\varsigma$
(f)	$o + \alpha$	$\}$	$= \omega$	" $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{o}\alpha = \alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\bar{\omega}$ (Comp. No. II.)
	$o + \varepsilon$			" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\upsilon$
	$o + \eta$	$\}$	$= \omega$	" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\eta\tau\epsilon = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{\omega}\tau\epsilon$
	$o + \iota$			" $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{o}\bar{\iota} = \alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\bar{o}\bar{\iota}$
	$o + \omega$	$\}$	$= \omega$	" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\omega = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{\omega}, \pi\acute{\lambda}\acute{o}\omega = \pi\acute{\lambda}\bar{\omega}$
	$o + \alpha\iota$			" $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\lambda}\acute{o}\alpha\iota = \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$
	$o + \varepsilon\iota$	$\}$	$= \text{oi}$	" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\iota = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{o}\bar{\iota}$ (Comp. Rem. I.)
	$o + \eta$			" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\eta = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{o}\bar{\iota}$
	$o + \text{oi}$	$\}$	$= \text{oi}$	" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\text{o}\iota\mu\iota = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{o}\bar{\iota}\mu\iota$
	$o + \text{ou}$			" $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\acute{o}\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota = \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\bar{o}\bar{\iota}\sigma\iota$
(g)	$\upsilon + \alpha$	$\}$	$= \bar{\upsilon}$	" $\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\varsigma = \acute{\iota}\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$
	$\upsilon + \varepsilon$			" $\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\varsigma = \acute{\iota}\chi\theta\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$
	$\upsilon + \eta$	$\}$	$= \bar{\upsilon}$	" $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\eta\tau\alpha\iota = \delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\bar{\nu}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ (rarely)
(h)	$\omega + \alpha$			" $\acute{\eta}\rho\omega\alpha = \acute{\eta}\rho\omega$ (only in Acc. of some
	$\omega + \iota$	$\}$	$= \varphi$	" $\lambda\omega\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma = \lambda\bar{\omega}\bar{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$. [of 3d

II. Grammatical Contractions.

- (a) $\epsilon + \sigma = \eta$, particularly in the third Dec., e. g. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma = \tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\eta$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\varsigma = \gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$.
- (b) $\epsilon + \alpha = \bar{\alpha}$ in the second Dec., e. g. $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha = \delta\sigma\tau\bar{\alpha}$, $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\alpha = \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\bar{\alpha}$, and elsewhere, if a vowel precedes, e. g. $\Pi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha - \epsilon\alpha = \Pi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\lambda\bar{\iota}\alpha$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon} - \epsilon\alpha = \kappa\lambda\bar{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\upsilon\gamma\iota - \epsilon\alpha = \upsilon\gamma\iota\bar{\alpha}$; in the Acc. Pl. Fem. of Adjectives in $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omicron\nu$, e. g. $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota} - \alpha\varsigma = \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$; finally in the Fem. of Adjectives in $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omicron\nu$, when these endings are preceded by a vowel or a ρ , e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon} - \epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon - \epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon} - \epsilon\omicron\nu = \acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu = \acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\nu$.
- $\epsilon + \alpha = \epsilon\iota$ in Accusatives Pl. in $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ of third Dec., e. g. $\sigma\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon} - \alpha\varsigma = \sigma\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, so $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
- (c) $o + \alpha = \bar{\alpha}$ in Adjectives in $\acute{o}\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{o}\eta$, $\acute{o}\omicron\nu$, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{o} - \alpha = \acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\bar{\alpha}$.
- $o + \eta = \eta$ in Adjectives in $\acute{o}\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{o}\eta$, $\acute{o}\omicron\nu$, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\acute{o} - \eta = \acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\eta$.
- $o + \alpha = \omicron\nu$ in Accusatives Pl. of $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, also of $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

REMARK 1. The contraction of $\omicron\epsilon\iota$ into $\omicron\nu$ is found only in the Inf. Act. of verbs in $\acute{o}\omega$, and is accounted for from the fact that the Inf. originally ended in $\epsilon\nu$, not in $\epsilon\iota$ —consequently not $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\nu = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\iota$, but $\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\nu = \mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\omicron\nu$ —and in adjectives in $\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, e. g. $\text{'}\acute{O}\nu\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \text{'}\acute{O}\nu\acute{o}\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, in which the root ends in $\omicron\epsilon\nu$, and consequently the ϵ does not belong to the root. On the accentuation of contract forms, see § 30.

REM 2. The Attic poets sometimes neglect the contractions on account of the measure, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$ Aesch. Ag. 147. $\tau\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\nu$ Prom. 542. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ Sept. 336. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\omicron$ Soph. OC. 182. $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ Trach. 114.

§ 10. B. Crasis.

(13.)

1. Crasis, $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, is the coalescence of two vowels, in two successive words, so as to form one long sound; one vowel ends the first word, the other begins the next word, e. g. $\tau\acute{o} \acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha = \tau\acute{o}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, $\tau\acute{o} \acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma = \tau\acute{o}\nu\pi\omicron\varsigma$.

REMARK 1. The mark of the Crasis is that of the Spiritus Lenis, and is named Corōnis. It is placed over the vowel or diphthong formed by the Crasis, but is omitted when the word begins with such a vowel or diphthong, because it would then coincide with the Spiritus Lenis, e. g. $\tau\acute{\alpha} \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha} = \tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}$; $\acute{\alpha} \acute{\alpha}\nu = \acute{\alpha}\nu$; $\acute{\omega} \acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon = \acute{\omega}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon$. On the accentuation, see § 31, II; on the change of the smooth Mute into the rough Mute before the Spiritus Asper, as $\tau\acute{o} \acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho = \theta\acute{o}\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, see § 17, Rem. 3.

2. The Crasis is found only in such words as are closely connected, and the first of which is unimportant; hence it most frequently occurs, (a) in the article, e. g. $\acute{o} \acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho = \acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu \acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma = \tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$;—(b) frequently in $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ and the interjection $\acute{\omega}$, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$

$\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$ = $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon$ = $\acute{\omega}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon$, $\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ = $\acute{\omega}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\acute{\xi}$ = $\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha\acute{\xi}$;—(c) somewhat often in $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ with $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha$ and $\omicron\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}\delta\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$;—(d) less often with the neuter of the relative $\acute{\omicron}$ and $\acute{\alpha}$, with $\tau\omicron\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$, particularly in connection with $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, e. g. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, rarely with $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$, e. g. $\pi\rho\omicron\upsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\upsilon$ for $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\upsilon$, especially in composition, as $\pi\rho\omicron\upsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$.

3. Hence the second word, being the most important, has properly a greater influence on the form of the Crasis, than the first; hence, also, it is evident, that the Iota subscript is supplied only when the ι belongs to the last of the two vowels, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\alpha$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha$ = $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}\delta\alpha$; on the contrary, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$, $\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\alpha\iota$ = $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\alpha\iota$, $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\delta\chi\lambda\omega$ = $\tau\acute{\omega}\chi\lambda\omega$.

4. When the Crasis occurs with the article, and an α follows, the vowels of the article—even $\omicron\upsilon$ and ω —are combined with the following α into a long α , and, if the article is aspirated, the Spiritus Asper is changed into the long α , e. g. $\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$ = $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$, $\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ = $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\iota$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\iota$; also, $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\tilde{\omega}$ = $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\tilde{\omega}$.

REM. 2. Also with the word $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, the forms of the article ending in α , \omicron , $\omicron\upsilon$, ω , η , $\omicron\iota$, $\alpha\iota$, among the Attic poets, combine and form a long α ; hence this Crasis includes such cases as the Doric $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, e. g.

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$ = $\theta\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$	$\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$ = $\theta\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$
$\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ = $\theta\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$ = $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$	$\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$ = $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$.

5. In the particle $\kappa\alpha\iota$, the $\alpha\iota$ in the Crasis is absorbed by the following vowel, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\tilde{\nu}\omicron\varsigma$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\iota\tilde{\nu}\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$ = $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ = $\kappa\epsilon\iota$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ = $\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu$ = $\kappa\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\upsilon$ = $\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omega\nu$ = $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omega\nu$.

§ 11. Summary of the most common instances of Crasis.

(14.)

(a) The following cases conform to the rules of contraction given in § 9:

$\alpha + \alpha = \alpha$;	$\alpha + \epsilon = \alpha$;	$\alpha + \omicron = \omega$;	$\omicron + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$;
$\omicron + \epsilon = \omicron\upsilon$;	$\omicron + \iota = \omicron\iota$;	$\eta + \epsilon = \eta$;	$\omega + \alpha = \omega$.

(b) The following instances belong to Crasis only:

ο + υ = ου	as: τὸ ὕδωρ = θοῦδωρ (§ 17, Rem. 3.)
ο + αυ = αυ	“ τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό
ο + αι = α	“ τὸ αἶτιον = τᾷτιον
ο + οι = οἱ	“ ὁ οἶνος = ᾧνος
ο + η = η	“ τὸ ἡμέτερον = θῆμέτερον (§ 17, Rem. 3.)
ω + ε = ω	“ τῷ ἐμῷ = τῶμῳ
ω + ο = ω	“ τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ = τῶφθαλμῷ
οι + α = α	“ μέντοι ἄν = μεντᾶν
οι + ε = ου	“ μοι ἐδόκει = μουῖδοκει
ου + ε = ου	“ ποῦ ἔστιν = ποῦστιν
ου + ο = ου	“ τοῦ ὀνόματος = τοῖνόματος
ου + υ = ου	“ τοῦ ὕδατος = θοῦδατος (§ 17, Rem. 3.)
η + η = η	“ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ = θῆμέρᾳ (§ 17, Rem. 3.)
ω + οι = ᾧ	“ ἐγὼ οἶδα = ἐγῶδα
ου + η = η	“ τοῦ ἡμετέρου = θῆμετέρου (§ 17, Rem. 3.)
ου + ου = ου	“ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ = τοῦρανοῦ
αι + εἰ = αἰ	“ καὶ εἶτα = καῖτα.

(c) Here belong the examples which are particularly given under § 10, 4 and 5.

§ 12. C. Synizesis.

(17.)

1. Synizesis is the contraction of two vowels into one sound—mostly into a mixed sound—which is not written out, but contracted only in the pronunciation; e. g. when *μη οὐ* is pronounced as a monosyllable.

2. In the Attic poets, the Synizesis is confined almost wholly to, (a) *ἐπεὶ*, ἦ, ἦ, with *οὐ* or *οὐδεὶς* following, e. g. *ἐπεὶ οὐ, ἦ οὐ δεῖς*, dissyllable; also, *μη οὐ*, monosyllable, *μη ἄλλοι, ἐγὼ οὐ*, dissyllable; (b) single words and forms, e. g. *θεοί* = *θοί*, monosyllable, *ῥάρακα* = *ῶρακα*, trissyllable, *ἀνεφγμένος* = *ἀνφγμένος*, four syllables, particularly in the Ionic-Attic Genitive *εως*, as *Θησέως*, dissyllable.

§ 13. D. Elision.

(18.)

1. Elision is the omission of a vowel before another short or long vowel. The following vowel remains unchanged.

REMARK 1. The mark of Elision is that of the Spiritus Lenis, and is called apostrophe, as *τοῦτ' ἔστιν, γίνονται ἄν*.

2. The Elision occurs generally in a succession of separate words; often also in compound words, where, however, the apostrophe is omitted.

REM. 2. In Elision, the vowel is omitted; but in Crasis, the sound is prolonged, e. g. τὰ ἄλλα = τᾶλλα, Crasis, ἀλλ' ἄγε, Elision. This distinction, however, does not hold, when the second word begins with a long vowel or diphthong, e. g. τὸ αὐτό = ταυτό.

3. In prose writers, the Elision is confined mainly to the following cases, where it often occurs:

(a) In the prepositions, which end in a vowel, with the exception of *πρὶ* and *πρό*, but rarely in *ἐνεκα*, e. g. δι' οἶκον, ἐπ' οἴκου, but *περὶ οἶκον*, *πρὸ οἴκου*. The same holds in composition, e. g. ἀνελθῆν, but *περιορῆν*;

(b) In conjunctions and adverbs, ἄλλά, ἄρα, ἄρα, ἄμα, εἴτα, ἔπειτα, μάλα, μάλιστα, and in many other adverbs ending in *α* before *ἄν*; also in the following adverbs and conjunctions, ἵνα, γὰρ, τί, δι' (with the compounds, οὐδέ, μηδέ), ὥστε, ὅτε (not ὅτι), ποτε (with the compounds, as σὺποτε), τότε, ἔτι, οὐκέτι, μηκέτι; e. g. ἀλλ' αὐτός, ἄρ' οὐν, μάλιστα ἄν;

(c) In forms of pronouns in *α*, *ο*, *ε*, as ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, πάντα, ἅλλα, τίνα; πότιρα more rare; τοῦτο, αὐτό, ἐμὶ, σά (never in τό τά), e. g. ταῦτ' αὐτά, πάντ' ἀγαθά, πάνθ' ὅσα;

(d) In *φημί*, *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, and especially in verbal forms in *μι*, *σι*, *ι*, *α*, *ε*, e. g. φήμ' ἐγώ, οἶδ' ἄνδρα, ἐλέγεις ἄν, ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν, γένοιτ' ἄν; of the forms which can admit the *ν* ἐφελκυστικόν, § 15, in prose ἐστί only often suffers elision;

(e) In certain familiar forms of speech, as νῆ Δ' ἔφη.

REM. 3. A vowel, followed by a punctuation-mark, cannot be elided. Hence, in words closely connected, as νῆ Δ' ἔφη, the comma is omitted, for in such cases, without doubt, the ancients pronounced the words in quick succession.

§ 14. Use of Elision in the Poets. (19.)

1. The use of the Elision in the poetic language is very frequent, and is much more extended than in prose; yet the following points are to be noted: A word ending in *υ* is never elided; neither is the article τό nor *περὶ*—at least among the Attic poets—nor ὅτι, τί, and substantive adverbs of place ending in *θι* (ὅθι excepted), and very rarely the Optative ending *ειε*.

2. The Elision of the *ι* in the Dat. of the third Dec., particularly in the Sing. is, in the Attic poets, very rare, and is even doubted by many.

3. The verbal endings, *μαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*, which are short in respect to the accent, are rarely elided in the Attic poets; the Datives *μοί* and *σοί* never suffer elision.

4. In the verbal forms which may take the *ν* ἐφελκυστικόν, the poets use the Elision or the *ν* according to the necessities of the verse.

5. Sometimes in Attic prose, a weak and grammatically unimportant syllable is excluded by a preceding long vowel; this is specially the case with the augment ε, e. g. *ταχὺ πόρουσαν*, Soph. OC. 1602, *ἐπεὶ δάκρυσα*, Phil. 360. This omission of the vowel is called *aphaeresis*, ἀφαίρεσις. Still, such cases may be more properly regarded as *Crasis* or *Synizesis*.

§ 15. Ν Ἐφελκυστικόν. — Οὐτῶ(ς). — Ἐξ and ἐκ. — Οὐ(κ).

(21. 22.)

1. Another means of avoiding the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words is by appending a ν, called a ν Ἐφελκυστικόν, to certain final syllables, viz.

- (α) to the Dat. Pl. in σι, to the two adverbs, *πέρουσι*, in the last year, *παντάσῃσι*, universally, and all adverbs of place in σι, as *πᾶσιν ἔλεξα*; ἡ *Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονία*;
- (β) to the third Pers. Sing. and Pl. in σι, as *τύπτουσιν ἐμέ*, *τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ*; so also in *ἐστί*;
- (γ) to the third Pers. Sing. in ε, e. g. *ἔτυπεν ἐμέ*;
- (δ) to the numeral *εἴκοσι*, although even before vowels the ν is often omitted, e. g. *εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες* and *εἴκοσι ἄνδρες*;
- (ε) to the Demonstrative *ί* but rarely, and then always after σ, e. g. *ούτοσίν*, *ἐκεινοσίν*, *τουτουσίν*, *ούτωσίν*;
- (ς) to the Epic particles, *νύ* and *κέ*, and to the Epic suffix *φι*, hence *νόσφι*.

REMARK. The poets place the ν Ἐφελκ. before a consonant so as to make a short syllable long by position. In the Attic prose, it stands regularly at the end of complete sections; it is, also, sometimes found before punctuation-marks, and sometimes elsewhere for the sake of greater emphasis.

2. The adverb *οὕτως*, so, always retains its full form before a vowel, but drops its final consonant *ς* before another consonant, e. g. *οὕτως ἐποίησεν*, but *οὕτω ποιῶ*; still *οὕτως* may stand also before consonants, when it is to be pronounced emphatically, e. g. *οὕτως γε*, Xen. C. 3. 6, 9.

3. In like manner the Prep. *ἐξ*, *ex*, retains its full form before vowels and at the end of a sentence, but before consonants takes the form *ἐκ*, e. g. *ἐξ εἰρήνης*, *εἰρήνης ἐξ*, but *ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης*; so also in composition, e. g. *ἐξελάνθειν*, but *ἐκτελεῖν*.

4. The same holds, finally, of the negative *οὐκ*, *not*, e. g. *οὐκ αἰσχροός*, and before a Spiritus asper *οὐχ*, e. g. *οὐχ ἡδύς*, but *οὐ*

καλός; so also, by analogy, of οὐκέτι: μηκέτι (instead of μὴ ἔτι). But when οὐ stands at the end of a discourse, or of a sentence, and is to be pronounced with emphasis, then οὐ̇ may be marked with the acute accent even before a vowel: in which case there must be an actual break in the discourse, as occurs when οὐ̇ stands at the end of an answer expressed interrogatively, without connection with what follows, as Πῶς γὰρ οὐ̇; Ἄρ' οὐ̇ν κτλ. Xen. C. 4. 2, 37; or when it is found in the answer only, and corresponds to our No; it is found especially in antithetical sentences, e. g. Τάγαθά, τὰδὲ κακά οὐ̇: Ἐὰν δέ κτλ. Xen. C. 1. 2, 42; Αἰθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐρρίπτοντο, ἐξικνούμετο δὲ οὐ̇, οὔτε ἐβλαπτον οὐδένα. An. 4. 8, 3. If, on the contrary, the following sentence is closely connected with the preceding, then it is written οὐκ, e. g. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ κτλ. Xen. C. 2. 6, 11. 13. 4. 6, 2; οὐκ, ἴν κτλ. Hell. 1. 7, 19.

§ 16. *Strengthening, Weakening, Prolongation, Shortening, Transposition and Variation of Vowels.*—*Influence of a Vowel or a Consonant on another Vowel.*—*Syncope.*—*Omission of a Vowel.*—*Euphonic Prothesis.*

The changes, which further take place in vowels, are,

1. Strengthening of vowels, which consists in changing a weaker vowel into a stronger. There are different degrees of strength in the vowels; the weakest is *a*. The strengthening of a sound takes place, e. g. in words of the third Dec. in *os*, Gen. *-eos*; the simple stem of these words is changed into *es*; in the Nom., however, which prefers fuller forms, the weaker *a* is changed into the stronger *o* (in Latin into *u*), e. g. *γένος*, *genus*, Gen. *γένεος*, instead of *γένεσ-ος*, *genēr-is*. In *γόνυ* and *δόρυ*, Gen. *γόνατ-ος*, *δόρστ-ος*, *a*, the final vowel of the stem, is changed into the stronger *u*.

2. The weakening of vowels, which is the opposite of the change just described, occurs, e. g. in substantives of the third Dec. in *is*, *i*, *ēs*, *ū*; in these, the stronger vowels of the stems *i* and *u* are changed into the weaker *e*, e. g. *πόλις*, *πόλιως*; *πῆχυς*, *πήχεως*; *σίναιπι*, *σινάπειος*; *ἄστν*, *ἄστεος*. The same is true of adjectives in *ūs*, *ū*, e. g. *γλυκύς*, *γλυκύ*, Gen. *-eos*.

3. Prolongation of vowels, by which a short vowel is changed into a long vowel, or a diphthong, viz. *a* into *η* or *αι*, *i* into *ῑ* or *ει*; *u* into *ῡ* or *ευ*; *e* into *η* or *ει*; *o* into *ω* or *ου*. This prolongation takes place either for the sake of euphony, or on grammatical principles, or from both together; in the former case often on account of the metre. The usage of protracting sounds

is very widely extended in the Greek language. One instance only is here mentioned, namely, the strengthening of the Present tense in Mute and Liquid verbs, e. g. *κρίνω, πλύνω, λήθω, φαίνω, λείπω, φεύγω* instead of *κρίνω, πλύνω, λᾶθω, φᾶνω, λῖπω, φῦγω*. — The reason of the prolongation is very often found in the omission of a *ν* with a Tau-mute, rarely of a mere *ν*, or of a *σ* after a Liquid, or in the omission of a final Sigma, e. g. *ὁδοίς* instead of *ὁδόντις*, *διδούς* instead of *διδόντις*, *βουλεύων* instead of *βουλεύοντις*; *μῆλᾱς* instead of *μέλανς*; *ἔσφηλα* instead of *ἔσφαλσα*, *ἤγγειλα* instead of *ἤγγειλσα*, *ἔφθειρα* instead of *ἔφθειρσα*; *ρήτωρ* instead of *ρήτορς*, *ποιμὴν* instead of *ποιμίνς*, *δαίμων* instead of *δαίμονς*, *αἰδώς* instead of *αἰδόςς*, *ἀληθής* instead of *ἀληθείςς*.

4. Shortening of vowels. See the remarks on the Dialects, § 207.

5. Transposition of vowels; this consists in the softening of a long vowel into a short; and to compensate for it, the short vowel immediately following is lengthened. Thus in the Ionic and Attic dialects, *εω* instead of *ᾰο*, e. g. *ἔλεως, ὦν*, instead of *ἔλᾰος, ὄν*, *λεώς* instead of *λᾰός*, *νεώς* instead of *νᾰός*, *Μενέλεως* instead of *Μενέλᾰος*; further, in the Attic dialect, *βασιλέως, βασιλέᾱ* instead of the Ionic *βασιλήος, ῆα*; so also, *πόλεως, πήχεως*, Attic, instead of *πόλιος, πήχυος*; *ε* is weaker than *ι* and *υ*, see No. 2.

6. Variation, i. e. the change of the radical vowel *ε* into *ο* and *α*, so as to form the tenses, § 140, and the derivatives, § 231, 6; when the radical vowels *ε* and *ι* in the Present tense are prolonged into *ει*, *ο* is substituted in the first case, *οι* in the last case; e. g. *τρέφω, τέτροφα, ἐτρέφην*; *λείπω, ἔλειπα*; *φθίρω, ἔφθορα, ἐφθάρην*; *φλέγω, φλόξ*; *τρέχω, τροχός*; *τρέφω, τροφή, τροφεύς, τραφερός*. Comp. Germ. *stehle, gestohlen, stahl*, etc. The *η* is changed into *ω*, e. g. *ἀρήγω, ἄρωγή*.

REMARK 1. Whether the *α* is to be regarded as a variation, or rather as a euphonic change of *ε*, introduced by a preceding or following Liquid, particularly *ρ* and *λ*, sometimes even *μ* and *ν*, may be doubted. Comp. *ἱεραπον, ἐτράφην, ἐστράφην, ἐβράχην, ἐδάρην, ἐφθάρην, ἐστάλην, ἔταμον, ἔτανον* with *ἐπήγην, ἔτεκον*.

7. Change of a vowel by the influence of another vowel, or of a consonant. Here belong two special cases.

(a) The Attic writers change the Ionic *η* into *α* after the vowels *ε* and *ι* and the diphthongs ending with *ι*, sometimes even after other vowels, and after the Liquid *ρ*, e. g. *ἰδέα, σοφία, χρεία, ἡμέρα, ἀργυρεᾶ, ἐπιᾶνα, ἐπέφᾶνα*;

(b) *ε*, as a union-vowel, is changed into *ο* before the terminations of the inflections beginning with *μ* or *ν*, of verbs in *ω*, e. g. *βουλεύομεν, βουλεύονται, ἐβουλεύομεν, ἐβουλεύοντο*.

8. Syncope, *συγκοπή*, i. e. the omission of an *ε* in the middle of a word

between a Mute and a Liquid, or between two Liquids, or between $\pi\tau$; the same, also, occurs in certain substantives of the third Dec., e. g. $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ instead of $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma$; in the forming of the Present tense of certain verbs, e. g. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ instead of $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\eta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ instead of $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\omega$ instead of $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$; and in the formation of the tenses of some verbs, e. g. $\eta\gamma\gamma\rho\acute{o}\mu\eta\eta$ from $\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$; Syncope rarely occurs after σ , e. g. $\epsilon\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{o}\mu\eta\eta$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ instead of $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\pi\acute{o}\mu\eta\eta$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$. A striking example of Syncope is found in $\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu$ instead of $\eta\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\theta\omicron\nu$, from $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\theta\omega$. Comp. § 155.

9. Apocope. See on the Dialects, § 207.

10. One of the vowels α , ϵ , \omicron is prefixed to several words, for the sake of euphony. This is called euphonic prothesis, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\pi\acute{\eta}$ and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\pi\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ and $\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ and $\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma$ and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ and $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\kappa\rho\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ and $\kappa\rho\upsilon\acute{\varsigma}$, $\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, etc.

REM. 2. Care must be taken to distinguish the α from these euphonic sounds, when it stands for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\iota\nu$, to avert, also $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, comp. $\mu\upsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, or when used instead of $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to tear up, or instead of the $\acute{\alpha}$ or $\acute{\alpha}$ copulative with the meaning of $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, from which also the so-called α intensive has been formed to strengthen the signification; further, the ϵ , if it is used instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to wake up, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, eructate, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, irritate; finally, the \omicron with the meaning of $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\upsilon$, e. g. $\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\iota}\chi\lambda\eta$.

II. CHANGES OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 17. a. Mutes.

(23—27.)

1. The changes of the consonants arise, in a great degree, from the tendency of the language to assimilate different sounds. This assimilation is either a mere resemblance in sounds, e. g. when $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$ is changed into $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$, since the smooth Mute τ and likewise the medial γ is changed into a smooth Mute, e. g. into κ ; or it is a complete identity in sounds, e. g. when $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ is changed into $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$.—Sometimes, however, the language shuns even a sameness in sound, and seeks to remove it by changing similar sounds into dissimilar, e. g. $\pi\epsilon\text{-}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ for $\phi\epsilon\text{-}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\Sigma\alpha\pi\phi\acute{\omega}$ for $\Sigma\alpha\phi\phi\acute{\omega}$.

2. A Pi-mute, $\pi\beta\phi$, or a Kappa-mute, $\kappa\gamma\chi$, before a Tau-mute, $\tau\delta\theta$, must be homogeneous to a Tau-mute, i. e. only a smooth Mute, $\pi\kappa$, can stand before the smooth Mute τ ; only a medial, $\beta\gamma$, before the medial δ ; only an aspirate, $\phi\chi$, before the aspirate θ ; consequently, $\pi\tau$ and $\kappa\tau$; $\beta\delta$ and $\gamma\delta$; $\phi\theta$ and $\chi\theta$, e. g.

β before τ into π as:	from	τρίβω	τέτριβ-ται	=	τέτριπται
φ “ τ “ π “	γράφω	γέγραφ-ται	=	γέγραπται	
γ “ τ “ π “	λέγω	λέλεγ-ται	=	λέλεκται	
χ “ τ “ π “	βρέχω	βέβρεχ-ται	=	βέβρεκται	
π “ δ “ β “	κύπτω	κύπ-δα	=	κύβδα	
θ “ δ “ β “	γράφω	γράφ-δην	=	γράβδην	
κ “ δ “ γ “	πλέκω	πλέκ-δην	=	πλέγδην	
χ “ δ “ γ “	βρέχω	βρέχ-δην	=	βρέγδην	
π “ θ “ φ “	πέμπω	πέμπ-θην	=	πέμφθην	
β “ θ “ φ “	τρίβω	ετρίβ-θην	=	ετρίφθην	
κ “ θ “ χ “	πλέκω	επλέκ-θην	=	επλέχθην	
γ “ θ “ χ “	λέγω	έλεγ-θην	=	έλέχθην	

REMARK 1. The preposition *ἐκ* does not undergo this change, e. g. *ἐκ-θύναι*, *ἐκθύναι*, etc., not *ἐγδύναι*, *ἐχθύναι*.

3. The smooth Mutes, π κ τ, are changed into the cognate aspirates, φ χ θ, not only in inflection and derivation, but also in two separated words before a Spiritus Asper, since the smooth Mute receives the breathing, and the vowel loses it; the medials, β γ δ, however, are thus exchanged only in the inflection of the verb; in other cases they remain unchanged; hence:

ἀπ' οὐ = ἀφ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος from ἐπὶ, ἡμέρα = ἐφήμερος
 ἐπυφαίνω from ἐπὶ, ὑφαίνω = ἐφυφαίνω, τέτυπ-α = τέτυφα
 οἷκ ὅσιως = οἶχ ὅσιως, δεκήμερος from δέκα, ἡμέρα = δεχήμερος
 ἀντ' ὧν = ἀνθ' ὧν from ἀντί, ἀντέλλω = ἀνθέλλω from ἀντί, ἔλλω
 εἰλογ-α = εἰλογα, but λέγ' ἑτέραν not λέχ' ἑτέραν
 τέτριβ-α = τέτριφα, but τριβ' οὕτως not τριφ' οὕτως.

REM. 2. The negative οὐκ (οὐ) thus becomes οἶχ, e. g. οἶχ ἡδύς; yet this principle does not apply to the aspirate ρ, e. g. οὐ ῥίπτω. In some compounds, the smooth Breathing is retained in the Attic dialect, also, according to the Ionic usage, e. g. ἀπηλιώτης, the east wind, from ἀπό and ἥλιος, λεύκιππος, one who has a white horse, from λευκός and ἵππος, Κράτιππος, etc.

REM. 3. This change of the smooth Breathing before the rough takes place also in Crasis, § 10 and 11, e. g. τὰ ἕτερα = θᾶτερα, τὸ ἰμάτιον = θοῖμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος = χᾶτερος, καὶ ὅσα, ὅστις, ὅπως = χῶσα, χῶστις, χῶπως. —When two smooth Breathings precede, both must be changed into Aspirates, No. 2, e. g. ἐφθῆμερος instead of ἐπήμερος from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα, νύχθ' ὅλην instead of νύκτι ὅλην.

REM. 4. In some compounds, the aspirated liquid ρ changes the preceding smooth Breathing into the Aspirate, e. g. φορίμιον, formed by Crasis from προρίμιον, from πρό and οἶμος, θράσσω from ταράσσω; so φροῦδος from φρό and ὁδός.

4. On the contrary, before an Aspirate, the same Aspirate cannot stand, but the first, in that case, is changed into the corres-

ponding smooth, e. g. *Σαπφώ*, *Βάχχος*, *τίτθη*, *Ἀθθίς*; but not *Σαφφώ*, *Βάχχος*, *τίθθη*, *Ἀθθίς*; for the same reason, the first Aspirate disappears, where the ρ is doubled, e. g. *Πύρρως*.

5. A Tau-mute, τ δ θ, before another Tau-mute is changed into σ, but before a κ, it disappears, e. g.

ἐπειθ-θην	from	πειθω	becomes	ἐπεισθην
πειθ-τίος	“	πειθω	“	πεισιτίος
ῥερίδ-θην	“	ῥερίδω	“	ῥερίσθην
πέπειθ-κα	“	πειθω	“	πέπεικα.

6. The τ, which in the Attic dialect, usually passes into σ, is often changed into σ by the influence of a following ι, e. g. *πλούσιος* instead of *πλούτιος*, from *πλούτος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος* instead of *Ἀμαθούτιος*, *Μιλήσιος* from *Μίλητος*, *Ἀχερούσιος* instead of *Ἀχερούτιος*, *οὐσία* instead of *όντι-ία*, *γερονσία* instead of *γεροντι-ία*, *ἐνιαύσιος* from *ἐνιαυτός*. Also in the case of other Tau-mutes, as well as in the case of the Palatals, ι has sometimes this power of assimilation; thus in the forms of the Comparative in *σων* and *ζων*, e. g. *βραδύς*, *βράσσων* poet., *παχύς*, *πάσσων* poet., *μέγας*, *μείζων* instead of *μεγ-ίων*, *ταχύς*, *θάσσων* instead of *ταχ-ίων*.

§ 18. b. *Liquids*.

(34.)

1. The Liquid ν is sometimes changed into α. This takes place, e. g. in the Acc. Sing. third Dec. of substantives, whose stem ends with a consonant, since the Greek does not, like the Latin, use the union-vowel, e. g. *κόραξ*, *κόρακ-α*, *λαμπάς*, *λαμπάδ-α*. The same change, also, sometimes takes place in the third Pers. Pl. Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass. of mute and liquid verbs, which properly should end in *νται* and *ντο* like pure verbs, e. g. *βεβούλεν-νται*, *ἔβεβούλεν-ντο*, e. g. *τετρίφᾳται*, *ἔτετρίφᾳτο*, *πεπλέχᾳται*, *τετάχᾳται*, *ἔσκευάδᾳται*, *κεχωρίδᾳται*, *ἐφθάρᾳται* instead of *τέτριβνται*, *ἔτέτριβντο*, etc., from *τρίβ-ω*, *πλέκ-ω*, *τάσσ-ω*, *σκευάζ-ω*, *χωρίζ-ω*, *φθειρίζ-ω*. See § 116, 15.

2. N before a Liquid is changed into the same Liquid, e. g.

συν-λογίζω	becomes	συλλογίζω	συν-μετρία	becomes	συμμετρία
ἐν-μένω	“	ἐμμένω	συν-ρίπτω	“	συρρίπτω.

REMARK. An apparent assimilation takes place in *ὄλλνμι* instead of *ὄλνμι*.—*Εν* before ρ is not assimilated, e. g. *ἐνρίπτω*; yet *ἑρρύθμος* is more frequent than *ἐνρυθμος*; on the contrary, *ἐνλακκύνω* stands instead of *ἐλλακκύνω*.

3. *M* initial before a Liquid is changed into β, e. g.

μλῖττιν	from	μῖλι	becomes	βλῖττιν
μλώσκω	“	μολέιν	“	βλώσκω
μροτός	“	μόρος, mors	“	βροτός.

§ 19. c. *Mutes and Liquids.*—*Liquids and Mutes.*

(31. 33.)

1. A Pi-mute, π β φ, before μ is changed into μ,
 a Kappa-mute, κ γ χ, “ μ “ “ γ,
 a Tau-mute, τ δ θ, “ μ “ “ σ, e. g.

(α) Pi-mute:	τέτριβ-μαι	from	τρίβω	becomes	τέτριμμαι
	λείπει-μαι	“	λείπω	“	λείπιμμαι
	γέγραφ-μαι	“	γράφω	“	γέγραμμαι
(β) Kappa-mute:	πέπλεκ-μαι	“	πλέκω	“	πέπλεγμαι
	λείλεγ-μαι	“	λέγω	remains	λείλεγμαι
	βέβρεχ-μαι	“	βρέχω	becomes	βέβρεγμαι
(γ) Tau-mute:	ήνυτ-μαι	“	ανύτω	“	ήνυσμαι
	ήρειθ-μαι	“	είρειθω	“	ήρεισμαι
	πέπειθ-μαι	“	πείθω	“	πέπεισμαι
	κεκόμιθ-μαι	“	κομίζω	“	κεκόμισμαι.

REMARK 1. In some words, the Kappa and Tau-mutes are not changed before μ, e. g. ἀκμή, πότιμος, λαχμός, κενθμών, etc. In some words, even χ stands before μ, instead of the original κ or γ, e. g. ἰαχμός from ἰώκω, πλοχμός from πλέκω, πάχη from παγ-ῆναι. The preposition ἐκ, in composition, forms an exception, e. g. ἐκμανθάνω.

2. The medial β before ν is changed into μ, e. g.

σεβ-νός	from	σίβομαι	becomes	σιμνός
ἐρεβ-νός	“	ἔρεβος	“	ἐριμνός.

3. *N* before a Pi-mute, π β φ ψ, is changed into μ,
N before a Kappa-mute, κ γ χ ξ, is changed into γ,
N before a Tau-mute, τ δ θ, is not changed, e. g.

ἐν-πειρία	becomes	ἐμπειρία	συν-καλέω	becomes	συγκαλέω
ἐν-βάλλω	“	ἐμβάλλω	συν-γιγνώσκω	“	συγγιγνώσκω
ἐν-φρων	“	ἐμφρων	συν-χρονος	“	σύγχρονος
ἐν-ψύχος	“	ἐμψύχος	συν-ξέω	“	συγξέω;

but συντείνω, συνδέω, συνθίω.

REM. 2. The enclitics form an exception, e. g. ὄνπερ, τόνγε.

REM. 3. Also at the end of a word, ν before a Pi-mute, as well as before μ, was, without doubt, pronounced like μ, and before a Kappa-mute, like γ; and so it is found in ancient inscriptions, e. g. ΤΟΜΠΑΤΕΡΑΚΑΙ ΤΗΜΜΗΤΕΡΑ, ΤΟΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΝ i. e. τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα, τὸν

χηματισμόν. So also λ and σ are used instead of ν before λ and σ , e. ~~Ε~~
~~ΕΛΛΗΜΝΟΙ~~, ~~ΕΣΣΑΜΟΙ~~ i. e. *ἐν Ἀθήνῃ*, *ἐν Σάμῳ*.

§ 20. d. *The Labial Breathing, or Sibilant σ , with* ^h
Mutes and Liquids. (32 ~~33~~ 5.)

1. A Pi-mute, $\pi \beta \phi$, before σ is changed into ψ ,
 A Kappa-mute, $\kappa \gamma \chi$, before σ is changed into ξ ,
 A Tau-mute, $\tau \delta \theta$, disappears before σ , e. g.

(α) Pi-mute:	λείπω	from	λείπω	becomes	λείψω
	τρίβω	"	τρίβω	"	τρίψω
	γράφω	"	γράφω	"	γράψω
(β) Kappa-mute:	πλέκω	"	πλέκω	"	πλέξω
	λέγω	"	λέγω	"	λέξω
	βρέχω	"	βρέχω	"	βρέξω
(γ) Tau-mute:	ἀνίσσω	"	ἀνίσσω	"	ἀνύσσω
	ἐρίδω	"	ἐρίδω	"	ἐρίσσω
	πείθω	"	πείθω	"	πείσσω
	ἐλπιδω	"	ἐλπιδω	"	ἐλπίσσω

REMARK 1. The Prep. *ἐκ* before σ is an exception, e. g. *ἐκσώζω*.—In *ποιός*,
 Gen. *ποδός*, and in the Perf. active Part. in *ώς*, Gen. *ότ-ος*, after the Tau-
 mute disappears, the preceding vowel is lengthened.

2. *N* disappears before σ and ζ ; but when ν is joined with a
 Tau-mute, both mutes disappear before σ , but the short vowel
 is lengthened before σ , namely, ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, $ο$ into $ου$, α , ι , υ into $\alpha\iota$,
 $\iota\iota$, $\upsilon\iota$, e. g.

<i>συν-ζυγία</i>	becomes	<i>συζυγία</i>	<i>δαίμον-σι</i>	becomes	<i>δαίμοσι</i>
<i>τυφθέντ-σι</i>	"	<i>τυφθεῖσι</i>	<i>λέοντ-σι</i>	"	<i>λέονσι</i>
<i>σπένδ-σω</i>	"	<i>σπείσω</i>	<i>ἐλμινδ-σι</i>	"	<i>ἐλμῖσι</i>
<i>πάντ-σι</i>	"	<i>πᾶσι</i>	<i>δεικνύτ-σι</i>	"	<i>δεικνύσι</i>
<i>τύψαντ-σι</i>	"	<i>τύψῃσι</i>	<i>ξεροφῶντ-σι</i>	"	<i>ξεροφῶσι</i>

REM. 2. Exceptions: *ἔν*, e. g. *ἐνσπείρω*, *ἐνζέγγυμι*; *πάλιν*, e. g. *παλίν-
 σκιος*; also some forms of inflection, and derivative forms in *σαι* and *σις*
 from verbs in *αἰνώ*, e. g. *πέφανσαι* from *φαίνω*, *πέπανσις* from *πεπαλνώ*, and
 the substantives, *ἡ ἔλμινς*, *earth-worm*, *ἡ πείρινς*, *wagon-basket*, *ἡ Τίλυνς*.—In
 composition, the ν in *σύν* is changed into σ before σ , e. g. *σισσωζω*, from
σύν and *σώζω*; but when a consonant follows σ , σ disappears, e. g. *σύν-
 στημα* becomes *σύστημα*.—In *χαρίσι*, *ντ* is dropped; on the contrary, in
τάλας, *μέλας* Gen. *-άνος*, *κτεῖς*, *εἰς* Gen. *ένός*, *εἰς*, and in the third Pers.
 Pl. of the primary tenses, e. g. *βουλεύουσι* instead of *βουλεύονσι*, the omis-
 sion of the simple ν is compensated by lengthening the vowel.

3. On the contrary, in the Aorist of Liquid verbs, σ is omitted
 after the Liquid, but the omission is compensated, by lengthen-
 ing the stem-vowel, e. g.

ἡγγελ-σα becomes ἡγγεῖλα
ἔφην-σα “ ἔφηνα

ἔνιμ-σα becomes ἔνιμα
ἔφθερ-σα “ ἔφθειρα.

The same takes place in the third Dec. with the final Sigma, when a *ν* or *ρ* precedes *σ*, e. g. εἰκὼν instead of εἰκόν-ς, ποιμήν instead of ποιμέν-ς, ῥήτωρ instead of ῥήτορ-ς, αἰθήρ instead of αἰθέρ-ς.

The Future in *ω* of Liquid verbs is formed by inserting *ε* between the Liquid and the ending *σω*, for the sake of softening the pronunciation, by dropping *σ* and contracting *έω* into *ῶ*, e. g. ἀγγεῖλ-έ-σω, ἀγγεῖλῶ.—*T* and *σ*, are omitted in substantives and participles ending in *ων*, Gen. *οντ-ος*, but, as a compensation, *ο* is lengthened into *ω*, e. g.

λείοντ-ς becomes λείων βούλευοντ-ς becomes βουλεύων.

REM. 3. In *ἐννῦμι*—instead of *ἐσ-νυμι*, *ves-tio*—the *σ* is assimilated to the following *ν*, and in *εἰμι*—instead of *ἐσ-μι*—*σ* is omitted, but *ε* is lengthened into *ει*.

§ 21. e. *Change of Consonants which are separated from one another.* (38. 29.)

1. Sometimes a consonant has an influence on other consonants, although they do not immediately follow one another, but are separated by a vowel or even by two syllables. Thus, one *λ* changes another *λ* into *ρ*, e. g. κεφαλαργία instead of κεφαλαλγία from ἀλγεῖν, γλωσσαργία instead of γλωσσαλγία, ἀργαλέος instead of ἀγαλέος from ἀλγεῖν; the suffix *ωλή* becomes *ωρή*, when a *λ* precedes, e. g. θαλπορή.

2. When, in the *reduplication* of verbs, whose stem begins with an aspirate, this aspirate is to be repeated, then the first aspirate is changed into the corresponding smooth Mute; thus,

φε-φίληκα	from φιλέω	is changed into	πεφίληκα
χέ-χῖκα	“ χέω	“	κέχνηκα
θύ-θύκα	“ θύω	“	τέθυκα
θί-θημι	stem ΘΕ	“	τίθημι.

The two verbs, *θύειν*, to sacrifice, and *τιθέναι*, stem *ΘΕ*, to place, also follow this rule, in the passive forms which begin with *θ*:

έτιθ-θην, τυ-θήσομαι, έτιέ-θην, τε-θήσομαι instead of έθύ-θην, έθιέ-θην.

For the same reason, the Greek avoids the reduplication of *ρ*, and instead of it writes *έρρ*-, e. g. έρρύηκα.

3. In words whose stem begins with τ and ends with an Aspirate, the aspiration is transferred to the preceding smooth τ , when the Aspirate before the final syllable beginning with σ , τ and μ , must, according to the laws of euphony, §§ 17, 2; 19, 1; 20, 1, be changed into a smooth consonant; by this transposition, τ is changed into the Aspirate θ . Such a change is called the *Metathesis of the aspiration*.

Thus, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\phi\alpha$ Perf., is changed into $(\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega)$ $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$, $\theta\rho\epsilon\pi\text{-}\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$, $(\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha)$ $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\alpha$;
 $\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}$, $T\Lambda\Phi\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, second Aor. Pass., into $\theta\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$, $(\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota)$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, but third Pers. Pl. $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, e. g. Her. 6, 103, with one of the better Codd. is to be read instead of $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$;
 $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $TPT\Phi\text{-}\omega$ into $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$, $(\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\upsilon\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota)$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$;
 $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$ into $(\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota)$ $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$;— $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ into $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\iota\nu$;
 $\tau\alpha\chi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ in the Comparative becomes $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$. For the same reason, the Future $\xi\omega$, from $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, *to have*, is the proper form, because the Spiritus Asper is considered as an Aspirate.

REMARK 1. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\omega$ from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\chi\omega$, and $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$ from $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega$, remain unchanged.

REM. 2. Where the passive endings of the above verbs, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, $T\Lambda\Phi\Omega$ ($\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$), $TPT\Phi\Omega$ ($\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$), begin with θ , the aspiration of $\phi\theta$, the two final consonants, changes τ , the initial consonant of the stem, into θ , e. g.

$\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\theta\alpha\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\alpha\phi\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\theta\alpha\iota$.

REM. 3. In the imperative ending of the first Aor. Pass., where both syllables should begin with θ , namely, $\theta\eta\theta\iota$, the first aspirate remains unchanged, but the *last* is changed into the corresponding smooth mute, thus $\theta\eta\tau\iota$, e. g. $\tau\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\tau\iota$.

§ 22. *Metathesis of the Liquids.*

The Liquids, and also the Lingual τ , when π precedes, often change place with a preceding vowel, for the sake of euphony. The vowel then usually becomes long. This lengthening of the vowel constitutes the difference between Metathesis and Syncope; the latter being the mere omission of ϵ , e. g. $\mu\text{-}\mu\eta\acute{\gamma}\sigma\kappa\omega$ from the root $\mu\epsilon\nu$, comp. mens, $\theta\eta\eta\acute{\gamma}\sigma\kappa\omega$ from $\theta\alpha\nu\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ from $\tau\epsilon\mu\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ from $\beta\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\pi\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

§ 23. *Doubling of Consonants.* (37.)

1. Consonants are doubled, in the first place, for the sake of euphony, e. g. $\beta\alpha\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ from $\beta\alpha\theta\acute{\upsilon}$ and $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\rho}\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\nu$ instead of

ἔρεον; in the second place, in consequence of the concurrence of like or assimilated sounds, in the inflection and derivation, e. g. ἔρ-νομος from ἐν and νόμος, ἐλ-λείπω instead of ἐνλ., σύμ-μαχος instead of σύνμ., λέλειμ-μαι instead of λέλειπμ., λῆμ-μα instead of λῆμμα, κόμ-μα instead of κόπμα, τάσ-σω or τάτ-τω instead of τάγ-σω, ἡσσω or ἡττων instead of ἡκ-ίων, μάλλον instead of μάλ-ιον, ἄλ-λος instead of ἄλιος, *alius*.

2. In the Common Language, only the Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, the Sibillant σ, and the Mute τ, can be doubled; moreover, π and ξ are also doubled in single words, e. g. ἵππος, *a horse*, κόκκος, *a berry*. It has already been seen, § 17, 4, that two Aspirates, in Greek are not doubled.

3. ρ is doubled when the augment is prefixed, e. g. ἐρῶρεον, and in composition, when ρ is preceded by a short vowel, e. g. ἄρ-ῥηκτος, βαθύρῥοος; but εὔ-ρωστος from εὖ and ῥώννυμι.

REMARK. In imitation of Homer, the Tragic writers also double the σ, yet much less frequently than Homer, e. g. τόσσον, Soph. Aj. 185; ὀλέσσας, 390; ἐσσύθη, 294; μέσση, Ant. 1223; ἔσσειται, Aesch. Pers. 122; so also in the Dat. Pl. of the third Dec. εσσι.

§ 24. *Strengthening and Addition of Consonants.*

1. Consonants are frequently strengthened, in the inflection, by the addition of a corresponding consonant, namely,

- (a) The Labials, β π φ, by τ, e. g. βλάπ-τ-ω instead of βλάβ-ω, τύπ-τ-ω instead of τύπ-ω, ῥίπ-τ-ω instead of ῥίφ-ω; sometimes also by σ, which assimilates the preceding Labial, therefore σσ, Attic ττ, e. g. πέσσω, Att. πέττω, Future πέψω, the poetic ὄσσομαι, Fut. ὄψομαι; in δέψω instead of δέφω, φ and σ are changed into ψ;
- (b) the Palatals, γ χ, are strengthened by σ, which assimilates the preceding Palatal, therefore σσ, Att. ττ, or, though more seldom, the Palatal unites with the σ and is changed into ζ, e. g. τάσ-σ-ω, Att. τάτ-τ-ω instead of τάγ-ω, φρίσ-σ-ω, Att. φρίτ-τ-ω instead of φρίκ-ω, βήσ-σ-ω, Att. βήτ-τ-ω instead of βήχ-ω; κράζω instead of κράγω, τρέζω instead of τρέγω; a Kappa-mute with σ is seldom changed into ξ, e. g. αὔξω, aug-eo, ἀλέξω, ὀδάξω and ὀδάζω; the strengthening τ is found only in πίπτω and τίκτω;
- (c) the Linguals, δ τ θ, are strengthened by σ, which with the preceding Lingual is changed into ζ, e. g. φράζω instead of φράδω, or, though

more seldom, σ assimilates the preceding Tau-mute, e. g. $\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\lambda\iota\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\omega$ instead of $\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$ instead of $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omega$.

2. The concurrence of $\mu\eta$ and $\nu\eta$ in the middle of some words, which was unpleasant to a Grecian ear, and was occasioned by the omission of a vowel, is softened by inserting a β or δ , thus, in $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\text{-}\beta\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ formed from $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\eta\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\alpha$, $\gamma\alpha\mu\text{-}\beta\text{-}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\gamma\alpha\mu\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\gamma\alpha\mu\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\delta\text{-}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$.

3. N also is used to strengthen consonants, namely, the Labials, especially in poetry, so as to make a syllable long by position, e. g. $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\alpha\omicron\nu$ from $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tau\text{-}\omega$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ from $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$; $\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\varsigma$; $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\beta\eta$, $\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\eta}$; $\theta\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\iota\nu$; $\delta\mu\phi\acute{\eta}$, $\epsilon\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$; $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\phi\eta$, nubere; $\delta\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\delta\mu\beta\rho\epsilon\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\mu\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$. In the present of many verbs, this strengthening is found, e. g. $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\iota\gamma\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ instead of $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omega$. On the change of ν , see § 19, 3. On the ν $\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\kappa\alpha$, see § 15, 1.

4. Σ also is prefixed to many words, but mostly to such as begin with μ , e. g. $\mu\acute{\omega}\delta\iota\varsigma$ and $\sigma\mu\acute{\omega}\delta\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ and $\sigma\mu\iota\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$; further, a strengthening σ is inserted before μ and τ in the Perf. Mid. or Pass., and before ϑ in the first Aor. Pass., e. g. $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, § 131; also in the derivation and composition of words, σ is frequently inserted for the sake of euphony, e. g. $\sigma\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, instead of σ , ϑ also is inserted before μ , e. g. $\mu\kappa\eta\text{-}\vartheta\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\delta\rho\chi\eta\text{-}\vartheta\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\text{-}\vartheta\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\eta\omega$, $\rho\omicron\rho\text{-}\vartheta\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\pi\alpha\nu\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, etc.

§ 25. *Expulsion and Omission of Consonants.* (7. a.)

1. It is an important grammatical principle, that, in the inflection, σ is very often omitted between two vowels, e. g. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\iota\omicron\iota\omicron$ instead of $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota$ or $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\iota\omicron\iota\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron$; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\text{-}\omega\nu$ instead of $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omega\nu$, comp. gene-r-is, gene-r-um. At the end of a word and after Pi and Kappa-mutes, it is retained, e. g. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ = $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\mu\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ = $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\sigma\omega$, but after the Liquids, in inflection, as well as commonly at the end of a word, it is omitted, e. g. $\eta\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha$ instead of $\eta\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$ instead of $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\omega\rho$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\omicron\rho\text{-}\varsigma$. Comp. § 20, 3.

2. What has been said of the omission and retaining of σ in inflection, holds in general of the Digamma softened into the vowel υ , § 200. This is omitted: (a) in the middle of the word between two vowels, e. g. $\acute{\omega}\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ($\acute{\omega}\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\nu$), ovum, $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ($\acute{\omicron}\acute{F}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$), ovis, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\acute{\omega}\nu$ ($\alpha\acute{\iota}\acute{F}\acute{\omega}\nu$), aevum, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$ ($\nu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), novus, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ ($\sigma\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), scaevus, $\beta\acute{o}\omicron\varsigma$ ($\beta\acute{o}\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), bovis; $\theta\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\omega$, $\pi\acute{\nu}\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\omega$ instead of $\theta\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{F}\acute{\omega}$, etc.; (b) at the beginning of the word before vowels and ρ , e. g. $\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ($\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$), vinum, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\alpha\rho$ ($\acute{F}\acute{\acute{\iota}}\acute{\alpha}\rho$), ver, $\acute{\acute{\iota}}\varsigma$ ($\acute{F}\acute{\acute{\iota}}\varsigma$) vis, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ ($\acute{F}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$), vicus, $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\nu$ ($\acute{F}\acute{\acute{\iota}}\delta\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\nu$),

videre, ἐσθής (*Fεσθής*), vestis, ῥήγνυμι (*Fρήγνυμι*), frango. On the contrary, it is expressed in connection with a preceding α, ε, ο, with which it then coalesces and forms a diphthong, (α) at the end of a word, e. g. βοῦ instead of βόF, βασιλεῦ, etc.; (β) before a consonant, e. g. βοῦς (βόFς, bōvs, bōs), ναῦς (νάFς), navis, βοῦν, βουσι, βασιλεύς, βασιλεῦσι, θεύσομαι, πλεύσομαι, πνεύσομαι, εἰαύνω. But when an ι or υ precedes it, then it disappears before a consonant, but lengthens the ι or υ, e. g. κῆς instead of κίFς, σῆς instead of σύFς, ἰχθῦς instead of ἰχθύFς, Acc. κῆν, σῆν, ἰχθῦν; but it disappears, even in this case, in the middle of a word between vowels, e. g. Αἰ-ός, κῆ-ός, σῆ-ός, ἰχθῦ-ός instead of ΑἰF-ός, κῆF-ός, σῆF-ός, ἰχθῦF-ός.

3. As the Greek language admits an accumulation of only three consonants in composition, and in simple words, only when the first or the last is a *Liquid*, then, if in the inflection of the verb, a termination beginning with σθ is appended to the consonant of the root, the σ is excluded:

λελείπ-σθων	from	λείπ-ω	becomes	λελείφθων	(§ 17, 2.)
λελέγ-σθαι	“	λέγ-ω	“	λελέχθαι	(§ 17, 2.)
εἰτάλ-σθαι	“	εἰτέλλ-ω	“	εἰτάλθαι.	

REMARK. On the omission of a Tau-mute, and a ν and ντ before σ, and a σ after a Liquid, see § 20. In composition, ν is often omitted, e. g. Πυθο-πίκος, Ἀπολλό-δωρος instead of Πυθογκτ., Ἀπολλονδ.

4. Several words can drop their final consonant, either to avoid an accumulation of consonants, or, in verse, to prevent a syllable becoming long by position. In addition to the words mentioned under § 15, namely, οὔκ (οῦ), ἐξ (έκ), οὔτως (οὔτω), which usually retain their final consonant before a vowel to prevent the Hiatus, but drop it before consonants, there belong here,

- (a) adverbs of place in θεν, e. g. πρόσθεν, ὀπισθεν, ὑπερθεν, etc., which never drop the ν before a consonant in prose, but very often in Epic poetry, more seldom in the Attic poets;
- (b) μέχρς and ἄχρς, which, however, in the best classical writers, have dropped their σ, not only before consonants, but commonly before vowels, e. g. μέχρς Ἀναξαγόρου, Pl. Hipp. Maj. 281, c. μέχρς ἐνταῦθα, Id. Symp. 210, e. μέχρς οὔτου, X. C. 4. 7, 2. μέχρς ἐνυθρᾶς θαλάττης, Id. Cy. 8. 6, 20;
- (c) the adverbs, αἰρέμας, ἔμπας, μεσηγύς, ἀντικρύς, ἄνεως, ἄφρωνς, which in poetry can drop their σ, but never in prose; in the Ionic dialect, numeral adverbs in ἀκς also frequently drop the σ before consonants, e. g. πολλάκι. Her. 2, 2.

5. A pure Greek word can end only in one of the three Liquids, ν, σ (ψ, ξ, ι. e. πσ, κσ) and ρ. The two words, οὔκ, not, and ἐκ, out of, form only an apparent exception, since, as Proclitics, § 32, they incline to the following word, and, as it were, become a part of it. This law of euphony

occasions either the omission of all other consonants, or it changes them into one of the three Liquids just named; hence, *σῶμα*, Gen. *σάματ-ος* instead of *σῶματ*, *γάλα*, Gen. *γάλακτ-ος* instead of *γάλακτ*, *λίον*, Gen. *λίοντ-ος* instead of *λίοντ*, *ἐβούλενον* instead of *ἐβούλενοντ*;—*τέρας*, Gen. *τέρατ-ος* instead of *τέρατ*, *κίρας*, Gen. *κίρατ-ος* instead of *κίρατ*, *μίλι*, Gen. *μίλιτ-ος* instead of *μίλιτ*.

SECTION II.

Syllables.

§ 26. *Nature and Division of Syllables.* (41.)

1. Every vowel, pronounced by itself, or in connection with one or more consonants, is called a syllable.

2. A word consists of one or more syllables. When a word consists of several syllables, a distinction is made between the stem-syllables and the syllables of inflection or derivation. The stem-syllables express the essential idea of the word, the syllables of inflection or derivation, the relations of the idea. Thus, e. g. in *γέ-γραφ-α*, the middle syllable is the stem-syllable, the two others, syllables of inflection; in *πράγ-μα*, the first is the stem-syllable, the last the syllable of derivation.

§ 27. *Quantity of Syllables.* (42—45.)

1. A syllable is short by nature, when its vowel is short, namely, *ε*, *ο*, *ᾶ*, *ι*, *υ*, or when a vowel or single consonant follows a short vowel, e. g. *ἔνδομιᾶ*, *ἔπυθῆτο*.

2. A syllable is long by nature, when the vowel is a simple, long vowel, *η*, *ω*, *ᾷ*, *ι*, *υ*, or a diphthong, e. g. *ἥρωϊς*, *κρίνω*, *γέφυρα*, *ισχύρους*, *παιδενῆς*, hence contracted syllables are always long, e. g. *ᾠκων* formed from *ᾠέκων*, *βότρυς* formed from *βότερνας*.

3. A syllable with a short vowel is made long by position, when two or more consonants or a double consonant, *ζ* *ξ* *ψ*, follow the short vowel, e. g. *ἑκστέλλω*, *τύψαντες*, *κόραξ* (*κόρακος*), *τράπεζα*.

REMARK 1. The pronunciation of a syllable long by nature, and one long by position, differs in this, that the former is pronounced *long* (*producitur*), but the latter not. When a syllable naturally long, is long also by position,

it must be protracted in pronouncing. Hence a distinction is made in pronouncing such words as *πράττω*, *πράξις*, *πράγμα* (*ā*) and *τάττω*, *τάξις*, *τάγμα* (*ă*).

4. But when a short vowel stands before a Mute and Liquid, it commonly remains short in the Attic, inasmuch as the Liquid sounds are less distinct than the Mutes, and hence are pronounced with less hesitation, e. g. *ἄτῆκνος*, *ἄπῆπλος*, *ἄκμή*, *βδερνς*, *δίδραχμος*. Such a position is called a *weak* position. In two instances, however, the position of the Mute and Liquid makes the short vowel long: (a) in compounds, e. g. *ἑκνέμω*; (b) when one of the Medials, *β γ δ*, stands before one of the three Liquids, *λ μ ν*, e. g. *βίβλος*, *εὐδμος*, *πέπλεγμα*; also *θλ*, in Tragic trimeter, lengthens the preceding short vowel. Finally, it will be evident, that a vowel long by nature cannot be shortened by a Mute and Liquid, e. g. *μήντρον*.

5. A syllable which contains one of the three doubtful vowels, *α, ι, υ*, cannot, in the same word, be pronounced long and short, but must be either long or short.

§ 28. *Quantity of the Penult.*

(46, 47.)

It is important, in order to pronounce correctly, to be able to determine, with certainty, the quantity of the three doubtful vowels, *α, ι, υ*, in the penult of words of three or more syllables. The following summary will present the principal instances, in which the penult is long. The quantity of the syllables of inflection will be considered in treating of the Forms.

The penult is long,

1. In substantives in *ᾶων*, Gen. *-αonos* or *-αωνος*, in substantives of two or more syllables in *ῖων*, Gen. *-ιονος*; but *ῖων*, Gen. *-ῖωνος*, and in forms of the comparative in *ῖων*, *ιον*, Gen. *-ιονος*, e. g. *ὀπάων*, *-ονος*, *δ, ῆ*, *companion*, *Ποσειδάων* *-ωνος*; *κίων*, *-ονος*, *ῆ*, *pillar*, *βραχίων*, *-ονος*, *δ, αη*, *Ἀμφίων*, *-ονος*; but *Λευκαλίων*, *-ωνος*; *καλλίων*, *κάλλιον*, *more beautiful*.

Exceptions. The two oxytones, *ῆ ἡϊών* (*ι*), *shore*, and generally *ῆ χτίων*, *snout*. Homer always uses the comparatives in *ῖων*, *ιον*, as short, where the versification admits.

2. In oxytoned proper names in *ᾶνός*, and in compounds in *ᾠγός* from *ἄγω*, *to lead*, and *ἄγνυμι*, *to break*, *ᾠων* and *κρᾠνος*, e. g. *Ἀσιᾠνός*, *λοχᾠγός*, *captain*, *ναυᾠγός*, *naufriagus*, *Βιᾠων*, *δικρᾠνος*, *having two horns*.

3. In adjectives in *ᾱης* Fem. *ᾱῖς*, derived from verbs in *ᾱω*, in proper names in *ᾱτης*, in substantives in *ῖτης*, Fem. *ῖτις*, and in those in *ύτης* of the first Dec., Fem. *ύτις*, and in proper names in *ίτη*, e. g. *ἄχρᾱής*, *untouched*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Μιθριδάτης*, *πολίτης*, -ου, *citizen*, Fem. *πολίτις*, *πρεσβύτης*, -ου, *old man*, *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Ἀμφιτρίτη*.

Exceptions: (a) to the proper names in *ατης*: *Γαλάτης*, *Δαλματίας*, *Σαρματίας*, all in *βῆτης* and *φᾱτης*, and compounds formed from verbal roots, e. g. *Σωκράτης*; — (b) *κρῖτής*, *judge*, from the short root *κρῖ*, *κτίτης*, *builder*, and *θύτης*, *one who sacrifices*.

4. In Proparoxytones in *ίλος*, *ίλον*, *ίτος*, *ίτον*, in words in *ινη*, *ινα*, *ύνη*, *ύνα*, in those in *ύνος*, when *σ* does not precede the ending, in Proparoxytones in *ύρα*, and in adjectives in *ύρος* with a preceding long syllable, e. g.

ὁ ὄμιλος, <i>multitude</i>	δωτίνη, <i>gift</i>	ὁ κίνδυνος, <i>danger</i>
πέδιλον, <i>shoe</i>	Αἴγινα,	γέφυρα, <i>bridge</i>
ἡ κάμινος, <i>oven</i>	αἰσχύνη, <i>shame</i>	ισχυρός, <i>strong</i>
σάλλον, <i>parley</i>	ἄμυνα, <i>defence</i>	but ὁ χυρός and ἐχυρός, <i>firm</i> .

REMARK 1. The following may be added to the Proparoxytones in *ίτος* and *ύρα*, namely, ὁ χαλινός, *rein*, ὁ ἐρινός, *wild fig-tree*, and ἡ κολλύρα, *coarse bread*.

Exceptions. *Εἰλαπίνη*, *feast*, and compounds in *γύνος* from *γυνή*, *woman*, e. g. ἄνδρόγυνος, and *κορύνη*, *club*.

5. In substantives in *ύτος*, whose antepenult is long, and in compound adjectives in *δακρύτος* and *τερύτος* from *δακρύνω*, *τρύω*, and also in substantives in *ύμα*, *ύγη* and *ύγων*, and in adverbs in *ύδόν*, e. g.

ὁ κωκυτός, <i>wealing</i>	ἄτρυτος, <i>indestructible</i>	ὁ λολιγγή, <i>ululatus</i>
ἄδακρυτος, <i>without tears</i>	ἴδρυμα, -ατος, <i>seat</i>	ὁ λολιγγων, <i>ululatus</i>
		βοτρυδόν, <i>in clusters</i> .

Exception. *Μαγμαγυγή*, *splendor*.

6. In dissyllabic oxytones in *ίλος*, *ίμός*, *ίτός*, *ίός*, *ύλος*, *ύμός*, *ύνός*, and in Paroxytones in *ύμη*, *ύνη*, e. g.

ψίλος, <i>bare</i>	ἡ ῥίνός, <i>skin</i>	ὁ ῥύμός, <i>pale</i>	ξύνός, <i>common</i>
ὁ χίλος, <i>fodder</i>	ὁ ῥίός, <i>dart</i>	ὁ θύμός, <i>mind</i>	λύμη, <i>injury</i>
ὁ λιμός, <i>hunger</i>	ὁ χυλός, <i>juice</i>	so, ἄθύμος, etc.	μύνη, <i>excuse</i> .

Exceptions. *Βίός*, (ὁ), *bow*, *πλυνός* (ὁ), *washing-trough*.

7. In dissyllables in *ᾱος*, *ᾱνός* (oxytoned), and in dissyllables in *ῑα*, which begin with two consonants, e. g.

ὁ ναός, <i>temple</i>	φᾱνός, <i>brilliant</i>	στία, <i>pebble</i>	φλιά, <i>door-post</i> .
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REM. 2. The following may be added to dissyllables in *ια*, namely, *καλία*,

shed, ἀνία, *trouble*, κονία, *dust*, and to those in *āos*, the variable ἱσος, and proper names in *āos*, e. g. Ἀμφιάρεος; Οἰνόμυος is an exception.

Exceptions. Ταός or τᾱός (ὁ), *peacock*, σκιά (ι), *shadow*.

8. The following single words should also be noted :

I. *ā*.

Ἀρεᾱτος, <i>unmixed</i>	νεᾱνίς, <i>young girl</i>	τιᾱρα, <i>turban</i>
ἀνιᾱρός, <i>troublesome</i>	ὀπᾱδός, <i>attendant</i>	φᾱλᾱρος, <i>clear</i>
αὐθαδής, <i>self-sufficient</i>	σινᾱπι, <i>mustard</i>	ὁ φλῆᾱρος, <i>lattle</i> .

Also the proper names, Ἀμᾱσις, Ἀνᾱπος, Ἀρεᾱτος Δημᾱρεᾱτος, Θεᾱνῶ, Ἰᾱσων, Ἠριᾱπος, Σᾱράπης (Serapis), Στιμᾱφᾱλος, Φᾱρσᾱλος.

II. *i*.

ἄκριβής, <i>exact</i>	ἐνιπή, <i>rebuke</i>	παρθενοπίπης, <i>gallant</i> .
ἰφθίμος, <i>strong</i>	ἔριθός, <i>day-laborer</i>	
τὸ τᾱρίχος, <i>pickled fish</i>	ὁ ἦ χελιδῶν, <i>swallow</i>	

Also the proper names, Ἀγχίσης, Γράνικος, Εὔριπος, Κάικος (ι), Ὅσιρις, Βούσιρις. The following dissyllables should be noted for the sake of the compounds: τιμή, *honor*, νίκη, *victory*, φυλή, *tribe*, ὕλη, *forest*, λιτός, *little*, μικρός, *small*, e. g. ἄτιμος.

III. *ū*.

ἄμιμων, <i>blameless</i>	ἐρύκω, <i>to hold back</i>	λάφυρον, <i>booty</i>
ἄσυλον, <i>asylum</i>	ὁ ἱλῦός, <i>den</i>	ἡ πάπυρος, <i>papyrus</i>
ἄντη (ū), <i>war-cry</i>	ἱγνή, <i>the ham</i>	πιτύρον, <i>bran</i> .

Also the proper names, Ἀβῦδος, Ἀρχύτας, Βιδῦνός, Διδῦνσος, Καμβῦσης, Κέφῦρα, Κωκῦτός. And the dissyllables, ψυχή, *soul*, ὁ τυρός, *cheese*, ὁ πῦρός, *wheat*, ὁ χρῦσός, *gold*, λῦπη, *grief*, ψυχρός, *cold*.

§ 29. *Accents*.

(48—51.)

1. The accentuation of a polysyllabic word consists in pronouncing one syllable with a stronger or clearer tone than the others. By this means, the unity of the connected syllables is indicated. The accentuation of the Greek is principally *rhythmical*, and in this it differs from the accentuation of the German, for example, which is almost wholly *logical*, and also from that of most compound English words, which is generally *logical*. The *logical* accent, which refers to the meaning of the syllables, gives emphasis to the stem-syllable, which expresses the essential idea of the word, in preference to the syllables of derivation and inflection, which express only the relations of

the idea, as the German, *verderblicher*, *unvergesslicher*, *entfalten*, and the English, *destrúctible*, *immórtal*. The *rhythmical* accent, which expresses the relation of the tone to the syllables of a word, has particular reference to the quantity of syllables, and very often emphasizes the syllables of derivation and inflection, in preference to the stem-syllable, without regard to the signification of the syllables, e. g. *πατήρ*, *πατρός*, *γραφόμενος*, *γραφομένη*, *γέγραφα*, *γεγραφώς*, *γεγραμμένος*.

2. The English and Greek accent differs also in this, that in the former the accented syllable is always considered long,* but in the latter it can be either long or short, e. g. *γραφόμενος*, *γεγραφώς*; and that in the former, the accented and unaccented syllables are distinguished by the strength and feebleness of the tone, in the latter, by the rising and falling of the tone.

3. Even a *monosyllabic* word must be accented, so as to form in connected discourse, an independent sound.

4. The Greek has the following marks for the tone or accent (*προσφθία*):

- (a) The acute (*προσφθία ὀξεῖα*, accentus *acutus*) ´ to denote the *sharp* or *clear* tone, e. g. *λόγος*;
- (b) The circumflex (*προσφθία περισπωμένη*, accentus *circumflexus*) ˘ to denote the *protracted* (as it were the *winding* or *long-drawn*) tone, e. g. *σῶμα*. This accent consists in uniting the rising and falling tone in pronouncing a long syllable, since, e. g. the word *σῶμα* was probably pronounced as *σόομα*;
- (c) The grave (*προσφθία βαρεῖα*, accentus *gravis*) ` to denote the *falling* or *heavy* tone.

REMARK 1. The mark of the falling tone was not used. Hence the Greek did not write, *ἄνθρωπός, λόγός*, but *ἄνθρωπος, λόγος*. The mark of the grave was used only to distinguish certain words, e. g. *τίς*, *aliquis*, *some one*, and *τίς*, *quis?* *who?* and, as will be seen in § 31, I, instead of the acute on the final syllable of words in connected discourse.

REM. 2. The accent stands upon the second vowel of *diphthongs*, and at the beginning of words commencing with a vowel the acute and grave stand after the breathing, but the circumflex over it, e. g. *ἄπαξ*, *αὔλιος*, *ἄν εἴπῃς*, *εὐρος*, *αἶμα*. But in uncial letters, in connection with the

* In English, however, the words *long* and *short* refer only to the *emphasis*.—Tr.

diphthongs *α, η, ω*, the accent and the Breathing stand upon the first vowel, e. g. *Αἰδης*. On the diaeresis, see § 4, Rem. 4.

REM. 3. In pronouncing a Greek word, two things must be noted, the *accent* and the *quantity*. Hence an effort should be made to indicate the accented syllable by raising the voice, but especially to make the long and short, as well as the accented and unaccented syllables, perceptible. But in many instances, it is not possible for us to express the nicer distinctions, which the Greeks must have made in their pronunciation; thus, e. g. in *τιμή* and *τιμή*, *γνώμαι* and *γνώμαις*.

5. The accent can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word, because the raising of the voice is impossible beyond the last three syllables. The English in many words disregards this law, e. g. *amplification*.

6. The acute stands on one of the last three syllables, whether this is long or short, e. g. *καλός*, *ἀνθρώπον*, *πόλεμος*; yet upon the antepenult, only when the last is short, and is not long by position, e. g. *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἀνθρώπον*.

7. The circumflex stands only on one of the last two syllables, but that syllable must always be long by nature, e. g. *τοῦ σώμα*; it stands upon the penult, however, only when the ultimate is short, or long only by position, e. g. *τεῖχος*, *χοῦμα*, *πράξις*, *ἀνλὰξ*, Gen. *-ἄκος*, *καλαῦρον*, *κατῆλιν*, *Λημῶναξ*. Also in substantives ending in *ιξ* and *υξ*, Gen. *-ῖκος*, *-ῦκος*, the *ι* and *υ* long by nature, are, according to the views of the ancient Grammarians, treated as short in respect to the pronunciation, e. g. *φοῖνιξ*, Gen. *-ῖκος*, *κέρυξ*, Gen. *-ῦκος*.

8. If therefore the antepenult is accented, it can have only the acute; but if the penult is accented, and is long by nature, it must have the circumflex, when the ultimate is short, e. g. *τεῖχος*, *πράττε*, but the acute, when the ultimate* is long, e. g. *τείχους*, *πράττω*; if it is short, it has uniformly only the acute, e. g. *τάτω*,

* Hence the accent often enables us to determine the quantity of syllables, e. g. from the acute on the antepenult of *ποιήτρια*, *μαθήτρια*, we infer that the ultimate is short, otherwise the accent could not stand further back than the penult, No. 6, above,—from the circumflex on *σῆτος* and *πράξις*, that those syllables are long by nature, 7,—from the circumflex on *μοῖρα* and *σειῖρα*, that the ultimate is short, 7,—from the acute on *χίρα*, *ῥα* and *ῥα*, that the ultimate is long, otherwise the penult of these words must be circumflexed, 8,—from the acute on *φίλος* and *ποικίλος*, that the penult of these words is short, otherwise they must have been circumflexed, 8.—Τη.

τάτις. On the ultimate, either the acute or the circumflex stands, e. g. *πατήρ, πατῶν*.

REM. 4. In the inflection-endings, *αι* and *οι*, and in the adverbs, *πρόπαλαι* and *ἐκπαλαι*, the diphthongs, in respect to the *accent*, are considered short, e. g. *τράπεζαι, τύπτεται, γλῶσσαι, ἄνθρωποι, χῶροι*. The optative endings, *οι* and *αι*, are exceptions, e. g. *τιμήσαι, ἐκλείποι, λείποι*, and the adverb *οἶκος*, *domi, at home*, on the contrary, *οἶκοι, houses*, from *οἶκος*.

REM. 5. In the old Ionic and in the Attic declension, since *ω* takes the place of *ο*, it is considered as having only half its usual length, and hence, in respect to the accent, is treated as short, e. g. *Μενέλεως, ἀνώγειν*;—*πόλεως, πόλεων*:—*ἰλεως, ἄγηρος*, Gen. *ἰλεω, ἄγηρω*: but if such adjectives are declined according to the third Dec., they are accented regularly, e. g. *φιλογέλως, φιλογέλωτος*; so also in the Dat. Sing. and Pl., as well as in the Gen. and Dat. Dual, where the penult is long, e. g. *ἄγηρος, ἀγίρη, ἀγῆρες, ἀγῆρων*.

REM. 6. In the words, *εἶθε, O that, ναίχι, certainly*, the penult has the acute, apparently contrary to the rule; but these must be treated as separate words. The accentuation of the words, *εἶτε, οὔτε, ὥςπερ, ἥτις, τοῦςδε*, etc., is to be explained on the ground, that they are compounded with Enclitics, § 33.

REM. 7. According to the accentuation of the last syllable, words have the following names:

- (a) Oxytones, when the ultimate has the acute, e. g. *τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ*;
- (b) Paroxytones, when the penult has the acute, e. g. *τύπτω*;
- (c) Proparoxytones, when the antepenult has the acute, e. g. *ἄνθρωπος, τυπτόμενος, ἄνθρωποι, τυπτόμενοι*;
- (d) Perispomēna, when the ultimate has the circumflex, e. g. *κακῶς*;
- (e) Properispomena, when the penult has the circumflex, e. g. *πράγμα, φιλοῦσα*;
- (f) Barytones, when the ultimate is unaccented, e. g. *πράγματα, πράγμα*.

§ 30. *Change and Removal of the Accent by Inflection, Composition and Contraction.* (52—54.)

1. When a word is changed by inflection, either in the quantity of its final syllable or in the number of its syllables, then, according to the preceding rules, there is generally also a change or removal of the accent.

(a) By lengthening the final syllable,

(α) a Proparoxytone, as *πόλεμος*, becomes a Paroxytone, e. g. *πολέμου*;

(β) a Properispomenon, as *τείχος*, a Paroxytone, e. g. *τείχους*;

(γ) an Oxytone, as *θεός*, a Perispomenon, e. g. *θεοῦ*. Yet this change is limited to particular cases. See § 45, 7, a.

(b) By shortening the final syllable,

(α) a dissyllabic Paroxytone with long penult, as *φεύγω*, becomes a Properispomenon, e. g. *φεῦγε*, but *τᾶττω*, *τᾶττε*;

(β) a polysyllabic Paroxytone, whether the penult is long or short, becomes a Proparoxytone, e. g. *βουλεύω*, *βούλενε*.

(c) By the accession of a syllable or syllables at the beginning of a word, the accent is commonly removed towards the beginning of the word, e. g. *φεύγω*, *ἔφευγον*; the same occurs commonly in compounds, e. g. *ὁδός* *σύνοδος*, *θεός* *φιλόθεος*, *τιμή* *ἄτιμος*, *φεῦγε* *ἀπόφευγε*. By an accession of syllables at the end of a word, on the contrary, the accent is removed towards the end of the word, e. g. *τύπτω*, *τυπτόμεθα*, *τυφθησόμεθα*.

REMARK 1. The particular cases of the change of accent by inflection, and the exceptions to the general rules here stated, will be seen below under the accentuation of the several parts of speech.

2. In respect to contraction, the following principles apply:

(1) When neither of two syllables to be contracted is accented, then the contracted syllable also is unaccented, and the syllable which, previous to contraction, had the accent, retains it also after the contraction, e. g. *φίλεε* = *φιλεῖ*, but *φιλέει* = *φιλεῖ*, *γένει* = *γένει*, but *γενέων* = *γενῶν*.

(2) But when one of the two syllables to be contracted is accented, then the contracted syllable also is accented,

(a) the contracted syllable when composed of the antepenult and penult, takes the accent which the general rules require, e. g.

ἀγαπάομαι = *ἀγαπῶμαι*

ἑσταότος = *ἑστῶτος*

ὑλήισσα = *ὑλήησσα*

φιλέόμενος = *φιλούμενος*

ὀρθόουσι = *ὀρθοῦσι*

τιμαόντων = *τιμώντων*;

(b) the contracted syllable, when it is the ultimate, takes:

(α) the acute, when the last of the syllables to be contracted has the acute, e. g. *ἑσταός* = *ἑστώς*;

(β) the circumflex, when the first of the syllables to be contracted, is accented, e. g. *ἡχοῖ* = *ἡχοῖ*.

REM. 2. The exceptions to the principles stated, will be seen below under the contracted declensions and conjugations.

CHANGE AND REMOVAL OF THE ACCENT IN CONNECTED DISCOURSE.

§ 31. I. *Grave instead of the Acute*.—II. *Crasis*.—III. *Elision*.—IV. *Anastrophe*. (55—57.)

I. In connected discourse, the Oxytones receive the mark of the grave, i. e. by the close connection of the words with each other, the sharp tone is weakened or depressed, e. g. *Εἰ μὴ μητρυνὴ περικαλλῆς Ἡερίβοια ἦν*. But the acute must stand before every punctuation-mark, by which an actual division is made in the thought, as well as at the end of the verse, e. g. *Ὁ μὲν Κύρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφνηγον*.

Exceptions. *Τίς, τί, quis? who? quid? what?* always remain oxytoned.

REMARK 1. When an Oxytone is not closely connected with the other words, i. e. when it is treated grammatically, the acute remains, e. g. *εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις — τὸ ἀνὴρ ὄνομα*.

II. By *Crasis* two words are united in one, § 10. Hence, words united in this way can have but one accent, namely, that of the second word, which is the more important; this accent does not change its place, e. g. *τάγαθόν* from *τὸ ἀγαθόν*. When the second word is a dissyllabic Paroxytone with a short final syllable, the accent, according to § 30, 2, (2) (a), is changed into the circumflex, e. g. *τὸ ἔπος* = *τοῦπος*, *τὰ ἄλλα* = *τᾶλλα*, *τὸ ἔργον* = *τοῦργον*; *τὰ ὄπλα* = *θῶπλα*, *ἐγὼ οἶμαι* = *ἐγῶμαι*.

III. When by *Elision*, § 13, an unaccented vowel is elided, the accent of the word is not changed, e. g. *τοῦτ' ἐστίν*. But if the elided vowel is accented, its accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable, as an acute; yet, when the word, from which a vowel has been elided, is a preposition or one of the particles, *ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ*, and the poetic *ἦδέ, ἰδέ*, the accent of the elided vowel wholly disappears, and also when the accented vowel of monosyllabic words is elided, e. g.

<i>πολλὰ ἔπαθον</i>	=	<i>πόλλ' ἔπαθον</i>	<i>παρὰ ἐμοῦ</i>	=	<i>παρ' ἐμοῦ</i>
<i>δεινὰ ἐρωτᾷς</i>	=	<i>δειν' ἐρωτᾷς</i>	<i>ἄπο ἑαυτοῦ</i>	=	<i>ἄφ' ἑαυτοῦ</i>
<i>φημί ἐγώ</i>	=	<i>φήμ' ἐγώ</i>	<i>ἀλλὰ ἐγώ</i>	=	<i>ἀλλ' ἐγώ</i>
<i>αἰσχροῦ ἔλεξας</i>	=	<i>αἰσχρ' ἔλεξας</i>	<i>οὐδέ ἐγώ</i>	=	<i>οὔδ' ἐγώ</i>
<i>ἔπτα ἦσαν</i>	=	<i>ἔπτ' ἦσαν</i>	<i>ἦ δέ ὅς</i>	=	<i>ἦ δ' ὅς</i>

IV. Anastrophe. When a preposition is placed after the word which it should precede, the tone of such preposition naturally inclines back to its word, and hence, the accent is removed from the ultimate to the penult; this drawing back of the accent is called Anastrophe, ἀναστροφή, e. g.

μάχης ἐπὶ but ἐπὶ μάχης νεῶν ἄπο but ἀπὸ νεῶν
 Ἰθάκην κατὰ “ κατὰ Ἰθάκην καλῶν περὶ “ περὶ καλῶν.

REM. 2. The prepositions, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, and the poetic ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, διαί, παραι, do not admit Anastrophe. If the preposition stands between an adjective and a substantive, according to *Aristarchus*, the Anastrophe is found only when the substantive stands first, e. g. Ἑάνθω ἐπὶ δι-
 νήντι, but δινήντι ἐπὶ Ἑάνθω. Other Grammarians reject the Anastrophe in both cases.

REM. 3. Prepositions, moreover, admit Anastrophe, when they are used instead of abridged forms of the verb, e. g. ἄνα instead of ἀνάστηθι; μετὰ, παρά, ἐπὶ, ὑπο, περί, ἐν instead of the indicative present of εἶναι, compounded with these prepositions, e. g. ἐγὼ παρά instead of παρέμι, περί instead of περιεσσι; further, when the preposition is separated from the verb and placed after it, which is often the case in the Epic dialect, e. g. ὀλίσας ἄπο πάντας ἑταίρους. But the accent of ἀπό is drawn back without any reason, in such phrases as ἀπὸ θαλάσσης οἰκῆν, ἀπὸ σκόπου, ἀπ’ ἐλπίδος and the like; in such cases it is properly on the ultimate.

§ 32. V. Atonics or Proclitics.

(58.)

Some small words are termed Atonics or Proclitics, being, in connected discourse, so closely united to the following word, that they, as it were, coalesce with it, and lose their accent. They are:

- (a) the forms of the article, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ;
- (b) the prepositions, ἐν, in, εἰς (ἐς), into, ἐκ (ἐξ), ex, ὡς, ad; but if ἐξ is after the word which it governs, and at the end of a verse, or before a punctuation-mark, it retains the accent, e. g. κακῶν ἐξ Il. ξ, 472.
- (c) the conjunctions, ὡς, as, that, so that, when, εἰ, if; but if ὡς, as, follows the word which it should precede, it has the accent, e. g. κακοὶ ὡς, for ὡς κακοί;
- (d) οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), not; but at the end of a sentence and with the meaning No, it has the accent, οὗ (οὐκ). Comp. § 15, 4.

§ 33. VI. *Enclitics*.

(58.)

Enclitics are certain words of one or two syllables, which, in a connected discourse, are so closely joined, in particular cases, to the preceding word, that they either lose their tone, or throw it back upon the preceding word, e. g. φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις. They are:

(a) the verbs εἰμὶ, *to be*, and φημί, *to say*, in the Pres. Indic., except the second Pers. Sing. εἶ, *thou art*, and φῆς, *thou sayest*;

(b) the following forms of the three personal pronouns in the Attic dialect:

I. P. S. μοῦ	II. P. S. σοῦ	III. P. S. οὗ	Dual. σφωῶν Pl. σφίσι (ν)
μοί	σοί	οἱ	
μέ	σέ	ξί, νίν;	

(c) the indefinite pronouns, τις, τι, through all the cases and numbers, together with the abridged forms τοῦ and τῶ, and the indefinite adverbs πᾶς, πῶ, πῇ, πού, ποθί, ποθεν, ποί, ποίε; the corresponding interrogative pronouns are, on the contrary, always accented, e. g. τίς, τί, πῶς, etc.;

(d) the following particles in the Attic dialect, τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν, and in the Epic, κέ, κέν, νύ, φά, and the inseparable particle, δέ, § 34, Rem. 2.

REMARK. Several small words, which are so combined with enclitics, as to have a peculiar meaning, are written together, e. g. εἵτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥςτε, ὥςπερ, ὅστις, etc.

§ 34. *Inclination of the Accent*.

(60, 61.)

1. An Oxytone is so combined with the following enclitic, that the accent, which is commonly grave in the middle of a sentence, § 31, I., again becomes acute, e. g.

θήρ τις	for	θήρ τις	καλός ἐστιν	for	καλός ἐστίν
καί τινες	"	καὶ τινές	ποταμός γε	"	ποταμός γέ
καλός τε	"	καλός τέ	ποταμοί τινες	"	ποταμοί τινές.

2. A Perispomenon coalesces with the following enclitic without further change of the accent, e. g.

φῶς τι	for	φῶς τι	φιλεῖ τις	for	φιλεῖ τις
φῶς ἐστιν	"	φῶς ἐστίν	καλοῦ τινος	"	καλοῦ τινός.

REMARK 1. A Perispomenon, in connection with a dissyllabic enclitic, is regarded as an Oxytone. Long syllables in enclitics are treated in respect to the accentuation as short; hence οἶντινοι, ὄντινων are viewed as separate words, e. g. καλῶν τινων.

3. A Paroxytone coalesces with the following monosyllabic enclitic without further change of the accent, though there is no inclination when the enclitic is a dissyllable, e. g.

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστίν, φίλοι φασίν,
ἄλλος πῶς “ ἄλλος πῶς, “ ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

4. A Proparoxytone and a Properispomenon coalesce with the following enclitic, since they retain an acute accent on the last syllable, so that this syllable forms the tone-syllable for the following enclitic, e. g.

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τις σῶμά τι for σῶμα τὸ
ἄνθρωποι τινές “ ἄνθρωποι τινές σῶμά ἐστιν “ σῶμα ἐστίν.

Exception. A Properispomenon, ending in ξ or ψ, does not admit the inclination of a dissyllabic enclitic, e. g. ἀνταξ τινός, ἀνταξ ἐστίν, φοῖνιξ ἐστίν, κήρυξ ἐστίν, λαῖλαψ ἐστίν.

REM. 2. The local suffix δε (ζε), which expresses the relation of *to a place, whither*, coalesces with substantives according to the rules of inclination, e. g.

Ὀλυμπόνδε Σφητινόνδε οὐρανόνδε Πυθῶνδε from Πυθῶ
ἑριβόρδε Ἐλευσινάδε Μέγαράδε δόμονδε.

So Ἀθήναξ i. e. Ἀθήναςδε, Πλαταιῶξ (Πλαταιαί), χαμαῖξ (χαμαῖς Acc). The suffix δε when appended to the Demon. Pronoun draws the accent of this pronoun to the syllable before δε. In the oblique cases, these strengthened pronouns are accentuated according to the rules for Oxytones, § 45, 7, (a), e. g.

τοσός — τοσόςδε, τοσοῦδε, τοσῶδε, τοσήνδε, τοσῶνδε,
τοῖος — τοιόςδε, τηλίκος — τηλικόςδε, τοῖσι — τοισίδε,
ἐνθα — ἐνθάδε.

5. When several enclitics occur together, each throws back its accent on the preceding, e. g. εἰ πέρ τις σέ μοι φησί ποτε.

§ 35. Enclitics accentuated (ὀρθοτονοῦμεναι). (62.)

1. The enclitics at the beginning of a sentence, retain their accent, e. g. Φημί ἐγὼ τοῦτο. — Τινές λεγούσιν, — Εἰςὶ θεοί. — But instead of ἐστὶ (ν) at the beginning of a sentence, the form ἔστι (ν) is used, also, if it stands in connection with an Inf. for ἔξεστι (ν), and after the particles ἄλλ, εἰ, οὐκ, μή, ὥς, καί, μέν, ὅτι, ποῦ, also after the pronoun τοῦτ, e. g. Ἔστι θεός. — Ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ. — Ἔστιν οὕτως. — Ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, ἰδεῖν ἔστιν, licet videre. — Εἰ ἔστιν, οὐκ ἔστιν, τοῦτ ἔστιν.

2. Φημί and the other persons of the Indic. retain the accent, if they are separated from the preceding word by a punctuation-mark, e. g. Ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί.

3. Of the enclitic Pers. pronouns, the following retain their accent, namely, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, οἱ, σφίσι (ν):

- (a) when an accentuated Prep. precedes, e. g. παρὰ σοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί. In this case, instead of the enclitic forms of the Pron. of the first Pers., the longer forms, regularly accentuated, are chosen, e. g.

παρ' ἐμοῦ not παρὰ μου, πρὸς ἐμοί not πρὸς μοι,
κατ' ἐμέ " κατὰ με, περὶ ἐμοῦ " περὶ μου.

REMARK. The unaccented prepositions are united to the enclitic forms, e. g. ἔκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἐς σε, ἐς με, ἔκ σου, ἐν σοι.

- (b) after copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, e. g. ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, ἐμὲ ἢ σέ, especially when the pronouns are emphatic, e. g. in antitheses.

- (c) The forms οὗ, οἱ, ἔ, are accentuated only when they are used as reciprocal pronouns.

4. There is no inclination, when the accent of the word on which the enclitic rests disappears by Elision, e. g. καλὸς δ' ἐστίν, but καλὸς δι' ἐστιν — πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν, but πολλοὶ δι' εἰσιν.

§ 36. Division of Syllables.

(64.)

1. Syllables end with a vowel, and begin with one or more consonants. Hence if a consonant is between two vowels, it belongs to the following syllable,* e. g. πο-τα-μός, ὄ-ψο-μαι, ἐ-στρα-τευ-σά-μην, ἔ-σχον, ἔ-βλα-ψα, κέ-κμη-κα.

Exception. A compound word, or one formed by a syllable arising from inflection and derivation, is best divided, according to its constituent parts,† e. g. συν-εκ-φώνησις, τύπ-τω, προ-στιάτης, προς-στείχω.

2. If two similar consonants, e. g. ππ, λλ, etc., or a smooth Mute with a corresponding Aspirate, πφ κχ τθ, occur together, or if a consonant follows a liquid, λ μ ν ρ, (with the exception of μν,) then one consonant belongs to each syllable, e. g. τάτ-τω, Βάκ-χος, ἄλ-γος, ἔρ-γον, yet ἀ-μνή [but with us ἀμ-νή].

§ 37. Punctuation-marks—Diastöle.

(65.)

1. The colon and semicolon are indicated by a point above the line, e. g. Εὐ ἔλεξας· πάντες γὰρ ὁμολόγησαν. The interroga-

* The more usual division in our schools is ποτ-α-μός, not πο-τα-μός, ὄψο-ο-μαι, etc. See also Appendix on Accents and Pronunciation.—TR.

† When, however, the first part of a compound word ends with a vowel, and the first vowel of the simple word is short, the first consonant of that word is united to the preceding vowel, e. g. πρόθ-εσις, and not πρό-θεσις, ἀνάβ-ασις, not ἀνά-βασις, ἄβ-ατος, not ἄ-βατος.—TR.

tion-mark is our semicolon, e. g. *Τίς ταῦτα ἐποίησεν; who did this?* The period, comma and exclamation-point have the same characters as in English.

2. The Diastöle, or Hypodiasistöle, which has the same character as the comma, is used to distinguish certain compound words from others of like sound, but of dissimilar meaning, e. g. ὁ, *τι, whatever*, and ὅτι, *that, since*; ὁ, *τι, whatever*, and ὅτε, *when*. Such words are now merely separated in writing, e. g. ὁ *τι, ὁ *τι, το *τι.***

CHAPTER II.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

{ 38. *Division of the Parts of Speech.—Inflection.* (66.)

1. Grammatical forms relate to the nature and inflection of the Parts of Speech.

2. The Parts of Speech are:

(1) Substantives, which express an object,—person or thing,—as *man, rose, house, virtue*;

(2) Adjectives, which express a property, as *great, small, red, beautiful, hateful*;

(3) Pronouns, which refer to an object, as *I, thou, he, this, that, mine, thine, his*;

(4) Numerals, which express the number or quantity of an object, as *one, two, three, many, few*;

(5) Verbs, which express action, as *to bloom, to wake, to sleep, to love, to censure*;

(6) Adverbs, which express the relations of place, time, manner, quality and number, as *here, yesterday, beautifully* = in a beautiful manner, *perhaps, often, rarely*;

(7) Prepositions, which express the relation of space, time, etc. of an object to an action or thing, as *before* the house, *after* sunset, *before* mourning;

(8) Conjunctions, which express the mutual relations of sentences, as *and*, *but*, *because*.

3. In addition to these parts of speech, there are in the language, peculiar organic sounds, called interjections, as *alas!* *oh!* *ah!*

4. Words are either *essential* words, i. e. such as express a notion or idea, which are the substantive, the adjective, the verb, and the adverbs derived from those parts of speech; or *formal* words, i. e. such as express the different relations of the idea; these are the pronoun, the numeral, the preposition, the conjunction, the adverbs which are derived from those parts of speech, and the verb *είναι*, *to be*, when, in connection with an adverb or a substantive, it has the inflection of a verb. Interjections express neither an idea, or its relation, and hence are not properly regarded as words.

REMARK. Prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs derived from pronouns, are included under the common name of particles.

5. By inflection is understood the variation or modification of a word in order to indicate its different relations. The inflection of the substantive, adjective, pronoun and numeral, is termed declension; the inflection of the verb, conjugation. The remaining parts of speech do not admit inflection.

SECTION I.

The Substantive.

§ 39. *Nature and Division of the Substantive.* (224.)

1. The Substantive is used to denote a person or a thing, e. g. *man*, *woman*, *lion*; *earth*, *flower*, *virtue*, *wisdom*, *host*.

2. If a substantive indicates an object, which has an independent existence, it is termed a *Concrete*, e. g. *man*, *woman*, *lion*, *earth*, *flower*, *host*; but if the substantive indicates a simple quality or action, independent of a subject, it is called an *Abstract*, e. g. *virtue*, *wisdom*.

3. The Concretes are,

(a) Proper nouns, when they refer only to individual persons or objects, and not to a species, as *Cyrus, Plato, Hellas, Athens*;

(b) Appellative nouns, when they indicate an entire species, or an individual of a class, as *mortal, tree, man, woman, flower*;

(c) Material nouns, when they indicate the simple material, e. g. *milk, dust, water, gold, coin, grain*;

(d) Collective nouns, when they designate a number of single persons or things as one whole, e. g. *mankind, cavalry, people, herd, fleet*.

§ 40. *Gender of Substantives.* (225—227.)

The Gender of substantives, which is three-fold, as in Latin, is determined partly by their meaning, partly by their endings.

I. Determination of Gender by the Meaning.

1. The names and designations of males, names of nations, the months, rivers and winds, are masculine, e. g. *ὁ βασιλεύς, the king, ὁ κάπρος, the boar, οἱ Ἕλληνες, ὁ Γαμηλιών* (January nearly), like *ὁ μήν, the month, ὁ Ἀλφειός, the Alpheus*, like *ὁ ποταμός, the river, ὁ εὐρος, the south-east wind*, like *ὁ ἀνεμος*.

Exception. Diminutives in *ον*, which are not proper names, as *τὸ μειράκιον, the lad*, also *τὸ ἀνδράποδον, a slave*, and some rivers, as *ἡ Αἰθρη*.

2. The names and designations of females, names of countries, islands, cities, trees and plants for the most part, are feminine, e. g. *ἡ βασιλεια, the queen, ἡ λέαινα, the lioness, ἡ Αἴγυπτος*, like *ἡ χώρα, the land, ἡ Ῥόδος*, like *ἡ νῆσος, the island, ἡ Τροιζήν*, like *ἡ πόλις, the city, ἡ πύξος, the box-tree, ἡ ἄμπελος, the vine, ἡ βύβλος, the papyrus, ἡ ῥάφανος, the horse-radish, ἡ νάρδος, the balsam-tree*.

Exceptions. A. Countries and cities according to their endings; Of the Masculine are, (a) nouns in *-ης*, Gen. *-ητος*, e. g. *ὁ Μάσης*;—(b) in *-εύς*, e. g. *ὁ Φαροίτης*;—(c) in *-οι*, Pl., e. g. *οἱ Φίλιπποι*;—(d) those which vary between *-ος*, (Gen. *-ον*), *-ων*, *-οις* and *-ας*.—Of the Neuter gender are, (a) those in *-α*, Pl., e. g. *τὰ Λεύκτρα*;—(b) in *-ον*, e. g. *τὸ Ἰλιον*; in *-ος*, Gen. *-εος*, e. g. *τὸ Ἄργος*.—B. Trees and plants; *ὁ ἐρινεός, the wild fig-tree, ὁ φελλός, the cork-tree, ὁ λωτός, the lotus, ὁ κύτις, the willow, ὁ φοῖνιξ, the palm, ὁ κιστός, the ivy*; of the

Masc. and Fem. gender are, ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *the papyrus*, ὁ ἡ κότινος, *the wild-olive*, ὁ ἡ κόμᾶρος, *the strawberry-tree*, ὁ ἡ κέρασος, *the cherry-tree*.

3. Of the Neuter gender are the names of fruits, diminutives, with the exception of proper names of females, e. g. ἡ Λεόντιον, the names of the letters, infinitives, all indeclinable words in the Sing. and Pl., and all words used as the mere symbol of a sound, e. g. τὸ μόρον, *the fruit of the mulberry* (τῆς μορέας), τὸ μῆλον, *the apple*, τὸ μαιράκιον, Dim. of μαιράξ, *boy*, τὸ λάμβδα, τὸ τύπτειν, *the striking*, τὸ μήτηρ, *the word mother*.

4. The names of persons which have only one form for the Masc. and Fem. are of Common gender, e. g. ὁ ἡ θεός, *god* and *goddess*, ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy* and *girl*.

REMARK 1. *Moveable* substantives are such as change their ending so as to indicate the natural gender, e. g. ὁ βασιλεὺς, *king*, ἡ βασίλισσα, *queen*.—The change of the ending itself is called *motion*.

REM. 2. From nouns of Common gender, those termed *Epicles* (ἐπίκλινα) must be distinguished, i. e. such substantives as indicate both the natural genders by only one form of gender, either Masc. or Fem. To these epicles belong, first, most of the names of beasts, e. g. ἡ αἰώπηξ, *the fox*, whether the male or female fox, ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*, ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*, ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*, ἡ χελιδὼν, *the swallow*, ἡ οἶς, *the sheep*, ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; in the Pl., however, commonly αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι; but when the natural gender is to be distinguished, ἄρσεν, *male*, or θῆλυς, *female*, is added, e. g. λαγῶς ὁ θῆλυς, *the female hare*, αἰώπηξ ἡ ἄρσεν, *the male fox*; or the gender may be indicated by the prefixed article, or by another adjective, e. g. ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*, ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*.—Here belong, in the second place, the Masc. names of persons in the Pl., which include the Fem., e. g. οἱ γονεῖς, *the parents*, οἱ παῖδες, *the children*, liberi (sons and daughters).

II. Determination of Gender by the Endings.

1. The difference between the Masc. and Fem. gender is definitely developed in the adjectives and substantives of the first Dec. only, the characteristic of the Masc. being σ, of the Fem. α or η, e. g. δικαί-α, αἰσχρ-ά, καλ-ή, ὁ νεανία-ς, ἡ φων-ή. But in substantives of the second and third Declensions, the two genders are determined only by the signification, the final σ being common to both genders, e. g. ὁ κόραξ and ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λόγος and ἡ νόσος, etc. Still, this σ, which is the sign of the Masc. and Fem. genders, is often omitted, as will be seen in the third Dec., e. g. ὁ λιμήν instead of λιμένος, Gen. λιμέν-ος, ὁ ἡ αἰθήρ instead of αἰθέρος, Gen. αἰθέρ-ος. Comp. §§ 16, 3, and 20, 3.

2. The Neuter gender is characterized by exhibiting the naked stem, e. g. Masc. *μελᾱς* instead of *μελᾱνς*, Gen. *μελᾱν-ος*, Neut. *μελᾱν*. Often, however, for the sake of euphony, the pure stem undergoes a change, as will be pointed out in the third Dec. This subject will be further treated under the particular declensions.

§ 41. *Number, Case and Declension.* (228—230.)

1. The Greek has, in addition to the Sing. number, which expresses unity, and the Pl., which expresses plurality, a particular number for duality, namely, the Dual.

2. The Greek has five Cases, namely,
 (1) Nominative, the case of the subject;
 (2) Genitive, the whence-case;*
 (3) Dative, the where-case;
 (4) Accusative, the whither-case;
 (5) Vocative, the case of direct address.

REMARK. The Nom. and Voc. are called *casus recti*, *direct cases*, the others, *casus obliqui*, *oblique cases*. Substantives and adjectives of the Neuter gender have the same form in the Nom., Acc. and Voc. of the three numbers. The Dual has only two forms for cases, one for the Nom., Acc. and Voc., the other for the Gen. and Dat.

3. There are in the Greek three different ways of inflecting substantives, distinguished as the First, Second and Third Declensions.

§ 42. *First Declension.*† (231.)

The first declension has four endings, *ᾱ* and *η* feminine; *ᾱς* and *ης* masculine.

* See a fuller statement under the Cases in the Syntax, § 268 seq.—Tr.

† The following "Remarks on the Formation of the Cases," are translated from the Larger Greek Grammar of Kühner.—Tr.

1. The Nominative Singular. The Third Declension is, undoubtedly, the oldest and the original form. Subsequently, the two other declensions were developed from it with few alterations; and the three declensions are so distinguished from each other, that words whose stems end in a consonant, or in the vowels, *i*, *υ*, are inflected according to the Third Declension; but those, whose stems end in *ᾱ*, according to the First Declension;

Endings.

	Singular.					Plural.	Dual.
Nom.	ᾱ	ᾱ̄	or	η	ᾱς or ης	αι	ᾱ̄
Gen.	ης	ᾱς		ης	ου	ων	αιν
Dat.	ῃ	ᾱ̄		ῃ	ᾱ̄ ῃ	αις	αιν
Acc.	ᾱν	ᾱν		ῃν	ᾱν ῃν	ᾱς	ᾱ̄
Voc.	ᾱ̄	ᾱ̄		η.	ᾱ̄ ῃ. ᾱ̄.	αι.	ᾱ̄.

REMARK. The original ending of the Dat. Pl. was οἰσι(ν), as in the second Dec. οἰσι(ν), e. g. δίκαισι, ταῖσι, καμπαῖσι, θεοῖσι, μικροῖσι, ἀγαθοῖσι. This form is also found in the Attic poets, and is not foreign even to prose, at least to that of Plato.

and, finally, those whose stems end in ο, according to the Second Dec. Stems in ε are not found. It is very probable, that in the original development of the language, all substantives had but one form of declension for both genders, and that the forms of the first and second declensions, which denote the gender, α (η) and ας (ης), and ος, are wholly foreign to substantives, and belong exclusively to adjectives. Now the form of the first and second declensions is precisely that which occurs in adjectives of the three genders, and, besides, in very many substantives of these declensions, the adjective meaning is not easily to be mistaken, e. g. κόρος and κόρη, *lad* and *lass*, θεός and θεά, *god* and *goddess*, δοῦλος and δούλη, etc.

2. The Genitive Singular. The characteristic of the Gen. Sing. is ς preceded by ο, thus ος, e. g. κόραξ, κόρακ-ος (in Sanscrit, *s, sya, as* and *ās*). In the feminines in α and η of the first Dec., the vowels α and η coalesce with the ending ος, and form ας or ης, e. g. ἀγορά-ος = ἀγορᾱς, τέχνη-ος = τέχνης. In the second Dec. and in masculines of the first Dec. ending in ας and ης, the σ disappears from the ending ος, and ο is appended to the stem-vowel α, and is contracted with it, e. g. λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο = λόγου, νεανίς, Gen. νεανία-ος, νεανία-ο = νεανίου. The Thessalian Gen. of the second Dec. has ι before the ending, e. g. λόγοιο, like *quojus (cijus), illius, solius, istius*. The ς is still found in the Dor. dialect in the Gen. of the pronouns, ἐμούς, ἐμέος, ἐμεῦς, τέος, τεῦς, etc., instead of ἐμέο, ἐμοῦ, σέο, σοῦ.

REMARK 1. The ending οιο corresponds to the Sanscrit Gen. ending in *ja* (the Indian ᾱ̄ is equivalent to the Greek ο), which have the masculines and neuters in ᾱs and in ᾱm, whose stem ends in ᾱ̄, thus λογό-σιο, τεκνό-σιο = λόγοιο, τέκνοιο = λόγου, τένου, τοῖο, Indian *ta-sia, Boρέά-σιο, Boρέά-ιο, Boρέῦ-ο, πολιτά-σιο = πολιταιο, πολιτῆο, Att. πολιτου, Dor. πολιτά*. The accentuation of λόγοιο instead of λογοῖο, πολιταιο, πολιτῆο, instead of πολιτῆο, πολιτῆο, is analogous to the accentuation of εὔνοια instead of εὔνοια, ἀλήθεια instead of ἀληθεῖα.

3. Dative Singular. The characteristic of the Dat. Sing. is ι, e. g. κόρακ-ι, ἀγόρα-ι = ἀγορᾷ, λόγο-ι = λόγῳ; so still in adverbs of place in οι, e. g. πύθοι, οἶκοι, and in the pronouns, ἐμοί, σοί, οἷ, τοῖ (cuí). In the Common Language, the ο of the second Dec. is lengthened into ω, e. g. λόγῳ.

REM. 2. The Greek differs altogether in the inflection of the Sing. and

§ 43. I. Nouns of the Feminine Gender. (232.)

1. (a) The Nom. ends in \tilde{a} or $\tilde{\alpha}$, and the α remains in all the cases, if it is preceded by ϱ , the vowel ε , or ι , e. g. $\chiώρα$, *land*, $ιδέα$, *form*, $σοφία$, *wisdom*, $χρεία$, *utility*, $εὐνοία$, *benevolence*; here also belong the contracts in \tilde{a} , see No. 2, e. g. $\muνᾶ$. Some

Pl. Dative from the other languages of the Indo-Germanic family, in which the Dat. Sing. ends in a long vowel, in the Indian in \bar{e} (*ae*) and \bar{ai} , in Lat. \bar{i} . The Greek Dat. corresponds rather to the Indian *Locative*, both in the Sing. $\bar{\varepsilon}$, and in the Pl. $\bar{sū}$ or $\bar{āsu}$ (Greek $\sigmaι, εσι, ισι$), e. g. $πατ, πες, ποῦς, ποδ-ός$, *Locative* Sing. $πατῖ, in\ pede, ποδ-ί, Loc. Pl. πατῦ, ποδ-σί, ποσί$ or $ποδῆσι, δατρί, δοτήρ, δατρίσιν, δοτήρσι$. The Loc. form of the original language has been accordingly altered in the Greek to the Dat. form, since the Dat., at the same time, performs the office of the Locative.

4. Accusative Singular. The characteristic of the Acc. Sing. is ν , e. g. $βοῦν, γραιν, ξιν, λιν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον$. The ν corresponds to the Lat., Sanscrit and Zend m in the Accusative ($gṛī$, the *mountain*, Acc. $gṛīm$), but which in Greek must be changed to ν , since the language does not admit μ at the end of a word. But when the stem ends in a consonant, the Acc. in Sanscrit ends in \bar{am} , e. g. $mūd$, *peace*, Acc. $mūdām$. In Greek, the Acc. of such substantives must, consequently, end in \bar{av} , e. g. $πατέρα, patrem$, Sans. $pitārām$; but the ν is omitted, and the α only, suffices to denote the Acc., e. g. $πατέρα$.

5. The Vocative Singular. The form of the Voc. Sing. is commonly like that of the stem, e. g. $βοῦ, δαῖμον, πάτερ$, if the laws of euphony permit. The first Dec. forms the Voc. Fem. like the Nom. In the second Dec. the Voc. is either like the Nom., or has the form of the stem, still, so that the fuller o is changed into the weaker ε .

6. Nominative Plural. The characteristic of the Nom. Pl. is $\varepsilonς$, yet it retains this letter only in the third Dec., e. g. $κόρακ-ες$. In the first and second declensions, the ς is omitted, the ε is changed into ι , and coalesces with the stem-vowels α and o , and forms $αι$ and $οι$. The Æol. dialect still shows these contractions in the second Dec. by the accent, e. g. $φιλοσόφοι, Μενελάοι, πολουμένοι, καλουμένοι, δορουμένοι$.

7. Genitive Plural. The characteristic of the Gen. Pl. is $ων$ (originally, perhaps, $εσων$, like the old Lat. *erum*, e. g. $lapiderum, regerum$), e. g. $κοράκ-ων$. In the first and second declensions, this ending coalesces with the stem-vowels α and o , and forms $ων$, e. g. $τιμά-ων$ Æol., $τιμέ-ων$ Ion., $τιμῶν$ Att.; $λόγ-ων = λόγων$. The first Dec. still shows the contraction by the accent, and in the second Dec., the Doric writers, except Pindar, often have the circumflexed ending, e. g. $οἰκῶν, σικῶν, τουτῶν$, from $οἶκος, σίκος, οὔτος$.

8. Dative Plural. The characteristic of the Dat. Pl. is $\varepsilonς$ (characteristic of the Pl.) and ι or $\iotaν$ (the characteristic of the Dat. Sing.), thus $εσι(\nu)$, e. g. $βελί-εσσιν, κύν-εσι$; so Æol. $ἀμμέσιν$ instead of $ἡμέσιν, ἡμίν$. The At-

substantives in \tilde{a} , e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, *war-cry*, and some proper names, e. g. $\text{'}\acute{\Lambda}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\delta\tilde{a}$, $\text{'}\acute{\Lambda}\eta\delta\tilde{a}$, $\text{'}\Gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{a}$, $\text{'}\Phi\iota\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\lambda\tilde{a}$, Gen. $-\alpha\varsigma$, Dat. $-\alpha$, Acc. $-\alpha\nu$.

REMARK 1. The following words, whose stem ends in ρ , take the ending η instead of α , $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta$, *maiden*, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\eta$, *cheek*, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta$, *neck*, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, *water-gruel*; the η then remains through all the cases of the Sing. If another vowel, as ς or ι , precedes, the Nom. and all the cases of the Sing. have η , e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\eta$, *φνῆ*, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, *ζωή*; exceptions are $\pi\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, *grass*, $\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\alpha$, *color*, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\omicron\alpha$, *porch*, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$, *field*, $\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *gourd*, $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$, *walnut-tree*, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, *olive-tree*, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\acute{\alpha}$, *threshing-floor*, *Ναυσικλῆα*.

(b) The Nom. ends in \tilde{a} , but the α remains only in the Acc. and Voc.; and in the Gen. and Dat., it is changed into η , if the α is preceded by λ , $\lambda\lambda$, σ , $\sigma\sigma$, ($\tau\tau$), ζ , ξ , ψ .

REM. 2. α commonly occurs when ν precedes; though η is often found, as is always the case in the suffix $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, e. g. $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$, also $\theta\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$, $\pi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta$ and $\pi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$ and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\alpha$.

(c) In the remaining cases, the Nom. ends in η , which remains throughout the singular.

2. If α is preceded by ϵ or α , $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ is contracted in some words into $\tilde{\eta}$, and $\acute{\alpha}\alpha$ into \tilde{a} in all the cases. The final syllable remains circumflexed in all the cases.

tic writers reject ς before $\sigma\iota\nu$, e. g. $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\iota$, $\kappa\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\zeta\iota$, $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$. In the first and second declensions, the ς is changed into ι , thus $\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (Sans. *ischā*), $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ (ν), $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ (ν).

9. Accusative Plural. The characteristic of the Acc. Pl. is ν or α (characteristic of the Acc. Sing.) and ς (characteristic of the Pl.), thus $\nu\varsigma$ or $\alpha\varsigma$, but the ν before ς is changed into α , thus $\alpha\varsigma$, e. g. $\kappa\acute{\iota}\iota\varsigma$, Acc. Pl. $\kappa\acute{\iota}\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, Acc. Pl. $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$. In the first and second declensions, the ν disappears, but the preceding short vowel is lengthened, e. g. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\nu\alpha\varsigma$ = $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\alpha\varsigma$, as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\nu\varsigma$ = $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu\varsigma$ = $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\alpha\varsigma$ (comp. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ from $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$). In the Æol-Doric dialect, an ι is inserted as a compensation for ν omitted, e. g. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

10. Dual. The characteristic of the Nom., Acc. and Voc. Dual is α which in the first and second declensions coalesces with α and \omicron , and forms \tilde{a} and ω ; the characteristic of the Gen. and Dat. is $\iota\nu$. In the Indian, the characteristic is $\acute{a}u$, which in the Veda dialect is often abridged into \tilde{a} , and commonly in the Zend dialect into \tilde{a} or $\tilde{\alpha}$; this \tilde{a} corresponds to the Greek ϵ ; thus $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon$ is in Veda $\nu\alpha\tilde{r}\tilde{a}$, and in the Zend $\nu\alpha\tilde{r}\tilde{a}$. The ι in the Gen. and Dat. of the third Dec., $\omicron\iota\nu$, seems to be a mere union-vowel, comp. $\kappa\omicron\tau\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\nu\tilde{\alpha}\phi\iota\nu$.

Paradigms.

a. *η* through all the cases.

Sing. Nom.	ἡ	Justice.	Honor.	Opinion.	Fig-tree.
Gen.	τῆς	δικ-ης	τιμῆς	γνώμης	συκ-(ἐα)ῆς
Dat.	τῇ	δικ-ῃ	τιμῇ	γνώμῃ	συκ-ῇ
Acc.	τὴν	δικ-ην	τιμὴν	γνώμην	συκ-ήν
Voc.	ὦ	δικ-η	τιμῇ	γνώμη	συκ-η
Plur. Nom.	αἱ	δικ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αἱ
Gen.	τῶν	δικ-ῶν	τιμῶν	γνώμων	συκ-ῶν
Dat.	ταῖς	δικ-αῖς	τιμαῖς	γνώμαις	συκ-αῖς
Acc.	τάς	δικ-ᾶς	τιμᾶς	γνώμας	συκ-ᾶς
Voc.	ὦ	δικ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αἱ
Dual. N. A. V.	τὰ	δικ-ᾶ	τιμᾶ	γνώμα	συκ-ᾶ
G. and D.	ταῖν	δικ-αιν	τιμαῖν	γνώμαιν	συκ-αῖν.

b. *α* through all the cases.c. *ᾶ* G. ης.

	(a) long <i>α</i> .				(b) short <i>α</i> .		
	Shadow.	Country.	Talent.		Hammer.	Muse.	Lioness.
S. N.	ἡ	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾶ	μν-(ᾶα)ᾶ	σφῦρᾶ	Μοῦσᾶ	λέαινᾶ
G.	τῆς	σκι-ᾶς	χωρᾶς	μν-ᾶς	σφύρας	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	τῇ	σκι-ᾷ	χώρᾳ	μν-ᾷ	σφύρᾳ	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	τὴν	σκι-ᾶν	χωρᾶν	μν-ᾶν	σφύραν	Μούσαν	λεαίναν
V.	ὦ	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾳ	μν-ᾶ	σφύρᾳ	Μοῦσᾶ	λέαινᾶ
P. N.	αἱ	σκι-αἱ	χωρᾶι	μν-αῖ	σφύραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	τῶν	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	μν-ῶν	σφύρων	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	ταῖς	σκι-αῖς	χωρᾶις	μν-αῖς	σφύραις	Μούσαις	λεαίναις
A.	τάς	σκιᾶς	χωρᾶς	μν-ᾶς	σφύρας	Μούσας	λεαίνας
V.	ὦ	σκι-αἱ	χωρᾶι	μν-αῖ	σφύραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
Dual.	τὰ	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾳ	μν-ᾶ	σφύρᾳ	Μούσᾶ	λεαίνᾳ
	ταῖν	σκι-αῖν	χωρᾶιν	μν-αῖν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν.

§ 44. II. *Nouns of the Masculine Gender.* (333.)

The Gen. of masculine nouns ends in *ων*; those which end in *ας* retain the *α* in the Dat., Acc. and Voc., and those which end in *ης* retain the *η* in the Acc. and Dat. Sing. The Voc. of nouns in *-ης* ends in *ᾶ*, (1) all in *-της*, e. g. τοξότης, Voc. τοξότᾶ, προφήτης, Voc. προφήτᾶ; (2) all substantives in *-ης*

composed of a substantive and a verb, e. g. *γεωμέτρης*, Voc. *γεωμέτρᾱ*, *μυροπώλης*, a *salve-seller*, Voc. *μυροπῶλᾱ*; (3) national names in *-ης*, e. g. *Πέρσης*, a *Persian*, Voc. *Πέρσᾱ*.—All other nouns in *-ης* have the Voc. in *η*, e. g. *Πέρσης*, *Perses*, Voc. *Πέρση*.—The Pl. of Masc. nouns does not differ from that of Fem.—The remarks on contracted Fem. nouns, § 43, 2, apply to Masc. nouns contracted from *-έας*, e. g. *Ἑρμῆς*, *βορέας*. In *βορέας*, the *εα* is contracted into *α*, and not into *η*, since *ρ* precedes, § 43, 1, (a). The doubling of the *ρ* in *βορέας* is merely accidental.

REMARK 1. Contrary to the rule given, § 43, 1, compounds in *μέτρης* end in *ης* instead of *ας*; so likewise several proper names, e. g. the ending of *Πεισιπιδας* and *γεννάδας*, a *noble*, is in *-ας* instead of *-ης*.

REM. 2. Several masculine nouns in *-ᾱ* have the Doric Gen. in *ᾱ*, namely, *πατραλοίας*, *μητραλοίας*, *patricide*, *matricide*, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *fowler*; also several proper names, particularly those which are Doric or foreign, e. g. *Ῥας*, Gen. *Ῥᾱ*, *Σκόπας*, *-ᾱ*, *Ἀντίβας*, *-α*, *Σύλλας*, *-ᾱ*; (the pure Greek, and also several of the celebrated Doric names, e. g. *Ἀρχίτας*, *Λεωνίδας*, *Ἐπαμεινώνδας*, *Πανσανίας* commonly have *ου*); finally, contracts in *ᾱς*, e. g. *βορέας*, derived from *βορέας*.

Paradigms.

	Citizen.	Mercury.	Youth.	Fowler.	Boreas.
Sing. N.	<i>πολίτης</i>	<i>Ἑρμέαςῆς</i>	<i>νεανῖᾱς</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς</i>	<i>βορέᾱς</i>
G.	<i>πολίτου</i>	<i>Ἑρμοῦ</i>	<i>νεανίου</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ</i>	<i>βορέᾱ</i>
D.	<i>πολίτῃ</i>	<i>Ἑρμῇ</i>	<i>νεανίᾱ</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ</i>	<i>βορέᾱ</i>
A.	<i>πολίτην</i>	<i>Ἑρμῆν</i>	<i>νεανίᾱν</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν</i>	<i>βορέᾱν</i>
V.	<i>πολίτᾱ</i>	<i>Ἑρμῇ</i>	<i>νεανίᾱ</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ</i>	<i>βορέᾱ.</i>
Plur. N.	<i>πολίται</i>	<i>Ἑρμαῖ</i>	<i>νεανίαι</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήραι</i>	
G.	<i>πολιτῶν</i>	<i>Ἑρμῶν</i>	<i>νεανιῶν</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρῶν</i>	
D.	<i>πολίταις</i>	<i>Ἑρμαῖς</i>	<i>νεανίαις</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήραις</i>	
A.	<i>πολίτᾱς</i>	<i>Ἑρμαῖς</i>	<i>νεανίᾱς</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς</i>	
V.	<i>πολίται</i>	<i>Ἑρμαῖ</i>	<i>νεανίαι</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήραι</i>	
Dual.	<i>πολίτᾱ</i>	<i>Ἑρμᾱ</i>	<i>νεανίᾱ</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ</i>	
	<i>πολίταιν</i>	<i>Ἑρμαῖν</i>	<i>νεανίαιν</i>	<i>ὀρνιθοθήραιν</i>	

REM. 3. The Ionic ending of the Gen. *-εω* of Masc. nouns in *-ης*, § 211, is retained also in the Attic dialect in some proper names, e. g. *Θάλειω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρειω* from *Τήρης*.—The contract *βορέᾱς*, is also found in the Attic writers in the uncontracted form, thus, *βορέας* X. An. 5. 7, 7. Pl. Phaedr. 229, b. *βορέου* Th. 3, 23. *βορέαν* 3, 4.

REM. 4. The ending *ης* occurs, also, in the third Dec. To the first Dec. belong (a) proper names in *-ίδης* and *-άδης*, e. g. *Θουκιδίδης*, *Ἀτρείδης*, from *Ἄτρις* and *ἰδής*, *Μιλτιάδης*, also the gentile nouns, e. g. *Σπαρτιάτης*; (b) derivatives from verbs in *-της*, e. g. *ποιήτης* from *ποιέω*; (c) compounds form-

ed by the union of a substantive with a verb, or with a substantive of the third Dec. e. g. παιδετριβης, βιβλιοπώλης, ἀρχιδίκης.

§ 45. *Quantity and Accentuation of the first Declension.* (334.)

a. Quantity.

1. The Nom. ending *α* is short in all words, which have the Gen. in *-ης*; but long in those which have the Gen. in *-ας*, e. g. *παιτιά, σκιά, σοφιά, παιδιά, χρεία, χροιά, πόα, ἡμέρα, Αἰδᾶ, ἀλαλά*, etc.; the same is true of the Fem. ending of adjectives, e. g. *ἐλευθιρά, δικαία*.

Exceptions.

- (a) Dissyllabic, and some Polysyllabic, names of places, have *-α ῑ ᾶ*, e. g. *Ἰστανια, Πλάταια*;
 - (b) Trissyllables and Polysyllables have *-ε ῑ ᾶ*, e. g. *ἀλήθεια, Μήδεια, βασιλεια, queen, γλυκίᾶ*, except abstracts from verbs in *-ε ῑ ω*, e. g. *βασίλειᾶ, kingdom, δουλειᾶ, servitude*, from *βασιλεύω, δουλεύω*;
 - (c) the names and designation of females, etc. in *-τρια*, have *-ι ᾶ*, e. g. *ψάλτρια, a female musician*, words in *-ῡᾶ*, e. g. *μῦᾶ, τετυφῡᾶ*, the numeral *μῑᾶ*, and, finally, some poetic words;
 - (d) Trissyllables and Polysyllables have *-ο ῑ ᾶ*, e. g. *εὔνοια, ἄνοια*;
 - (e) words whose penult is lengthened by a diphthong, (except *αν*), by *ῡ*, or by *ῥῡ*, have *-ρᾶ*, e. g. *πῆρα, μάχαιρα; γέφυρα, σφῡρα; Πύρρᾶ*; exceptions are, *ῑταιρά, παλαιστρά, Αἶθρα, Φαίδρα, κολλῑρα*.
2. The Voc. ending *α* is always short in nouns in *-ης*; but always long in nouns in *-ᾶς*, e. g. *πολίτᾶ* from *πολίτης*, *νεανίᾶ* from *νεανίας*. In Fem. nouns in *-ᾶ* and *-ᾱ*, the Voc. is like the Nom.
3. The Dual ending *α* is always long, e. g. *Μούσᾱ* from *Μοῦσα*.
4. The Acc. ending *αν* is like the Nom., e. g. *Μοῦσᾶν, χάραν* from *Μοῦσα, χάρα*.
5. The ending *ας* is always long, e. g. *τάς τραπέζας* from *τράπεζα, ὁ νεανίας, τοὺς νεανίᾶς, τῆς οἰκίᾶς, τὰς οἰκίᾶς*.

b. Accentuation.

6. The accent remains on the tone-syllable of the Nom., as long as the laws of accentuation permit, § 30.

Exceptions.

- (a) The Voc. *δίσποια* from *δεσπότης, lord*;
- (b) The Gen. Pl. always has *ων* circumflexed* on the last syllable of the

* This is caused by the contraction of the old form *ᾶων* or *ἰων*.—Tr.

first Dec., e. g. *λεωνῶν* from *λέων*, *νικητῶν* from *νίκη*.—But the substantives, *χρήστης*, *creditor*, *ἀφύη*, *anchovy*, *ἐτησίαι*, *monsoons*, and *χλούνης*, *wild-beast*, are exceptions; in the Gen. Pl. they remain Paroxytones, thus *χρήστων*, *ἀφύων*.

REMARK. On the Adjectives, see § 75.

7. The accent of the Nom. is changed, according to the quantity of the final syllable, thus:

- (a) The Oxytones become Perispomena in the Gen. and Dat. of the three numbers, e. g. *τιμῆς*, *-ῆ*, *-ῶν*, *-αῖν*, *-αῖς*; this holds, also, in the second Dec.; e. g. *θιός*, *-οῦ*, *-ῶ*, *-ῶν*, *-οῖν*;
- (b) The Paroxytones with a short penult remain so through all the cases, except the Gen. Pl., which is always circumflexed on the last syllable; on the contrary, Paroxytones with a long penult become Properispomena, if the last syllable is short, which takes place in the Nom. Pl. and Voc. Sing. in *α* of Masc. nouns in *-ης*, e. g. *γνώμη*, *γνώμαι*, but *γνωμῶν*; *πολίτης*, *πολιτᾶ*, *πολίται*, but *πολιτῶν*; on the contrary, *δικη*, *δικαι*, but *δικῶν*;
- (c) Properispomena become Paroxytones, if the last syllable is long, e. g. *Μοῦσα*, *Μούσης*;
- (d) Proparoxytones become Paroxytones, if the last syllable is long, e. g. *λέων*, *λεωνίης*.

§ 46. Second Declension.

(337.)

The Second Declension has two endings, *ος* and *ων*; nouns in *-ος* are mostly masculine, but often feminine, § 50, nouns in *-ων* are neuter. Fem. diminutive proper names in *-ων* are an exception, e. g. *ἡ Γλυνιδίον*, § 40, 3.

Endings.

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
Nom.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ω</i>
Gen.	<i>ου</i>		<i>ων</i>		<i>οιω</i>
Dat.	<i>ω</i>		<i>οις</i>		<i>οιω</i>
Acc.	<i>ων</i>		<i>ους</i>	<i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ω</i>
Voc.	<i>ος</i> and <i>ε</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ω</i>

REMARK 1. On the form of the Dat. Pl. *οισι* (*ς*), see § 42, Rem.

Paradigms.

	Word.	Island.	God.	Messenger.	Fig.
S. N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆ-σος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦ-κον
G.	τοῦ λόγ-ου	τῆς νῆ-σου	τοῦ θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	τοῦ σύ-κου
D.	τῷ λόγ-ῳ	τῇ νῆ-σῳ	τῷ θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τῷ σύ-κῳ
A.	τὸν λόγ-ον	τὴν νῆ-σον	τὸν θεόν	ἄγγελον	τὸ σῦ-κον
V.	ὦ λόγ-ε	ὦ νῆ-σε	ὦ θεός	ἄγγελε	ὦ σῦ-κον
P. N.	οἱ λόγ-οι	αἱ νῆ-σοι	οἱ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	τὰ σῦ-κα
G.	τῶν λόγ-ων	τῶν νῆ-σων	τῶν θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	τῶν σύ-κων
D.	τοῖς λόγ-οις	ταῖς νῆ-σοις	τοῖς θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	τοῖς σύ-κοις
A.	τοὺς λόγ-ους	τὰς νῆ-σους	τοὺς θεούς	ἄγγελους	τὰ σῦ-κα
V.	ὦ λόγ-οι	ὦ νῆ-σοι	ὦ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	ὦ σῦ-κα
D.	τὸν λόγ-ω	τὰ νῆ-σω	τὸν θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τὸν σύ-κῳ
	τοῖν λόγ-οιν	ταῖν νῆ-σοιν	τοῖν θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	τοῖν σύ-κοιν.

REM. 2. The Voc. of words in -ος commonly ends in ε, though often in -ε, e. g. ὦ φίλε, and ὦ φίλος; always ὦ θεός.

§47. *Contraction of the Second Declension.* (238.)

1. A small number of substantives, where an ο or an ε precedes the case-ending, suffer contraction in the Attic dialect, §9.

Paradigms.

	Navigation.	Circumnavigation.	Bone.
S. N.	ὁ πλόος	ὁ περίπλοος	τὸ ὀστέον
G.	πλόου	περιπλόου	ὀστέου
D.	πλόῳ	περιπλόῳ	ὀστέῳ
A.	πλόον	περίπλοον	ὀστέον
V.	πλόε	περίπλοε	ὀστέον
P. N.	πλόοι	περίπλοοι	ὀστέα
G.	πλόων	περιπλόων	ὀστέων
D.	πλόοις	περίπλοοις	ὀστέοις
A.	πλόους	περίπλους	ὀστέα
V.	πλόοι	περίπλοοι	ὀστέα
D.	πλόῳ	περιπλόῳ	ὀστέῳ
	πλόοιν	περίπλοιν	ὀστέοιν.

Only the following nouns are contracted in this manner: ὁ νόος, νοῦς, the mind, ὁ ῥόος, ῥοῦς, a stream, ὁ χνόος, χνοῦς, down, ὁ ἀδελφιδέος, -δοῦς, a nephew, ὁ θυγατριδέος, -δοῦς, grandson, ὁ ἀνεψιαδέος, -δοῦς, son of a sister's child.

REMARK. Uncontracted forms sometimes occur in the Attic dialect, though seldom in substantives, e. g. *νόφ*, Plato, Prot. 344, a; much oftener in adjectives.

§ 48. *The Attic Second Declension.* (200.)

Several words, substantives and adjectives, have the endings *ως*, Masc. and Fem., and *ων*, Neut., instead of *ος* and *ον*, and retain the *ω* through all the cases instead of the common vowels and diphthongs of the second Dec., and place under the *ω* an Iota subscript, where the regular form has *φ* or *οι*; thus, *ον* and *α* become *ω*; *ος*, *ον* and *ους* become *ως*, *ων* and *ως*; *οι*, *οις* and *οιν* become *φ*, *φς* and *φν*;—*ω*, *φ* and *ων* remain unchanged. The Voc. is the same as the Nom.

Paradigms.

	People.	Table.	Hare.	Hall.
Sing. N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ώς	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-φ̃	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φ̃	ἀνώγε-φ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ώς	ἀνώγε-ων
Plur. N.	λε-φ̃	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φ̃	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ων̃	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ων̃	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-φ̃ς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-φ̃ς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ώς	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φ̃	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φ̃	ἀνώγε-ω
D. N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. and D.	λε-φ̃ν	κάλ-φν	λαγ-φ̃ν	ἀνώγε-φν

REMARK 1. Some words of the Masc. and Fem. gender reject the *ν* in the Acc. Sing., namely, *ὁ λαγώς*, the hare, *τὸν λαγών* and *λαγώ*, and commonly *ἡ ἔως*, the dawn, *ἡ ἀλώς*, a threshing-floor, *ἡ Κέως*, *ἡ Κῶς*, *ὁ Ἄδως*, *ἡ Τίως*, and the adjectives *ἀγήρως*, not old, *ἐπίπλεως*, full, *ἐπίρχρεως*, guilty.

REM. 2. This Declension is termed Attic, because, if a word of this class has another form, e. g. *λεώς* and *λαός*, *νεώς* and *ναός*, *Μενέλεως* and *Μενέλαος*, the Attic writers are accustomed to select the form in *-εως*. On the expulsion of the long vowel in this declension, see § 16, 5.

§ 49. *Accentuation of the Second Declension.* (239—241.)

1. The accent remains on the tone-syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits; the Voc. *ἄδελφε* from *ἀδελφός*, brother, is an exception.

2. The change of the accent is the same as in the first Dec., § 45, 7. The Gen. Pl. is not uniformly a Perispomenon, as in the first Dec., since the accent retains the place which it has in the Nom. See the Paradigms.

3. Exceptions in the contract declensions, to the rules stated § 30, 2, are, (a) *πλώω* = *π λ ὡ*, *ὀστέω* = *ὀ σ τ ὡ*, instead of *πλῶ*, *ὀστώ*;—(b) compounds and polysyllabic proper names, which retain the accent even on the penult, when as a circumflex it should be on the contracted syllable, e. g. *περιπλό-ου* = *π ε ρ ι π λ ο υ*, instead of *περιπλοῦ*, from *περίπλοος* = *περίπλους*, *Περιθό-ου* = *Π ε ι ρ ι θ ο υ*, instead of *Περιθοῦ*, from *Περιθoος* = *Περιθους*; also adjectives, e. g. *εὐνό-ου* = *ε ὕ ν ο υ*, not *εὐνοῦ*, from *εὕνοος* = *εὕνοος*; yet the accent is never removed to the antepenult, thus, *περίπλοι*, not *πίριπλοι*, *κακόνοι*, not *κάκονοι*;—(c) *τὸ κάνειον* = *κ α ν ο ὦ ν*, instead of *κάνουν*, *basket*;—(d) similar words in *-δέος* = *δοῦς*, e. g. *ἀδελφιδέος* = *ἀδελφιδοῦς*, *nephew*, instead of *ἀδελφιδούς*. All simple substantives and adjectives in *-εος* and *-oος* take the circumflex on the contracted syllable, hence *κανοῖν*, *ἀδελφιδοῦς*, *χρυσοῦς* from *χρύσε-ος*.

4. In the Attic Dec. the Proparoxytones retain the acute accent on the antepenult through all the cases and numbers. See § 29, Rem. 5. The Oxytones in *-ώς* retain the acute accent in the Gen. Sing., contrary to § 45, 7, (a), e. g. *λεώ*. The absorption by *ω* of *ο*, the inflection-vowel of the Gen., accounts for this unusual accentuation, thus *λεώ* instead of *λεώ-ο*.

§ 50. *Remarks on the Gender of the Ending ος.*

(242.)

Substantives in *-ος* are regularly Masc.; yet many are Fem. In addition to the names of lands, cities, islands, trees and plants, mentioned under the general rule in § 40, the following exceptions occur, which may be divided into general classes:

(a) Substantives which denote certain products of trees and plants, e. g. *ἡ ἀκὴλος*, *acorn*, *ἡ βάλανος*, *acorn*, *ἡ βύσσος*, *fine linen*, *ἡ δοκός*, *a beam*, *ἡ ῥάβδος*, *a staff*;

(b) Such as denote stones and earths, e. g. *ὁ ἡ λίθος*, *a stone*, *ἡ λίθος*, particularly *a precious stone*, *ἡ ψήφος*, *a small stone*, *ἡ βάσανος*, *a touch-stone*, *ἡ ἤλεκτρος*, *electrum*, *ἡ σμάραγδος*, *a smaragdus*, *ἡ βῶλος*, *ice*, *ἡ γύψος*, *gypsum*, *ἡ ὕαλος*, *glass*, *ἡ τίτανος*, *chalk*, *ἡ ἄργιλος*, *clay*, *ἡ πλίνθος*, *brick*, *ἡ ἄσβολος*, *mud*, *ἡ κόπρος*, *mud*;

(c) Words which denote a hollow or cavity, e. g. *ἡ κάρδοπος*, *kneading-trowel*, *ἡ χωρίς*, *a box*, *ἡ σορός*, *a coffin*, *ἡ ληνός*, *a wine-press*, *oil-flask*, *ἡ κάμινος*, *an oven*, *ἡ φωριαμός*, *a chest*;

which express the idea of a way, e. g. *ἡ ὁδός*, *a road*, *ἡ ἄμαξι-*

2. In this manner all Masc. and Fem. nouns may be divided into three classes:

(a) The first class includes such words as in the Nom. take ς as characteristic of gender, e. g.

Stem.	{	φλεβ	Nominative.	{	φλεβ-ς	φλέψ (§ 20, 1.)	Genitive.	{	φλεβ-ός
		κόρακ			κόρακ-ς	κόραξ (§ 20, 1.)			κόρακ-ος
		λαμπάδ			λαμπάδ-ς	λαμπάς (§ 20, 1.)			λαμπάδ-ος
		γίγαντι			γίγαντι-ς	γίγας (§ 20, 2.)			γίγαντι-ος
		δελφίν			δελφίν-ς	δελφίς (§ 20, 2.)			δελφίν-ος
		βόF(βόν, βοο)			βόF-ς(βόν-ς)	βούς, βοός (§ 25, 2.)			βο-ός
		ΔιF			ΔιF-ς	Δίς (§ 25, 2.)			Δι-ός;

(b) The second class includes such words as in the Nominative reject ς the characteristic of the gender, but as a compensation, lengthen the short final vowel of the root, viz. ϵ or σ into η or ω , §§ 16, 3, and 20, 3, e. g.

Stem.	{	ποιμην	Nom.	{	ο ποιμήν	Gen.	{	ποιμίν-ος
		λίοντι			ο (λίοντι) λίων			λίοντι-ος
		φήτωρ			ο φήτωρ			φήτωρ-ος
		αἰδός			η αἰδώς			(αἰδόσ-ος) αἰδό-ος;

(c) The third class includes such words as in the Nominative have the stem pure, since it neither assumes ς , the characteristic of the gender, nor lengthens its final vowel, e. g.

Stem.	{	θηρ	Nom.	{	ο θήρ instead of θήρ-ς	Gen.	{	θηρ-ός
		αἰών			ο αἰών " αἰων-ς			αἰών-ος
		ἥρωσ			ο ἥρωσ " ἥρωσ-ς			(ἥρωσ-ος) ἥρω-ος
		δάμαρτι			η δάμαρ " δάμαρτι-ς, δάμαρτι			δάμαρτι-ος.

3. *Neuters* have their stem pure in the Nominative, § 40, II, 2. Yet the euphony of the Greek language does not permit a word to end in τ . Hence, where this is the case, the τ is either wholly rejected, as in the masculine *λίων*, Gen. *λίοντι-ος*, or is changed into the corresponding consonant ς , § 25, 5, e. g.

Stem.	{	πεπέρτι	Nom.	{	τὸ πέπερτι	Gen.	{	πεπέρι-ος or ε-ος
		σίλας			τὸ σίλας			(σίλας-ος) σίλα-ος
		σώματι			τὸ (σώματι) σώμα			σώματι-ος
		τίρατι			τὸ (τίρατι) τίρας			τίρατι-ος

REMARK. The stem *πύρ* is lengthened in the Nominative, contrary to the rule: τὸ πύρ, Gen. πύρ-ός.

§ 53. B. *The remaining Cases.* (246, 247.)

1. The remaining cases, with few exceptions, which will be particularly treated in the sequel, are formed by appending the case-endings to the stem, e. g.

Stem *κορακ* Nom. *κόραξ* Gen. *κόρακ-ος* Pl. Nom. *κόρακ-ες*.

2. In forming the Dative plural by appending the syllable *σι* to such stems as end with a consonant, the same changes take place, as have been noticed in the Nominative of these words, § 52, 2, (a), e. g.

φλεβ-σί = *φλεψί* *κόρακ-σι* = *κόραξι* *λαμπάδ-σι* = *λαμπάσι*
γίγαντ-σι = *γίγᾱσι* *ὀδόντ-σι* = *ὀδοῦσι* *βοF-σί* = *βουσι*.

The following principles should also be noted:

3. (a) The Accusative singular has the form in *ν* with masculines and feminines in *-ις*, *-υς*, *-ανς* and *-ους*, whose stem ends in *-ι*, *-υ*, *-αν* and *-ον*, e. g.

Stem *πολι* Nom. *πόλις* Acc. *πόλιν* Stem *βοτρν* Nom. *βότρνς* Acc. *βότρνν*
ναF ναυ *νάFς ναῦς* *νάFν ναῦν* *βοF βου* *βόFς βοῦς* *βόFν βοῦν*.

But the Accusative has the form in *α*, when the stem ends in a consonant, e. g. *φλεβ*, *φλέψς*, *φλέβα* — *κορακ*, *κόραξ*, *κόρακ-α* — *λαμπαδ*, *λαμπάς*, *λαμπάδ-α*.

(b) Yet barytoned substantives in *-ις* and *-υς*, of two or more syllables, whose stems end with a Tau-mute, in *prose*, have only the form in *ν*, e. g.

Stem <i>ἐριδ</i>	Nom. <i>ἔρις</i>	Acc. <i>ἔριν</i>	poetic <i>ἐριδ-α</i>
<i>ὄρνιθ</i>	<i>ὄρνις</i>	<i>ὄρνιν</i>	" <i>ὄρνιθ-α</i>
<i>κόρνυθ</i>	<i>κόρνυς</i>	<i>κόρνυν</i>	" <i>κόρνυθ-α</i>
<i>χάριτ</i>	<i>χάρις</i>	<i>χάριν</i>	" <i>χάριτ-α</i> .

There are but few exceptions in prose, e. g. *Γέργιθα*, X. H. 3. 1, 15, and elsewhere, instead of *Γέργιν* from *ῆ Γέργις*; *χάριτα* instead of *χάριν*, Ib. 3. 5, 16. *τάπιδα*, X. An. 7. 3, 27. The goddess *Χάρις* is always written *Χάριτα* in the Acc.

REMARK 1. Oxytones of one or more syllables have only the regular form in *α*, e. g. (*ποδ*) *πούς*, Acc. *πόδα*; (*ἐλπιδ*) *ἐλπής*, Acc. *ἐλπιδ-α*; (*χλαμυδ*) *χλαμύς*, Acc. *χλαμύδ-α*. The monosyllable *κλείς*, Gen. *κλειδ-ός*, contrary to the rule, usually has *κλειν* in the Accusative, instead of *κλειδα*.

4. The Vocative is like the stem, e. g. δαίμων, Gen. δαίμον-ος, Voc. δαῖμον. Still, euphony does not always allow the stem-form to appear. Hence the following principles should be noted:

(1) The Vocative is like the stem in the following cases:

(a) When the final vowels of the stem are lengthened in the Nominative, viz. ε and ο into η and ω, the short stem-vowel reappears in the Vocative, e. g.

δαίμων	Gen. δαίμον-ος	Voc. δαῖμον
γέρον	γέροντ-ος	γέρον instead of γέροντ
μήτηρ	μητέρ-ος	μήτηρ
Σωκράτης	Σωκράτι-ος instead of σο-ος	Σώκρατες.

Exceptions. Oxytoned substantives—not adjectives—retain the lengthened vowel, e. g.

ποιμήν Gen. ποιμέν-ος Voc. ποιμήν—not ποιμέν,

except the three oxytones, πατήρ, ἀνήρ and δαήρ, which, in the Vocative, take again the short stem-vowel ε, but with the accent drawn back, e. g. ὦ πάτερ, ἀνερ, δαερ.—The three substantives, Ἄπ όλλω ν, Gen. -ωνος, Πόσι δ ὦ ν, -ῶνος, and σωτήρ, -ῆρος, according to the analogy of the substantives mentioned under (a), shorten, in the Vocative, contrary to the rule, the original long vowel of the root, ω and η, but also with the accent drawn back, thus,

ὦ Ἄπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ.

According to this analogy, even Ἑρακλ(έ)ης, stem Ἑρακλες, is shortened, in the Vocative, by the later writers, into Ἑρακλες.

(b) Adjectives in -ᾱς, -ᾶνος, and also adjectives—not participles—see Rem. 5, whose stem ends in ντ, have, in the Vocative, a form like the Neuter or the stem, e. g.

μέλᾱς	Gen. ᾶν-ος	Neut. and Voc. μέλᾶν
χαρίεις	ντ-ος	χαρίεν instead of χαρίεντ, § 52, 3.

So substantives in -ᾱς, Gen. -αντος, have the Vocative in -ᾶν, instead of -αντ, § 52, 3, e. g.

γίγας	Gen. αντ-ος	Voc. γίγᾶν instead of γίγαντ
Κάλχᾱς	αντ-ος	Κάλχᾶν
Αἰᾱς	αντ-ος	Αἰᾶν.

REM. 2. Some substantives in this class, with the τ reject at the same time the ν also, but as a compensation, lengthen the short α, e. g. Ἄτιλᾱς, Gen. αντ-ος, Voc. Ἄτιλᾶ, Πολυδάμᾱς, Voc. Πολυδάμᾶ.

(c) Substantives in -ις, -υς, -ανς, -ενς and -ονς, whose stems

end in *-i*, *-v*, *-av*, *-ev* and *-ov*, have the Vocative like the root, since they reject the *ς* of the Nominative, e. g.

μάντις, Voc. *μάντι*; *πρίσβυς*, Voc. *πρίσβυ*; *μῦς*, Voc. *μῦ*; *σῦς*, Voc. *σῦ*; *λίς*, Voc. *λί*; *γραῦς*, Voc. *γραῦ*; *βασιλεύς*, Voc. *βασιλεῦ*; *βοῦς*, Voc. *βοῦ*.

The word *παῖς*, Gen. *παιδ-ός*, has *παῖ* in the Vocative, since, by rejecting the *δ*, [comp. the Acc. of substantives in *ς*, under No. 3. (b)], the stem seems to end in a vowel.

REM. 3. Substantives in *-ις*, *-υς*, *-ους*, whose stems end in a consonant, have the Vocative like the Nominative, e. g. *ὁ ὄρνις, κόρυς, ποῦς*. Yet some in *-ις*, Gen. *-ινος*, have the Vocative like the stem, e. g. *ὁ δειφίης*, also *δειφίς*, from *δειφίης*, Gen. *-ῖνος*.

(d) The Vocative is like the stem in all words, which, in the Nominative, have their stem pure, e. g. *θήρ, αἰών*, etc.

(2) The Vocative, according to the laws of euphony, is not like the stem, but like the Nominative, in most words, whose stems end in one of the consonants, which, according to the laws of euphony in the Greek language, cannot stand as the final letter, § 25, 5, since after the stem-consonant is dropped, the stem frequently cannot be distinguished, e. g. from *ὁ φῶς*, Gen. *φωτός*, the Vocative would be *φῶ* instead of *φῶτ*, from *τίψ*, Gen. *τιψ-ός*, Voc. *τί* instead of *τίφ*, from *σάρξ*, Gen. *σαρκ-ός*, Voc. *σάρ* instead of *σάρκ*, from *ὦψ*, Gen. *ὦπ-ός*, Voc. *ὦ* instead of *ὦπ*, from *πούς*, Gen. *ποδ-ός*, Voc. *πό*.

REM. 4. The Vocative of *ἄναξ*, king, in common discourse, is like the Nominative, *ὦ ἄναξ*, or by Crasis, *ὦναξ*, but in the solemn language of prayer, *ὦ ἄνα*, in Homer and the Attic poets, e. g. Soph. OC. 1485. *Ζεῦ ἄνα, σοὶ φωνῶ* or *ὦνα*, instead of *ἄνακτι*, according to § 25, 5.

(3) Substantives in *-ὦ* and *-ός*, whose stem ends in *-ος*, have the Vocative neither like the stem nor the Nominative, but, contrary to all analogy, in *-οῖ*, e. g.

Stem *ἦχος* Nom. *ἦχώ* Gen. *ἦχώ-ος* for *ἦχόσ-ος* Voc. *ἦχοῖ* for *ἦχόσ-ι, ἦχό-ῖ*
αἶδος αἰδώς αἰδό-ος “ αἰδόσ-ος αἰδοῖ “ αἰδόσ-ι, αἰδό-ῖ

REM. 5. The Vocative form of all participles is like the Nominative, e. g. *ὦ τύπτων, τετυφώς, τύψας, τύπων, δεικνύς*. *ἄρχων*, Voc. *ἄρχων*, when it becomes a substantive, is an exception.

A. WORDS WHICH IN THE GENITIVE HAVE A CONSONANT BEFORE THE ENDING -ος, I. E. WORDS WHOSE STEM ENDS IN A CONSONANT.

§ 54. I. The Nominative adds σ to the root. (242—252.)

(a) The stem ends in λ; thus, ὁ ἡ ἄλ-ς, Gen. ἄλ-ός, Dat. Pl. αἰ-σί(ς).

(b) The root ends in a Pi or Kappa-mute—β, π, φ; γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἡ σάρξ, σαρκ-ός), and χ. See § 52, 2, (a).

	ἡ, Storm.	ὁ, Raven.	ὁ, Throat.	ἡ, Hair.
Sing. N.	λαῖλαψ	κόραξ	λάρνηξ	θρίξ
G.	λαῖλαψ-ος	κόραξ-ος	λάρνηγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖλαψ-ι	κόραξ-ι	λάρνηγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖλαψ-α	κόραξ-α	λάρνηγ-α	τριχ-α
V.	λαῖλαψ	κόραξ	λάρνηξ	θρίξ
Plur. N.	λαῖλαψ-ες	κόραξ-ες	λάρνηγ-ες	τριχ-ες
G.	λαῖλαψ-ων	κοραῖξ-ων	λαρνηγ-ων	τριχ-ῶν
D.	λαῖλαψι(ς)	κοραῖξι(ς)	λαρνηξι(ς)	τριξι(ς)
A.	λαῖλαψ-ας	κόραξ-ας	λάρνηγ-ας	τριχ-ας
V.	λαῖλαψ-ες	κόραξ-ες	λάρνηγ-ες	τριχ-ες
Dual. N. A. V.	λαῖλαψ-ε	κόραξ-ε	λάρνηγ-ε	τριχ-ε
G. and D.	λαῖλαψ-οιν	κοραῖξ-οιν	λαρνηγ-οιν	τριχ-οῖν.

REMARK 1. The stem of those in ψ and ξ commonly ends in the smooth π and κ; the stem of those in γξ ends in γγ, except ὁ ἡ λύξ, Gen. λυκ-ός, λυκ, but ἡ λύξ, Gen. λυγγ-ός, *hiccough*.—Instead of φάρυγος from ἡ φάρυξ, *throat*, the poets are permitted, on account of the necessity of the verse, to use φάρυγος also. On θρίξ see § 21, 3.

REM. 2. The word ἡ ἄλς, Gen. ἄλ-ός, signifying *sea*, and in the feminine gender, is only poetical, and the singular ὁ ἄλς, signifying *salt*, is only Ionic and poetic, elsewhere, merely οἱ ἄλεις, *salt*, occurs. Pl. Symp. 177, b, Lys. 209, e.

(c) The stem ends in a Tau-mute—δ, τ, κτ, θ, ϑ. See § 52, 2, (a).

	ῥ, Torch.	ῥ, Helmet.	ὄ, ῥ, Bird.	ὄ, King.	ῥ Earth-worm.
Sing. N.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ	ἐλμινς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἄνακτ-ος	ἐλμινθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἄνακτ-ι	ἐλμινθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυν	ὄρνιν	ἄνακτ-α	ἐλμινθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ	ἐλμινς
Plur. N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἄνάκτ-ων	ἐλμίνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σ(ν)	κόρυ-σ(ν)	ὄρνι-σ(ν)	ἄναξ(ν)	ἐλμι-σ(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἄνακτ-ας	ἐλμινθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες
Dual.	λαμπάδ-ε	κορύθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἄνακτ-ε	ἐλμινθ-ε
	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ἄνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμίνθ-οιν.

REM. 3. Here belong also the contracts in -ηίς, Gen. -ηίδος = -ῆς, -ῆδος, e. g. ῆ παρῆς, *cheek*, παρῆδος.

The stems of neuters belonging to this class, end in *τ* and *κτ*. On the rejection of *τ* and *κτ*, and the change of *τ* into *σ*, see § 52, 3. On the omission of *τ* before *σι* in the Dat. Pl., see § 20, 1. In the words, τὸ γόνυ, *knee* and τὸ δόρυ, *spear*, from the stems γονατ and δορατ, *α*, the final vowel of the root, is changed, in the nominative, into *ν*, § 16, 1.

	τὸ, Body.	τὸ, Knee.	τὸ, Milk.	τὸ, Wonder.	τὸ, Ear.
Sing. N.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	τέρας	(ὦς) οὖς
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος	τέρατ-ος	ὠτ-ός
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι	τέρατ-ι	ὠτ-ί
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	τέρας	οὖς
Plur. N.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	τέρατ-α	ὠτ-α
G.	σώματ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων	τεράτ-ων	ὠτ-ων
D.	σώμα-σ(ν)	γόνα-σ(ν)	γάλαξ(ν)	τέρα-σ(ν)	ὠσ(ν)
A.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	τέρατ-α	ὠτ-α
Dual.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε	τέρατ-ε	ὠτ-ε
	σώματ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν	τεράτ-οιν	ὠτ-οιν.

REM. 4. The word τὸ τέρας usually admits contraction in the plural, after *τ* is dropped, e. g. τέρα, τεράων, but τέρατα X. C. 1. 4, 15; τὸ γέρας, *reward of honor*, τὸ γῆρας, *old age*, τὸ κρέας, *flesh*, and τὸ κέρας, *horn*, reject the *τ* in all numbers, and then suffer contraction in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and throughout the Dual and Pl., except the Dat. Pl.; besides these forms, how-

ever, *κέρας* has also the regular forms with τ. When in the poets, α contracted from αα is used as short, it must be considered a case of elision, and not of contraction; the same is true also of neuters in -ας, -ας, -ος, -ος, e. g. *σκέπᾱ* instead of *σκέπᾱ*, *κλίᾱ* instead of *κλίᾱ*.

Sing. N.	τὸ <i>κέρας</i>		τὸ <i>κρέας</i>	
G.	<i>κέρατ-ος</i>	and (<i>κέρα-ος</i>)	<i>κερωσ</i>	(<i>κρέα-ος</i>) <i>κρέως</i>
D.	<i>κέρατ-ι</i>	and (<i>κέρα-ι</i>)	<i>κέρᾱ</i>	(<i>κρέα-ι</i>) <i>κρέᾱ</i>
A.	<i>κέρας</i>		<i>κρέας</i>	
Plur. N.	<i>κέρατ-α</i>	and (<i>κέρα-α</i>)	<i>κέρᾱ</i>	(<i>κρέα-α</i>) <i>κρέᾱ</i>
G.	<i>κεράτ-ων</i>	and (<i>κερά-ων</i>)	<i>κερῶν</i>	(<i>κρέα-ων</i>) <i>κρεῶν</i>
D.	<i>κέρα-σι(ν)</i>		<i>κρέα-σι(ν)</i>	
A.	<i>κέρατ-α</i>	and (<i>κέρα-α</i>)	<i>κέρᾱ</i>	(<i>κρέα-α</i>) <i>κρέᾱ</i>
D. N. A. V.	<i>κέρατ-ε</i>	and (<i>κέρα-ε</i>)	<i>κέρᾱ</i>	(<i>κρέα-ε</i>) <i>κρέᾱ</i>
G. and D.	<i>κεράτ-οι</i>	and (<i>κερά-οι</i>)	<i>κερῶν</i>	(<i>κρέα-οι</i>) <i>κρεῶν</i>

(d) The root ends in ν or ντ. See § 52, 2, (a).

Sing. N.	ῥίς, Nose.	ῥίς, Dolphin.	ῥίς, Giant.	ῥίς, Tooth.
G.	<i>ῥί-ν-ός</i>	<i>δελφίν-ος</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ος</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ος</i>
D.	<i>ῥί-ν-ί</i>	<i>δελφίν-ι</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ι</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ι</i>
A.	<i>ῥίν-α</i>	<i>δελφίν-α</i>	<i>γίγαντ-α</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-α</i>
V.	<i>ῥίν</i>	<i>δελφίς(ιν)</i>	<i>γίγαν</i>	<i>ὀδός</i>
Plur. N.	<i>ῥίν-ες</i>	<i>δελφίν-ες</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ες</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ες</i>
G.	<i>ῥί-ν-ων</i>	<i>δελφίν-ων</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ων</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ῥί-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δελφί-σι(ν)</i>	<i>γίγαντ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-σι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>ῥίν-ας</i>	<i>δελφίν-ας</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ας</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ας</i>
V.	<i>ῥίν-ες</i>	<i>δελφίν-ες</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ες</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ες</i>
D. N. A. V.	<i>ῥίν-ε</i>	<i>δελφίν-ε</i>	<i>γίγαντ-ε</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-ε</i>
G. and D.	<i>ῥί-ν-οῖν</i>	<i>δελφίν-οῖν</i>	<i>γίγαντ-οῖν</i>	<i>ὀδόντ-οῖν</i>

REM. 5. Here belong also compounds in -όσις, Gen. -όσιντος = -οῦς, -οῦντος, e. g. ὁ πλακοῦς, cake, Gen. πλακοῦντος; in -ήσις, Gen. -ήσιντος = -ῆς, -ῆντος, e. g. τιμῆς, honorable, τιμῆντος.

REM. 6. For the irregular lengthening of the vowel in *κτεῖς*, *εἶς*, *μέλᾱς* and *ταῖλᾱς*, see § 20, Rem. 2.

§ 55. II. *The Nominative rejects σ, but lengthens the short final vowel of the stem, ε or ο into η or ω, § 16, 3.* (253, 254.)

1. The stem ends in ν, ντ and ρ. For the omission of ν and

τ before σ, see § 20, 2, and for the omission of τ in the Nominative of stems ending in τ, e. g. λέων, see § 25, 5.

	ὁ, Shepherd.	ὁ, A Divinity.	ὁ, Lion.	ὁ, Air.	ὁ, Orator.
Sing. N.	ποιμήν	δαίμων	λέων	αἰθήρ	ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	λέον	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
Plur. N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σιν	δαίμο-σιν	λέουσιν	αἰθέρ-σιν	ῥήτορ-σιν
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
Dual.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
	ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμόν-οιν	λέοντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-οιν	ῥήτορ-οιν

REMARK 1. The substantive ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, belongs to this class of substantives, and differs from them in not lengthening σ of the stem, χερ, into η, but into ε, e. g. χεῖρ instead of χέρς, and is irregular in retaining ε in the inflection, thus, χεῖρ, χειρός, etc., except the Dat. Pl. and the Gen. and Dat. Dual, χειρσί, χειροῖν. Yet in poetry, both the short and the long form, through all the cases, is used, as the verse requires, e. g. χειρός and χερός, χειροῖν and χεροῖν, χερσί and χείρεσι.

REM. 2. The following in -ων, Gen. -ονος, reject the ν in particular cases, and suffer contraction: ἡ εἰκών, *image*, Gen. εἰκόνης and εἰκοῦς, Dat. εἰκόνι, Acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκώ, Acc. Pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς,—the irregular accentuation of εἰκώ and εἰκοῦς should be noted; ἡ ἀηδών, *nightingale*, Gen. ἀηδόνης and ἀηδοῦς, Dat. ἀηδοῖ; ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, Gen. χελιδόνος, Dat. χελιδοῖ.

2. The following substantives in -ηρ are added to the preceding paradigms, viz. ὁ πατήρ, *father*, ἡ μήτηρ, *mother*, ἡ θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*, ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Demeter* (Ceres) and ὁ ἀνήρ, *man*, which differ from those of the above paradigms only in rejecting σ in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and in the Dat. Pl., § 16, 8, and in inserting an ᾱ in the Dat. Pl. before the ending σι, so as to soften the pronunciation. The word ἀνήρ, stem ἀνερ, rejects σ in all Cases and Numbers, except the Voc. Sing., but inserts a δ, § 24, 2.

	ὁ, Father.	ἡ, Mother.	ἡ, Daughter.	ὁ, Man.
Sing. N.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ	άνήρ
G.	πατρός	μητρος	θυγατρός	άν-δ-ρός
D.	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	άν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	άν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	άνερ
Plur. N.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	άν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ᾶ-σι(ν)	μητρᾶσι(ν)	θυγατρᾶσι(ν)	άν-δ-ρ-ᾶ-σι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	άν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άν-δ-ρες
D.N.A.V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	άν-δ-ρε
G. and D.	πατέρ-οι	μητέροι	θυγατέροι	άν-δ-ροί.

REM. 3. To this class belongs also the word ὁ ἡ *APH' N*, *lamb*, the Nom. of which being obsolete is supplied by ὁ ἡ *ἀμνός*, Gen. *ἀρνός*, Dat. *ἀρνί*, Acc. *ἄρνα*, Nom. Pl. *ἄρνες*, Gen. *ἀρνῶν*, Dat. *ἀρνᾶσι(ν)*, Acc. *ἄρνας*; further, the word ὁ *ἀστήρ*, *-έρος*, *star*, which belongs to this class on account of the Dat. Pl., *ἀστρᾶσι(ν)*, is not syncopated. By Syncope, the accent of the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and, in the word *άνήρ*, also that of the Gen. Pl. and of the Gen. and Dat. Dual, is removed to the last syllable, and that of the Dat. Pl. to the penult, e. g. *πατρός*, *πατρί*, *άνδρῶν*, *πατρᾶσι(ν)*. The word ἡ *Δήμητηρ* has a varying accent, viz. *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, Voc. *Δήμητε*, but Acc. *Δημητέρα*. So also *θύγατερ* from *θυγάτηρ*. For the Voc. of *πατήρ* and *άνήρ*, see § 53, 4, (1), (a). In poetry, according to the necessities of the verse, *θύγατρες*, *θυγατρῶν*, *Δήμητρα*, as well as, on the contrary, *πατέρος*, *θυγατέρος* and *μητέρι*, are found.

§ 56. III. *The Stem of the Nominative is pure.* (255.)

The *ς* is omitted without changing the final vowel of the stem. The stem ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ*, and in *ρτ*, but only in *δάμαρ*, *wife*. The case-endings are appended to the Nominative without change. On the omission of *τ* in stems ending in *ντ* and *ρτ*, see § 25, 5, and on the omission of *ν*, *ντ* before *σι*, see § 20, 2.

	ó, Paean.	ó, Age.	ó, Xenophon.	ó, Wild Beast.	τὸ, Nectar.
S. N.	παιᾶν	αἰῶν	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ	νέκταρ
G.	παιᾶν-ος	αἰῶν-ος	Ξενοφῶντ-ος	θηρ-ός	νέκταρ-ος
D.	παιᾶν-ι	αἰῶν-ι	Ξενοφῶντ-ι	θηρ-ί	νέκταρ-ι
A.	παιᾶν-α	αἰῶν-α	Ξενοφῶντ-α	θηρ-α	νέκταρ
V.	παιᾶν	αἰῶν	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ	νέκταρ
P. N.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰῶν-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θηρ-ες	νέκταρ-α
G.	παιᾶν-ων	αἰῶν-ων	Ξενοφῶντ-ων	θηρ-ων	νέκταρ-ων
D.	παιᾶ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)	νέκταρ-σί(ν)
A.	παιᾶν-ας	αἰῶν-ας	Ξενοφῶντ-ας	θηρ-ας	νέκταρ-α
V.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰῶν-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θηρ-ες	νέκταρ-α
Dual.	παιᾶν-ε	αἰῶν-ε	Ξενοφῶντ-ε	θηρ-ε	νέκταρ-ε
	παιᾶν-οιν	αἰῶν-οιν	Ξενοφῶντ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν	νέκταρ-οιν.

REMARK 1. The three words in -ων, Gen. -ωνος, viz. Ἀπόλλων, Που-δῶν, ἡ ἄλων, *threshing-floor*, drop ν in the Acc. Sing., and suffer contraction, thus, Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, ἄλω; on ἄλω, comp. § 48, Rem. 1, on πυκῶ, § 213, 11. Also the Acc. γλήχων or βλήχων, *penning*, Gen. -ωνος, is found in Aristophanes.

REM. 2. The neuters belonging to this class all end in -ρ, (-αρ, -ορ, -ωρ, -υρ), e. g. τὸ νέκταρ, ἡ τορ, πῆλωρ, πῦρ, Gen. πῦρ-ός. The word τὸ ἔαρ, *spring*, can also be contracted, e. g. ἡρος.

B. WORDS WHICH HAVE A VOWEL BEFORE THE ENDING -ος OF THE GENITIVE.

§ 57. I. Words in -εύς, -αῦς, -οῦς. (254.)

1. The stem of substantives in -εύς, -αῦς, -οῦς, ends in ν, which is formed from the Digamma F; ς is the characteristic of the gender. On the omission of ν between vowels, see § 25, 2.

2. Those in -εύς have -έᾱ in the Acc. Sing., and -έᾱς in the Acc. Pl., formed from εFα, εFας; the omission of the F lengthens the α and ας. These same have the Attic form in the Gen. Sing., viz. -έως instead of -έος, and in the Dat. Sing. and Nom. Pl., they admit contraction, which is not usual in the Acc. Pl. When a vowel precedes the ending -εύς, as, e. g. χοεύς, Εὐβοεύς, the endings -έως, -έων, -έᾱ, -έᾱς, are also contracted into -ῶς, -ῶν, -ᾶ, ᾶς. Those in -αῦς and -οῦς are contracted only in the Acc. Pl.

	ὁ, King.	ὁ, A measure.	ὁ, ἡ, Ox.	ἡ, An old Woman.
S. N.	βασιλεὺς	χοεύς	βοῦς, bōs for bōvs	γραῦς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	χο(έω)ῶς	βο-ός, bōn-is	γρα-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βοῖ-, bōn-i	γρα-ί
A.	βασιλέ-α	χο(έα)ᾶ	βουν	γραυν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
P. N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρα-ες
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ών, bō-am	γρα-ών
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βονσί(ν)	γρανσί(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ας (and εἰς)	χο(έα)ᾶς	(βόας) βοῦς	(γρα-ας) γραῦς
V.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρα-ες
Dual.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρα-ε
	βασιλέ-οιν	χοέοιν	βο-οῖν	γρα-οῖν.

REMARK 1. The Gen. Sing. of nouns in -εύς, among the Attic poets, sometimes ends in -έος instead of -έως, thus, *Θησέος, ἄριστέος*; and the Acc. Sing., not only among the Attic poets, but among all the poets, sometimes ends in -ῆ instead of -έα, e. g. *ἱερῆ, ξυγγραφεῆ*. The Nom. and Voc. Pl. in the older Attic writers, in Thucydides, for example, end also in -ῆς, e. g. *βασιλῆς, ἱππῆς, Πλαταιῆς* instead of *Πλαταιεῖς*. The Accusative ending -αῖς instead of -έας, is found not unfrequently in Xenophon, e. g. *τοὺς ἱππαιῖς*, C. 3. 5, 19. *τοὺς γονεῖς*, 2. 2, 14. *γναφεῖς, σκντεῖς, χαλκεῖς*, 3. 7, 6. *τοὺς βασιλεῖς*, 3. 9, 10. and elsewhere, but more seldom among the other Attic prose writers. The Accusative form *νέεας* is regular among all the Attic writers.

REM. 2. The following are declined like *χοεῖς*, viz. *Πειραιεύς*, Gen. *Πειραιεύς*, Acc. *Πειραιᾶ*, ὁ ἄγνιεύς, altar before the door, Gen. *ἄγνιεύς*, Acc. *ἄγνιᾶ*, Pl. Acc. *ἄγνιᾶς*, and several proper names, e. g. *Ἐρετριῶς, Στειριῶς, Μηλιᾶ, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς, Δωριᾶς*; yet the uncontracted forms also are frequently found in proper names, e. g. *Θεσπιέων, Θεσπιέας, Στειριέα, Πλαταιέων, Πλαταιέας, Ἐρετριέων, Δωριέων, Πειραιέων*, in Th., X., Pl., Dem. The uncontracted forms are regular in *ἄλιεύς, fisherman, ἄλιεύς, ἄλιέα, ἄλιεας*.

REM. 3. Among good Attic writers, the Nom. Pl. of *βοῦς* and *γραῦς* are always uncontracted, *βόες, γραῖες*; in the Acc., on the contrary, only *βοῦς, γραῖς, ναῦς*, are generally used, *βόας* very seldom.

REM. 4. Only ὁ *χοῦς, congius* and a mound, and ἡ *ῥοῦς, vinegar-tree*, are declined like *βοῦς*, but both without contraction in the Pl.; only ἡ *ναῦς* (νάψ, navis), which, however, is in many instances irregular, is declined like *γραῦς*. See § 68.

§ 58. II. *Words in -ης, -ες, Gen. -εος; -ως, Gen. -ωος, -ως and -ω, Gen. -οος; -ας, Gen. -αος, -ος, Gen. -εος.* (257.)

The stem of words, belonging to this class, ends in ϵ . On the omission of the σ , see § 25, 1. In the Dat. Pl. a σ is omitted.

§ 59. (1) *Words in -ης and -ες.* (257.)

1. The endings -ης, -ες, belong only to adjectives, the ending -ης being masculine and feminine, and -ες neuter, and to proper names in -φάνης, -μένης, -γένης, -κράτης, -μήδης, -παίδης, -σθένης and (-κλής) -κλῆς, having the termination of adjectives. The stem of the neuter is pure, § 52, 3; but in the masculine and feminine, the short final vowel of the stem is lengthened, ϵ into η , § 52, 2, (b).

2. The words of this class suffer contraction, after the omission of σ , in all cases, except the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and the Dat. Pl., and those in -κλής, which are already contracted in the Nom. Sing. into -κλῆς, suffer a double contraction in the Dat. Sing.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	σαφής, clear.	σαφές (σαφέ-ες) σαφείς (σαφέ-α) σαφῇ
G.	(σαφέ-ος) σαφοῦς	(σαφέ-ων) σαφῶν
D.	(σαφέ-ι) σαφεῖ	σαφέ-σι(ν)
A.	(σαφέ-α) σαφή	σαφές (σαφέ-ας) σαφεῖς (σαφέ-α) σαφῇ
V.	σαφές	σαφές (σαφέ-ες) σαφεῖς (σαφέ-α) σαφῇ
	Dual N. A. V.	σαφέ-ε σαφῇ
	G. and D.	σαφέ-οιν σαφοῖν.

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.	ἡ τριήρης, trireme.	(τριήρε-ες) τριήρεις (τριήρε-ε) τριήρη	
G.	(τριήρε-ος) τριήρους	τριήρε-ων and τριήρων (τριήρε-οιν) τριήροιν	
D.	(τριήρε-ι) τριήρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	
A.	(τριήρε-α) τριήρη	(τριήρε-ας) τριήρεις	
V.	τριήρες	(τριήρε-ες) τριήρεις	

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	Σωκράτης (Περικλής)	Περικλῆς
G.	Σωκράτους (Περικλέε-ος)	Περικλέους
D.	Σωκράτει (Περικλέε-ι)	(Περικλέει) Περικλεῖ
A.	Σωκράτη (Περικλέε-α)	Περικλεῖα
V.	Σώκρατες (Περικλεες)	Περικλείς.

REMARK 1. On the contraction in the Dual of εε into η—not ει—and in the Acc. Pl. of -εας into -εις, see § 9, II. When a vowel precedes the endings -ης, -εις, in proper names in -κλῆς, -εα is always contracted into -ᾶ, and commonly also in adjectives, § 9, II, e. g. Περικλέε-α = Περικλεᾶ; ἀκλεής, without fame, ἀκλεέ-α = ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγιής, healthy, ὑγέα = ὑγῖα, ἐνδεής, poor, ἐνδεᾶ = ἐνδεᾶ, ἐπεφνής, supernatural, ἐπεφνεᾶ = ἐπεφνῖα, Acc. Sing. masculine, and Nom., Acc. and Voc. Pl. neuter; but sometimes also the contraction into -ῆ is found, e. g. ὑγιῆ, διφνῆ, ἀφνῆ, αἰτοφνῆ, X. R. Equ. 7, 11. in all Codd.

REM. 2. Proper names with the above endings, and also Ἄρης, form the Acc. Sing., both according to the first and third declensions, and are therefore called *Heteroclites*, e. g. Σωκράτη and Σωκρατήν, according to the first Dec., Ἀλαμῆνη and -μένην, Ἀντισθένη and -σθένην, Ἄρη and -ήν, etc.; Plato commonly uses the form in -η, Xenophon that in -ήν, other writers both forms without distinction. The Genitive of Ἄρης, in good prose, is Ἄρειος, often in Plato; among the poets, however, Ἄρειος is also used, according to the necessities of the verse. Among later writers, the Acc. of words in -κλῆς usually ends in -κλήν. The formation of the Acc. Pl. is doubtful, although the inflection, according to the first Dec., seems to be predominant, e. g. τοὺς Ἀριστοφάνεας, in the Nom. also Ἀριστοφάναι, τοὺς Δημοσθένεας.

REM. 3. The Gen. Pl. of τριήρης occurs also in the uncontracted form, e. g. τριηρέων; but all the others are uniformly contracted; the Dual also is found uncontracted in words of this class in the Attic dialect, e. g. ξυγ-γέει, and the Tragedians use the uncontracted forms of proper names in -κλῆς = -κλής, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. Ἡρακλέης, Dat. -κλεῖ, Voc. -κλεες. The contract Acc. in -κλή is seldom found. The Voc. ᾶ Ἡρακλες, as an exclamation, belongs to the later prose.

REM. 4. The irregular accentuation of the Gen. Pl. τριήρων instead of τριηρέων from τριηρέων, is worthy of notice. In addition to this word, adjectives in -ήθης and the word αὐτάρκης, e. g. συνηθέων = συνήθων, αὐ-παρκέων = αὐτάρκων, have this accentuation.

§ 60. (2) Words in -ΩΣ, Gen. -ΩΟΣ, and in -ΩΣ and -Ω, Gen. -ΟΟΣ. (258.)

(a) -ΩΣ, Gen. -ΩΟΣ.

S. N.	ὁ, ἡ θώς, Jackal.	Pl. θῶ-ες	S. ὁ ἥρως, Hero.	Pl. ἥρω-ες
G.	θω-ός	θώ-ων	ἥρω-ος	ἥρώ-ων
D.	θω-ί	θω-σιν	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σιν
A.	θῶ-α	θῶ-ας	ἥρω-α and ἥρω	ἥρω-ας and ἥρωες
V.	θώς	θῶ-ες	ἥρωες	ἥρω-ες
D. N. A. V.	θῶ-ε, G. and D. θῶ-ων.		D. ἥρω-ε, ἥρώ-ων.	

(b) -ΩΣ and -Ω, Gen. -ΟΟΣ.

Substantives of these endings are always feminine. The stem ends in -ος; the short final vowel ο is lengthened into ω,

according to § 52, 2, (b). The ending -ως, however, is retained in the Attic and Common Language only with the substantive *αἰδώς*, stem *αἰδός*, and in poetry with *ἡώς*, *morning*, (in Eurip.), in all other words it has been changed into a smoother form, so that the Nom. ends in -ω, e. g. *ἡχώ*, stem *ἡχος*. On the Voc. in -οῖ, see § 53, 4, (3). The Dual and Plural are formed like substantives in -ος of the second Dec., thus *αἰδοί*, *ἡχοί*, etc.

Sing. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (Stem αἰδός), shame.	ἡ ἡχώ (Stem ἡχος), echo.
G.	(αἰδό-ος) αἰδούς	(ἡχο-ος) ἡχοῦς
D.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ	(ἡχο-ι) ἡχοῖ
A.	(αἰδό-α) αἰδῶ	(ἡχο-α) ἡχώ
V.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ.	(ἡχο-ι) ἡχοῖ.

§ 61. (3) *Words in -ας, Gen. -αος, and in -ος, Gen. -εος.* (259.)

(a) -ας, Gen. -αος.

Only the neuters τὸ *σεῖλας*, *light*, and τὸ *δέπας*, *goblet*, belong to this class.

Sing. N.	τὸ σεῖλας, light.	Pl. σεῖλα-α and σεῖλᾱ	Dual. σεῖλα-ε
G.	σεῖλα-ος	σεῖλά-ων	σεῖλά-οιν.
D.	σεῖλα-ι and σεῖλα	σεῖλα-σι(ν)	
A.	σεῖλας	σεῖλα-α and σεῖλᾱ	

REMARK 1. On the poetic shortening of the contracted α, see § 54, Rem. 4. In the four following neuters in -ας, the α in the Gen., Dat. and in the Pl. is changed into the weaker ε, according to the Ionic usage, e. g.

βρέτας (poet.), *image*, Gen. *βρέτεος*, Pl. *βρέτεια* and *βρέτη*, *βρετίων*

κῶας (poet.), *fleece*, Pl. in Homer, *κῶεα*, *κῶεσι(ν)*

οὔδας (poet.), *ground*, Gen. *οὔδεος*, Dat. *οὔδει* and *οὔδει* (Hom.)

κνέφας (poet. and prose), *darkness*, Gen. *κνέφαος* Epic, *κνέφους* Attic, *κνέφαῖ* Epic, *κνέφα* Attic.

(b) -ος, Gen. -εος.

Substantives of this class are all likewise neuter. In the Nom., ε, the stem vowel of the last syllable, is changed into ο, § 16, 1.

Sing. N.	τὸ γένος for γένες, genus.	τὸ κλέος for κλέες, glory.
G.	(γένε-ος) γένους	(κλέε-ος) κλέους
D.	(γένε-ι) γένει	(κλέε-ι) κλέει
A.	γένος	κλέος
Plur. N.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέα
G.	γενέ-ων and γενῶν	(κλέε-ων) κλεῶν
D.	γένε-σι(ν)	κλέε-σι(ν)
A.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέα
Dual.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλέε-οιν) κλεοῖν.

REM. 2. On the contraction of ες into η instead of ει, and of εα into α instead of η, when a vowel precedes, see § 9, II. On the poetic shortening of the contracted α in κλέα, see § 54, Rem. 4.

REM. 3. The uncontracted form of the Gen. Pl. is not unusual, e. g. ὀρέων, βελέων, κερδαίων, and almost without exception ἀνθάων; in Pl. Polit. 260, α, the uncontracted Dual form in ες is found, τοῦτω τὸ γένεε.

III. WORDS IN -ις, -υς, -ι, -υ.

§ 62. (1) Words in -ις, -υς.

(260.)

Substantives in ις and υς, originally ending in ιFs, υFs. See § 25, 2.

Sing. N.	ὁ κῆς, corn-worm.	ἡ σῦς, sow.	ὁ ἰχθύς, fish.
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῆ-ί	σῦ-ί	ἰχθῦ-ι
A.	κῆν	σῦν	ἰχθύν
V.	κῆ	σῦ	ἰχθύ
Plur. N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ων
D.	κῆ-σί(ν)	σῦ-σί(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦ-ας and σῦς	ἰχθῦ-ας, rarer ἰχθύς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
Dual.	κῆ-ε κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-ε σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθύ-ε ἰχθύ-οιν.

REMARK. The contracted Nom. Pl. αἱ ἄρνες is found in X. Ven. 2, 9; 6, 2.; 10, 2. 19.

§ 63. (2) *Words in -ῖς, -ι, -ῦς, -ῡ.* (281.)

The stem of these substantives ends in ῖ or ῡ. The stem-vowels ι and υ remain only in the Acc. and Voc. Sing., in the other cases they are changed into ε, § 16, 2. In the Gen. Sing. and Pl., substantives denoting persons take the Attic form in -ως and -ων, in which the ω has no influence on the accent, comp. § 29, Rem. 5. In the Dat. Sing. and in the Nom. and Acc. Pl., contraction takes place.

Sing. N.	ῖ, City.	ῡ, Cubit.	ῡ, Mustard.	ῡ, City.
G.	πόλις	πήχυς	σινάπι	ἄστῡ
D.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ως	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
A.	πόλει	πήχει	σινάπει	ἄστει
V.	πόλιν	πήχυν	σινάπι	ἄστυ
Plur. N.	πόλεις	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσται
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων	σινάπε-ων	ἄστε-ων
D.	πόλε-σιν	πήχε-σιν	σινάπε-σιν	ἄστε-σιν
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσται
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	σινάπη	ἄσται
Dual.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε	σινάπε-ε	ἄστε-ε
	πολέ-οιν	πήχε-οιν	σινάπε-οιν	ἄστε-οιν

REMARK 1. Here belong all substantives in -ξίς, -ψίς, most in -σίς and many others, e. g. ἡ κόνις, *dust*, ὁ μάντις, *prophet*, ἡ ὄφις, *serpent*, ἡ πίστις, *faith*, ἡ ὕβρις, *abuse*; ὁ πάλικος, *axe*, ὁ πρέσβυς, *old man*; τὸ πέντερι, *pepper*, τὸ τιγγάβαρι, *cinnabar*, τὸ πῶν (poet.), *herd*, without contraction. Adjectives in -ῖς, -ῖα, -ῖ are declined in the masculine and neuter like πῆχυς and ἄστῡ, except that the Gen. masculine takes the regular forms -ίος, -ίων, not -εως, -εων, e. g. ἡ δῖος, ἡ δῖος.

REM. 2. Among the Attic poets, yet probably only in Lyric passages, the Gen. in -εος from substantives in -ίς; occurs, e. g. πόλεος.

REM. 3. In X. An. 4. 7, 16, the contracted Gen. πηχῶν is found. Instead of the Dual form in -εε also one in η is used, e. g. πόλη, φύση; also a form in -εε instead of -εε is cited by the ancient Grammarians, from Aeschines.—The Acc. Pl. of nouns in -ίς are sometimes found uncontracted among the Attic poets, e. g. πῆχας.

REM. 4. Neuters in -ι and -υ have the Attic Gen. Sing. very seldom, e. g. ἄστειος Eur. Bacch. 838. (831). Or. 761. (751).

REM. 5. Adjectives in -ῖς, -ῖ, e. g. ἰδρις, ἰδρις, *skilful*, and some substantives in -ίς, which are partly poetic, have the regular inflection, e. g. ι-ος, ι-ι, ι-εος, etc., or both forms together, e. g. ἡ μῆνις, *anger*, also μῆνιδος, etc., ὁ ἡ οἷς, *sheep*, τὸ πέντερι, Gen. -ίριος and -εος, *pepper*, ὁ ἡ πόρις, *calf*,

ὁ ἡ πόσις, *spruce*, Gen. πόσιος, but Dat. always πόσι, ἡ τρόπις, *keel*, also τροπίδος, etc., ἡ τύρσις, *tower*, Gen. τύρσιος X. An. 7. 8, 12. τύρσιν ib. 13., but Pl. τύρσεις, τύρσει, ἡ μάγαις, Gen. -ίος, Dat. μαγάδι X. An. 7. 3, 32.; some proper names, e. g. Σύννεσις, Ἴρις, Gen. -ίος, etc. X. An. 1. 2, 12; 6. 2, 1. (5. 10, 1.), finally one noun in -υς, ἡ ἔγγελυς, but only in the singular.

Sing. N.	ὁ, ἡ πόρτις, calf.	ἡ ἔγγελυς, eel.	ὁ, ἡ οἷς, sheep.
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλν-ος	οἷός
D.	πόρτι-ι and πόρτι	ἐγγέλν-ι	οἷί
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγέλν	οἷν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγέλν	οἷς
Plur. N.	πόρτι-ες and πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἷων
D.	πόρτι-σιν(ν)	ἐγγέλε-σιν(ν)	οἷσιν(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας and πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷας, rarer οἷς
V.	πόρτι-ες and πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
Dual.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἷε
	πορτί-οιν	ἐγγελέ-οιν	οἷοιν.

REM. 6. Xenophon uses the Ionic forms of οἷς, viz. οἷν, οἷες, οἷων, οἷας and οἷς.

§ 64. Quantity of the Third Declension. (363.)

1. The inflection-endings -α, -ι, -υ and -ας are short.

Exception. The α in the Acc. ending in the Sing. and Pl. of substantives in -τις, is long, e. g. τὸν ἱερίαν, τοὺς ἱερίας from ὁ ἱερεύς, *priest*.

2. Words whose Nom. ends in -αξ, -ιξ, -υξ, -αψ, -ιψ, -υψ, -ις and -υς, have the penult of the Cases which increase, either short or long, according as the vowel of the above endings is short or long by nature, e. g. ὁ θάλαξ, *cod of mail*, -ακος, ὁ ῥίψ, *reed*, ῥίπος, ἡ ἀκτίς, *ray*, -ῖνος, but ἡ βῶλαξ, *clod*, -ακος, ἡ ἑλπίς, *hope*, -ῖδος. See more full explanations in the Larger Grammar, Part I. § 291.

§ 65. Accentuation of the Third Declension. (364.)

1. The accent remains, through the several Cases, on the accented syllable of the Nom. as long as the laws of accentuation permit, § 30, e. g. τὸ πρᾶγμα, *deed*, πράγματις, but πραγμάτων, τὸ ὄνομα, *name*, ὀνόματος, but ὀνομάτων, ὁ ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, χελιδόνος, Ξενοφών, -ώντος, -ώντις, -ώντων. The particular exceptions have been noticed in the paradigms.

2. Words of one syllable are accented, in the Gen. and Dat. of all Numbers, on the final syllable, and the long syllables *ων* and *οιν* are circumflexed, e. g. ὁ μήν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνόιν, μηνών, μηνσί(ν).

Exceptions.

(a) The following nine substantives are paroxytoned in the Gen. Pl. and in the Gen. and Dat. Dual: ἡ δῆς, *torch*, ὁ δμῶς *slave*, ὁ ἡ θῶς, *jackal*, τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, poetic, Gen. κρατός, *head*, τὸ οὖς, Gen. ὠτός, *ear*, ὁ ἡ παῖς, *child*, ὁ σῆς, *moth*, ὁ ἡ Τρώς, *Trojan*, ἡ φῶς, Gen. φωδός, *a burning*, τὸ φῶς, Gen. φωτός, *light*; e. g. δᾶδων, δᾶδοιν, θῶων, κραίων, ὠτων, ὠτοιν, παίδων, παίδων, σείων, Τρώων, φωδων, φωτων; on the contrary, τῶν δμῶν from αἱ δμῶαί, τῶν Τρώων from αἱ Τρώαί, τῶν φωτῶν from ὁ φῶς, *man*, τῶν θῶων from ἡ θῶή, *injury*.

(b) The following contracts, according to the nature of the final syllable, are either Properispomena or Paroxytones, in the Gen. and Dat. of all Numbers, as in the other Cases, viz. τὸ ἦρ, Epic, from ἔαρ, *spring*, κῆρ, Epic, from κῆαρ, *heart*, ὁ λᾶς from λᾶας, *stone*, ὁ πρῶν from πρῆνός, *hill*, e. g. ἦρος, κῆρος, κῆρι, λᾶος, λᾶι, λάων, πρῶνος, πρῶνι.

REMARK 1. The following contracts, on the other hand, follow the principal rule (No. 2), viz. στέαρ = στήρ, *tallow*, στέατος = στήτιος, *well*, φρέατος = φρητίος, Pl. φρητῶν, *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξ*, *Θρηξικός* = *Θρηξικός*, and *Θρηξικός*, οἷς, οἷός, οἷ, οἷων, οἷσιν.

(c) Monosyllabic participles, as well as the pronoun τίς; quis? retain the accent, through all the Cases, on the stem-syllable, but the pronoun πᾶς and ὁ Πάν is an Oxytone in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., in the other cases, either a Paroxytone or a Properispomenon, according to the nature of the final syllable, e. g. φύς, φύτιος, ὦν, ὦντος, ὦντι, ὦντιον, οἷσι(ν), ὦντιον, τίς, τίνος, τίνι, etc.; πᾶς, παντός, παντί, πάντων, πάντων, πᾶσι(ν), ὁ Πάν, Πανός, τοῖς Πᾶσι(ν).

3. The following are accented in the Gen. and Dat. of all Numbers, like monosyllabic substantives:

(a) ἡ γυνή, *woman* (γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικοῖν, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν); but γυναικα, γυναικες, etc.); ὁ ἡ κύων, *dog* (κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν, κυνῶν, κυνσί(ν); but κύνα, κύνες, etc.);

(b) syncopated substantives in -ηρ, on which see § 55, 2;

(c) compounds of εἷς, *unus*, in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., e. g. οὐδείς, οὐδενός, οὐδενί; but οὐδένων, οὐδέσιν(ν), so μηδείς, μηδενός, etc.;

(d) the Attic poetic forms, δορός, δορί from δορύ.

4. For the accentuation of substantives in -ις, -υς, Gen. -εως, see § 63; of those in -ώ, § 60, the irregular accentuation of the Acc. Sing. of ἡχῶα = ἡχώ instead of ἡχώ, should be noted.

5. (a) In the Vocative of syncopated substantives, § 55, 2, in -ηρ, the accent, contrary to the principal rule, is drawn back as far as possible, e. g. ὦ πάτερ, θυγάτερ, Δημήτερ, ἄνερ; so also in the following substantives, Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, Πόσειδων, -ῶνος, σωτήρ, -ῆρος, Ἀμφίων, -ίωνος, δαίρ, -ῆρος, thus ὦ Ἀπολλων, Πόσειδων, σῶτερ, Ἀμφιον, δᾶερ; and in compound substantives and adjectives; in adjectives also in the neuter, e. g. Ἀγάμεμνον from Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀριστογείτων from Ἀριστογείτων, Σώκρατες, Δημόσθενες from Σωκράτης, Δημοσθένης; αὐθάδης, ὦ and τὸ αὐθαδές, φιλαλήθης φιλάληθες (but ἀληθής, -ές, uncompounded), αὐτάρκης αὐταρχές, κακοήθης κακότης, and so all adjectives in -αίμων and -ήμων, e. g. ἐλεήμων ἐλέημον, εὐδαίμων εὐδαιμον;

the same holds true of comparatives in *-ίων, -ιον*, e. g. ὦ and τὸ κάλλιον. The following are exceptions: ὦ Λακιδαῖμον from Λακιδαίμων, compounds in *-φρων*, e. g. ὦ Λυκόφρων from Λυκόφρων, Εὐθύφρων from Εὐθύφρων, δαίφρων δαίφρων, and adjectives and substantives in *-ωδης, -ωης, -ωλης, -ωρης, -ηρης*, e. g. εὐώδης εὐώδης, ἀμφώης ἀμφώης, πανώλης πανώλης, νεώρης νεώρης, ξιφήρης ξιφήρης, Διώρης, ὦ Διώρης.

REM. 2. On the contrary, Παλαίμων Παλαῖμον, Φιλήμων Φιλῆμον, Νοήμων Νοῆμον, Ἰκετάων Ἰκετᾶον, Μαχάων Μαχᾶον, Ἀρείων Ἀρεῖον, Ἰάσων Ἰᾶσον, Ἀρετάων Ἀρετᾶον, not compounded, and also all in *-ως*, both compound and simple, e. g. οἰκῆτωρ *-ήτορ*, Πολυμήστωρ *-ήστορ*, αὐτοκράτωρ *-άτορ*, Ἐλπίνωρ *-ήτορ*, Αντήνωρ *-ήτορ*, Προπάτωρ *-άτορ*.

(b) The Vocative of nouns in *-αυς, -εως, -ους, -ω* and *-ως* is Perispomenon, e. g. γρᾶν, βασιλεῦ, βοῦ, Σαπφοῖ, αἰδοῦ.

§ 66. Gender of the Third Declension. (262.)

The natural gender—the masculine and feminine—is distinguished in the third Declension, as has been seen above, § 40, not by a special form, but partly by the signification, partly by the forms, and also in part by usage alone. The following rules will aid in determining the gender:

I. (a) Substantives in *-ᾶν, -υν, -ας*, Gen. *-ανος, -αντος, -εως, -ης*, are masculine, without exception; —(b) also those in *-ην, -ων, Gen. -ωνος, -ης, -ειρ, -υρ, -ωρ, -ης*, Gen. *-ητος, -ους, -ως*, Gen. *-ωτος*, and *-ψ*, with the following exceptions:

- (α) in *-ην*: ὁ ἡ ἀδὴν, *-ένος*, gland, and ἡ φρήν, diaphragm;
- (β) in *-ων*: ἡ ἄλων, threshing-floor, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, pennyroyal, ἡ μύων, porphy, ἡ τρήχων, pigeon, ὁ ἡ αὐλών, ditch, ὁ ἡ κώδων, bell;
- (γ) in *-ηρ*: ἡ γαστήρ, belly, ἡ κήρ, κηρός, fate, ἡ ὕαστήρ, hammer, and neuters contracted from *-εαρ* into *-ηρ*, e. g. τὸ στῆρ, tallow;
- (δ) in *-ειρ*: ἡ χεῖρ, hand;
- (ε) in *-υρ*: τὸ πῦρ, fire;
- (ς) in *-ωρ*, the neuters ἔλδωρ, wish, ἔλωρ, booty, πέλωρ, monster, σκώρ, excitement, τέκνωρ, object, ὕδωρ, water;
- (η) in *-ης*, all abstracts in *-ότης, -ύτης*, e. g. ἡ βεβαιότης, *-ότητος*, firmness, and ἡ ἐσθής, *-ήτος*, vestis;
- (θ) in *-ους*: τὸ οὖς, ear;
- (ι) in *-ως*: τὸ φῶς, light, ἡ δῶς, gift;
- (κ) in *-ψ*: ἡ καλυψοψ, crook, ἡ κατῆλψ, roof, ἡ λαῖλαψ, hurricane, ἡ ὄψ, voice, ἡ φλέψ, vein, ἡ χέρονψ, washing-water, ἡ, seldom ὁ, ὄψ, eye.

II. (a) Substantives in *-ᾶς*, Gen. *-ᾶδος, -αυς, -ινς, -υνς, -ώ* and *-ῶς, -όος*, abstracts in *-ότης, -ύτης*, are, without exception, feminine; —(b) those in *-εις, -ις* and *-ιν, -υνς* and *-ων, -οος*, with the following exceptions, are feminine:

- (α) in *-εις*: ὁ κτεῖς, comb;
- (β) in *-ις* and *-ιν*: ὁ κῆς, corn-worm, ὁ γλάνις, a kind of fish, ὁ λῆς, Epic lion, Gen. *-ιός*; ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, dolphin, ὁ ἰκτίν, kite, ὁ ἡ θίς, heap, ὁ τελεπῆς, mud, Gen. *-ῆτος*; ὁ κόπις, dagger, ὁ ὄρχις, testicle, ὁ ὄφις, serpent, Gen. *-εως*, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις, *-εων*, lano-tables; and many names of animals of the

common gender, e. g. ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, -ιδος, *bird*, ὁ ἡ τίγρις, -ιος, -ιδος, *tiger*, ὁ ἡ ἔχτις, -εως, *viper*, ὁ ἡ κόρις, -εως, *bug*;

(γ) in -υς: ὁ βότρυς, *cluster*, ὁ θρόνυς, *footstool*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ μῦς, *mouse*, ὁ νεκρὺς, *corpse*, ὁ στάχυς, *ear of corn*, ὁ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, *swine*, Gen. -υος; ὁ πέλκευς, *axe*, ὁ πήχυς, *cubit*, Gen. -εως;

(δ) in -ων, Gen. -ονος: ὁ ἄκμων, *anvil*, ὁ κανὼν, *rule*, ὁ ἀλεκτρυὼν, *cock*, ὁ ἡ κίον, *pillar*, Gen. -ονος.

REMARK 1. Those in -ξ vary between the masculine and feminine gender, except those in -ηξ, Gen. -ηκος, which are masculine, and Properispomena in -αξ, e. g. ἡ βῶλαξ, -αγξ, -αγγος, -ιξ, -ιγξ, -υξ, -υγξ, which are feminine.

III. Nouns of the Neut. gender are, (a) all substantives in -α, -η, -ορ, -ωρ, -ος, -ι and -υ; and (b) those in -αρ and -ας, Gen. -ατος, -αος, and contracts in -ηρ, except ὁ ψάρ, *starling*, and ὁ λάς, *stone*.

§ 67. *Anomalous Nouns of the Third Declension.*

(269.)

All substantives, whose inflection differs from the rules and analogies above given, are included under the irregular substantives of the third Dec. All the anomalous forms of the third Dec. may be divided into three classes:

(a) The first class includes those substantives, whose Nom. has a form which cannot be derived, according to general analogy, from the Genitive-stem, e. g. ἡ γυνή, *woman*, Gen. γυναικ-ός.

(b) The second class includes those substantives, which, with one Nom. form, have in particular Cases, or in all the Cases, two modes of formation, both of which, however, may come, in accordance with the general rules, from one form of the Nom., e. g. ὁ ἡ ὕρνις, Gen. -ιδος, *a fowl*, Pl. ὄρνιθες and ὄρνεις, as if from ὄρνις, Gen. -εως. These substantives may be termed *Heteroclites*.

(c) The third class includes those substantives, which, with one Nom. form, admit, in particular Cases, or in all the Cases, two modes of formation, one of which may be derived from the Nom. form, but the other supposes a different Nom. form, e. g. θεράπων, -οντος, *a servant*, Acc. θεράποντα, and poetic θέραιπα, as if from θέραιψ. This formation may be called *Metaplasm*, and the substantives included under it, *Metaplasts*. The Nom. form, presupposed in this case, is termed the *Theme*.

§ 68. *Summary of the Anomalous Forms of the Third Declension.*

(270.)

1. Γόρυ, τὸ, *knee*, and δόρυ, τὸ, *spear*, see § 54, (c).

In the tragic poets, the Epic forms, γούνατα and γούνα, γούνασι, occur; also, in the Attic poets, the Gen. δορός, Dat. δορὶ, and even δόρι, and

PL $\delta\acute{o}\rho\eta$ instead of $\delta\acute{o}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha$, are formed from $\delta\acute{o}\rho\upsilon$; and in the phrase, $\delta\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, to take a prisoner of war, this Dat. form is retained even by the Attic prose writers.

2. $\Gamma\upsilon\upsilon\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}$, woman, Gen. $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\text{-}\alpha$, Voc. $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$; Pl. $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\varsigma$.

3. $\Delta\acute{o}\rho\upsilon$, see $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\upsilon$, No. 1.

4. $\text{Z}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, Gen. $\Delta\acute{\iota}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\Delta\acute{\iota}\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\Delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, Voc. $\text{Z}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}$.

Poet. corresponding forms are $\text{Z}\eta\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\text{Z}\eta\eta\acute{\iota}$, $\text{Z}\eta\eta\alpha$.

5. $\Theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega\upsilon$, \acute{o} , servant, - $\omicron\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$. In Eurip. Acc. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\pi\alpha$, Pl. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\varsigma$, § 67, (c).

6. $\text{K}\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\tau\acute{o}$, head, an Epic and poetic word, Gen. $\kappa\alpha\tau\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$ and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, Acc. $\tau\acute{o}$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\kappa\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$ ($\tau\acute{o}\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$, § 214); Acc. Pl. $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\varsigma$, § 67, (c).

7. $\text{K}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, key, Gen. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\alpha$, and commonly $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, § 53, Rem. 1; Nom. and Acc. Pl. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, and $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\varsigma$, § 67, (b).

Old Attic, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\delta\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\delta\alpha$.

8. $\text{K}\acute{\upsilon}\omega\upsilon$, \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, dog, Gen. $\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$, Voc. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\upsilon$; Pl. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\kappa\upsilon\varsigma\acute{\iota}$, $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\varsigma$.

9. $\Lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{o}$, oil, fatness, in the Epic dialect always in the phrases, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\phi$, $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\phi$, and so also in the Attic prose, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$; $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$ is thus an abridged Dat. instead of $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$, from $\tau\acute{o}$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$, Gen. - $\alpha\omicron\varsigma$, but $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon$ must be considered as an adjective from $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, olive, so that $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon$ means olive-oil.

10. $\text{M}\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\varsigma$, \acute{o} , witness, Gen. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, Dat. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\omicron\iota$, Acc. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\tau\upsilon\omicron\alpha$, rarer $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\upsilon$; Dat. Pl. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$.

11. $\text{N}\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, ship, Gen. $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, Dat. $\nu\eta\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\nu\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, Voc. wanting; Dual, Gen. and Dat. $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\iota\nu$, Nom. and Acc. wanting; Pl. $\nu\acute{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$, $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\nu\alpha\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\nu\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$. Comp. $\gamma\rho\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, § 57.

12. $\text{O}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\varsigma$, \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, bird, Gen. $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, etc. The Pl. has a form declined like $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, except the Dat., $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\theta\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\theta\omega\upsilon$ and $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\epsilon\omega\upsilon$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\theta\alpha\varsigma$, and $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\varsigma$, § 67, (b).

In the Attic writers the ι is sometimes short, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\nu$, Aristoph. Av. 16. 270. 335. but $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\nu}\iota\nu$, 70. 103. 73.

13. $\Pi\acute{\nu}\acute{\upsilon}\xi$, $\acute{\eta}$, place of meeting, Gen. $\pi\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}\varsigma$, Dat. $\pi\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\acute{\iota}$, Acc. $\pi\acute{\nu}\kappa\upsilon\alpha$.

14. Σής, ὁ, *moth*, Gen. σε-ός; Pl. σέες, Gen. σέων, etc.

15. Σχώρ, τὸ, *dirt*, Gen. σκατός, etc.

16. Ὑδωρ, τὸ, *water*, Gen. ὕδατος, etc.

17. Φθόις, φθοίς, ὁ, *art of cooking*, Gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθοίς) φθοιδ-ος; Pl. φθόεις and φθοίδες.

18. Χοῦς, ὁ, *a mass*, χοός, χοί, χούν, χόες, χοῶν, χουσί, χόας like βοῦς, § 57, also Gen. χοῶς, Acc. χοᾶ, Acc. Pl. χοᾶς, as if from χοεύς. The later forms are preferred by the Attic writers; χούς with the meaning of *mound*, is inflected only like βοῦς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, Dat. χοεῖ.

19. Χρῶς, ὁ, *skin*, χρωτ-ός, χρωτί, χρῶτα. Corresponding forms in Ionic and the Attic poets, are, Gen. χρο-ός, χροί, χροά like αἰδώς. The Dat. χρῶ is found in certain phrases with ἐν, e. g. ἐν χρῶ κείρεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 8. ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ, *to be in extreme peril*, Soph. Aj. 786.

§ 69. Defective Nouns of the Third Declension.

(271.)

Some nouns of the third Dec. are wanting in one or more of the Cases, and are, consequently, called *Defectives*. Existing forms, however, of such substantives, are found, for the most part, only in certain phrases, e. g. Χρεῖως, τὸ, *debt*, Ionic-Attic form for the Nom., Gen. and Acc.; the defective forms are supplied by τὸ χρεῖος, Gen. χρεῖους and χρεῖως, Pl. τὰ χρεῖα.

CHANGE OF FORM IN THE DECLENSIONS.

§ 70. I. Redundant Nouns.

(272.)

The term *Redundant* is applied to substantives, which have double forms in the Nom. (but often only in the Nom. Pl.) and throughout all or in most of the Cases.

A. In the same declension,

(a) with the same gender, e. g.

ὁ λαός and λαός, *people*, ὁ ναός and ναός, *temple*, ὁ λαγός and λαγός, *hare*, ὁ κάλως, *rope*, Pl. also κάλοι, ἡ ἄλως, *threshing-floor*, Pl. also αἱ ἄλοι.

(b) with different genders (heterogeneous), e. g.

ὁ νῶτος and τὸ νῶτον, *back*, (the last form was regarded by the *Atticists* as the only proper form, still τὸν νῶτον Xen. R. Equ. 3, 3.); ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν, *yoke*.—In the Pl. of these heterogeneous nouns, the neuter form is predominant, and οἱ ζυγοί is probably not found.

B. In different declensions, and commonly with different genders (heterogeneous), e. g.

ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή, *voice*, ὁ χώρος and ἡ χώρα, *space*, ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος, *thirst*, ἡ νάπη (the older form) and τὸ νάπος, *valley*, etc. Still, it should be mentioned, that the word ὁ πρέσβυς, *elder*, has only Acc. πρέσβυν, Voc. πρέσβυ, the other three forms are almost entirely poetic, of which πρεσβύτερος and πρεσβύτατος, are in most frequent use; in the Common Language, ὁ πρεσβύτες, -ον, *elder*, (in the meaning of *messenger*, the Common Language uses in the Sing. ὁ πρεσβευτής, -οῦ; in the Pl., however, οἱ and τοὺς πρέσβεις, πρέσβειων, πρέσβεσι); also, τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ, *tear*. The later and the older forms are retained in the poetic dialect; still, the Dat. Pl. δάκρυσι is found in the Attic prose-writers, Thu. 7, 75; Dem. c. Onet. I. § 32.

§ 71. II. *Heteroclites*.

(273.)

Heteroclites, § 67, (b), have a double form, either of the same Dec., namely of the third, or of different declensions. Heteroclites of the third Dec. are placed together, § 68. Heteroclites of different declensions are, e. g. the following:

A. Of the First and Third Declensions.

Several substantives in -ης are inflected, either in whole or in part, according to the first and third declensions:

(a) Some in -ης, Gen. -ον and -ητος, through all the Cases and according to both declensions, ὁ μύκης, *mushroom*, Gen. μύκον and μύκητος, and some proper names, e. g. Χάρης. The name Θαλῆς, in the ancient Attic writers, has, together with Θάλητος, the Ionic Gen. form Θάλειω, Dat. Θάλητι and Θαλῆ, Acc. Θάλητα and Θαλῆν;

(b) The proper names mentioned, § 59, Rem. 2, have η as well as ην in the Acc. Sing. only.

B. Of the Second and Third Declensions.

(a) The Common second and third declensions. Several substantives in -ος as masculine are inflected according to the second Dec., but as neuter, according to the third Dec., e. g. ὁ and τὸ ὄχος, *chariot*, τοῦ ὄχου and ὄχους, τὸν ὄχον and τὸ ὄχος; ὁ and τὸ σκότος, *darkness*.

(b) Compounds of the second and third declensions:

πρόχοος, ἡ, *watering-pot*, Att. πρόχους, Gen. πρόχου, etc., Dat. Pl. πρόχουσι like βαῦς, βουσί.

Οἰδίπους, Gen. Οἰδιποδος and poet. Οἰδίπου, Dat. Οἰδιποδι, Acc. Οἰδιποδα and Οἰδίπου, Voc. Οἰδίπου.

(c) The Attic second and third declensions :

In the Acc. Sing. ὁ γέλως, *laughter*, γέλως, γέλως, Acc. γέλωτα and γέλωρ, and the three following, πάτριος, *patruus*, μήτριος, *avunculus*, and Μίνως, which, in the Gen. and Acc. Sing., are inflected according to the third Dec. and the second Attic ; in the other Cases, according to the third Dec.

πάτριος, Gen. πάτρω and πάτρωος, Dat. πάτρωι, Acc. πάτρων and πάτρωα ; Μίνως, Gen. Μίνω and Μίνωος, Dat. Μίνωι, Acc. Μίνω, § 48, Rem. 1, Μίνων and Μίνωα.

§ 72. III. *Metaplasts*.

(374)

Metaplasts, § 67, (c), like Heteroclites, have a double formation, either of the same declension, or of different declensions. Metaplasts of the same declension have been treated, § 68, under the third Dec. Metaplasts of different declensions are, e. g. the following :

(a) The Common second and third declensions,

Δένδρον, *tree*, Gen. δένδρου, etc. ; but in the Dat. Pl. among the Attic writers, δένδρεσι (from the stem τὸ ΔΕΝΔΡΟΣ) and δένδροις ; the first form is regarded by the *Atticists* as the better. To this stem belong, also, the forms τῷ δένδρῳ and τὰ δένδρη, which occur in the Attic poets, and in later prose-writers.

Κοινωνός, ὁ, *partaker*, Gen. κοινωνοῦ, etc. ; Xenophon uses the forms οἱ κοινωνοί and τοὺς κοινωνούς, from ΚΟΙΝΩΝ.

Κρήνον, τὸ, *lily*, Gen. κρήνου, etc., with the corresponding form in the Dat. Pl. κρήνεσι, in Aristoph. from the Pl. κρήνεα, (in Herod.) Comp. δένδρον. Ἄσξ, ὁ, *stone*, Gen. ἄσος and in Soph. O. C. 196. λάδον.

Ὁ ὄνειρος and τὸ ὄνειρον, *dream*, Gen. ὄνειρου and ὄνειρατος.

Πῦρ, τὸ, *fire*, πυρός. Pl., however, τὰ πυρά, *watch-fires*, according to the second Dec.

Τῖός, ὁ, *son*, Gen. νιού, etc. Together with this formation, there is another according to the third Dec., much in use, particularly in the Attic writers, from the theme ΤΙΕΤΣ, Gen. νίος, Dat. νιῆ, (Acc. νίεα is rejected) ; Pl. νιῆς, Gen. νιέων, Dat. νιέσι, Acc. νιέας, commonly νιῆς ; Dual νιῆε, Gen. νιῆοιν.

(b) The Attic second and third declensions,

The three substantives, ἡ ἄλως, *threshing-floor*, ὁ ταώς, *peacock*, and ὁ τυφώς, *whirlwind*, have, together with the common inflection according to the Attic second declension, another, according to the third declension, in -ωνος, etc., e. g. τυφῶνα.

REMARK. The words ἡ ἄλως and ὁ ταώς are generally declined according to the Attic second Dec., Acc. Sing. ἄλῳν, ταῶν ; still, the ν is commonly rejected from ἄλως in the Acc., § 48, Rem. 1. But the forms ἄλωνος, ἄλωνες, ἄλωνι(ν), ταῶνι, ταῶνες, ταῶσιν, etc., are used on account of their greater perspicuity.

§ 73. *Indeclinable and Defective Nouns.* (275.)

1. Those substantives are termed indeclinable that have but one form to denote the Case. Besides the foreign proper names, like ὁ Ἀβραάμ, τοῦ Ἀβραάμ, and most cardinal numbers, all indeclinable nouns of the neuter gender are included. Thus, e. g. indeclinable nouns are,

- (a) The names of the letters, e. g. τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα;
- (b) Most of the cardinal numbers, e. g. δέκα ἄνδρων;
- (c) Τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεῖων, *necessity, destiny*, and Θέμις with εἶναι and several foreign words, e. g. τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πᾶσχα;
- (d) The substantive infinitives, e. g. τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

2. Some substantives are used only in the Sing., or only in the Pl. Such words may be termed *Defectiva numero*. The reason of it is found, either in the meaning of the word, or simply in usage, e. g. ὁ αἰθήρ, *ether*, οἱ ἐτησίοι, *the Etesian winds*, αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, *the Olympic games*. Comp. further, Syntax, § 243.

3. It has been already noted, § 69, that some substantives are found only in single Cases (*Defectiva casu*).

SECTION II.

The Adjective and Participle.

§ 74. *Nature, Gender and Declension of the Adjective and Participle.* (276.)

1. The Adjective and the Participle express a property, which is considered as already belonging to a subject, e. g. the *red* rose, or as now first affirmed of a subject, e. g. the rose is *red*. In both instances, in Greek and in Latin, the Adjective and Participle agree with their substantive in Gender, Number and Case, e. g. ὁ ἀγαθὸς πατήρ and ὁ πατήρ ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν, ἡ ἀγαθὴ μήτηρ and ἡ μήτηρ ἀγαθὴ ἐστίν, τὸ ἀγαθὸν τέκνον and τὸ τέκνον ἀγαθόν ἐστίν.

2. Hence the Adjective and the Participle, like the Substantive, have a three-fold inflection for the gender, which is termed *motion*, § 40, Rem. 1. Still, many Adjectives have only two endings, namely, one for the Masc. and Fem. gender, the other for the Neuter gender, e. g. ὁ σὺφρων ἀνὴρ, ἡ σὺφρων γυνή, τὸ σὺφρον τέκνον. Many Adjectives, still, have but one ending, by which they commonly indicate only the Masc. and Fem.

genders, rarely the Neuter gender, and never the Nom., Acc. and Voc. Neuter, e. g. ὁ φεγγὰς ἀνῆρ, ἡ φεγγὰς γυνή. In Adjectives and Participles of three endings, the Masc. and Neuter always belong to the same declension, and the Neuter varies from the Masc. only in the Nom., Acc. and Voc.; the Fem. is always declined like the first Dec.

3. The declension of Adjectives and Participles differs only in a few points from that of the Substantive; these will be noted in the following pages. It may be remarked as an essential deviation in the Participles, that the Voc. of the third Dec. is always like the Nom., § 53, Rem. 5.

§ 75. *Accentuation of Adjectives and Participles.* (277.)

The accentuation of Adjectives and Participles is like that of Substantives, with a few exceptions, which are now to be noted:

1. The Fem. is accented on the same syllable as the Masc. through all the Cases, where the nature of the final syllable permits, e. g. καλός, καλή, καλόν; κοῦφος, κοῦφη, κοῦφον; χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν; μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν; τέρεν, τέρενα, τέρεν; βαρὺς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ; βουλευσας, βουλευσᾶσα, βουλευσαν; τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν.

REMARK 1. In Adjectives in -ος, -η, -ον, or -ος, -ᾶ, -ον, the Fem., on account of the length of the final syllable (η, ᾶ), must be a Paroxytone, when the Masc. is a Proparoxytone, or a Properispomenon, e. g. ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρώπινη, ἀνθρώπινον; ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρα, ἐλεύθερον; κοῦφος, κοῦφη, κοῦφον; σπουδαῖος, σπουδαῖα, σπουδαῖον; but, when the final syllable in the declension is short, it again takes the accentuation of the Masc., i. e. it becomes again a Proparoxytone, or a Properispomenon, e. g. ἀνθρώπιναι, ἐλευθεραὶ, κοῦφαι, σπουδαῖαι, like ἀνθρώπινοι, ἐλεύθεροι, κοῦφοι, σπουδαῖοι.

2. In Participles, when the nature of the syllables permits, the same syllable is accented in the Neuter Nom. as in the Masc., e. g.

παιδεύων,	παιδεῦον	τιμήσων,	τιμήσον
φιλοῶν	φιλοῦν	λιπών,	λιπόν.

REM. 2. Yet Adjectives, sometimes deviate from this rule, see § 65, 5.

3. Contracts in -οῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, from -εος, -εᾶ, -εον, -όος, -όη, or -όα, -όον, (except the Nom. and Acc. Dual of the Masc. and Neuter genders, which are oxytoned, § 49, 3), are Perispomena through all the Cases and Numbers, though such as are derived from -εος in uncompounded forms, are Proparoxytoned, e. g. ἀργύρεος = ἀργυροῦς, ἀργίρεον = ἀργυροῦν. On contracted compounds in -οος, -οον, e. g. εὔνους, εὔνουν, see § 49, 3.

4. In the Gen. Pl. the Barytoned Fem. is a Perispomenon, § 45, 6, (b), on-

ly in those Adjectives and Participles, whose Masc. is like the third Dec., while all the remaining Cases, retain the accent of the Masc., e. g.

βαρύς, -εῖα, -ῦ	Gen. Pl. βαρέων, βαρεῖων
χαρίεις, -ίεσσα, -ιεν	" χαριέντων, χαριεσσών
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν	" μελάνων, μελαινών
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	" πάντων, πασών
τυφθεῖς, -εῖσα, -έν	" τυφθέντων, τυφθεισών
τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν	" τυψάντων, τυψασών; but,
ἀνθρώπινος, -ίνη, -ιον	" ἀνθρώπινων, as Masc., F. and N.
ἐλεύθερος, -εῖρα, -ερον	" ἐλευθερών, as Masc., F. and N.
τυπτόμενος, -ένη, -ενον	" τυπτομένων, as Masc., F. and N.

REM. 3. On the accentuation of the monosyllable πᾶς, and of monosyllabic participles in the Gen. and Dat., see § 65, 2, (c).

REM. 4. On the accentuation of the Nominative form of compound adjectives, the following things are to be noted:

- (a) Those in -ος, when the last part is formed of a substantive or adjective, follow the general rule, § 30, 1, (c), and are Proparoxytones, e. g. φιλότεκνος, from τέκνον, πάγκακος, from κάκος. But if the last part is formed of a verb, then those adjectives, whose penult is long, are Oxytones, e. g. ψυχοπομπός, μελοποιός, δεινωπός, ὀδηγός; but those, whose penult is short, are commonly Paroxytones, if they have an active sense, but if a passive, Proparoxytones, e. g.

λιθοβόλος, one casting stones,	λιθόβολος, cast down by stones,
μητροκτόνος, matricide,	μητρόκτονος, slain by a mother,
θηροτρόφος, nourishing wild beasts,	θηρότροφος, nourished by wild beasts.

Those compounds that are formed of prepositions, α privative and intensive, ἐν and δις, and αἰ, ἄγαν, ἄρι, ἄρτι, ἐρί, ἡμι, ζα, παν and πολυ, are exceptions to the rule which applies to those words that have a short penult; words compounded with these particles are always Proparoxytones.

- (b) Verbal adjectives in -τός remain Oxytones, in compound words, if they have three endings, but are Proparoxytones, if they have only two endings. See § 78, I, (c).
(c) All compounds in -πλήξ, -ρώξ, -τρώξ, -σφάξ, are Oxytones.

SUMMARY OF THE ADJECTIVE AND PARTICIPIAL ENDINGS.

§ 76. I. Adjectives and Participles of three Endings.

(278—281.)

I. -ος, -η, -ον:	Nom. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, good,
	Gen. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ
	Nom. ὄγδοος, ὀγδότη, ὄγδοον, eighth,
	Gen. Pl. ὀγδῶν, ὀγδῶν, ὀγδῶν (§ 75, 4.)
	Nom. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον
	Gen. Pl. γραφομένων, γραφομένων, γραφομένων

-ος, -ᾱ, -ον:	Nom.	δίκαιος, δικαίῃ, δίκαιον, <i>just</i> ,
	Gen.	δικαίου, δικαίῳς, δικαίου
	Gen. Pl.	δικαίων, δικαίων, δικαίων
	Nom.	ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν, <i>hostile</i> ,
	Gen.	ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθράς, ἐχθροῦ
	Nom.	ἄθρόος, ἄθρόᾱ, ἄθρόον, <i>full</i> ,
	Gen.	ἄθρόου, ἄθρόῳς, ἄθρόου
	Gen. Pl.	ἄθρόων, ἄθρόων, ἄθρόων

Most of the adjectives belong to this class. The Fem. ends in *α*, when preceded by *ι* or *ρ*, § 43, 1. Still, adjectives in *-ος* have *-όα* in the Fem., when a *ρ* precedes the *ο*, elsewhere *-όη*, e. g. ἄθρόα, yet ὀγδόη. On the accentuation of adjectives in *-ος*, *-η* (*ᾱ*), *-ον*, see § 75.

Adjectives in *-εος*, *-εία*, *-εον*, which indicate the *material*, e. g. χρύσεος, *golden*, ἀργύρεος, *silver*, κεράμεος, *earthen*, and multiplicative adjectives in *-όος*, *-όη*, *-όον*, e. g. ἀπλόος, *single*, διπλόος, *double*, suffer contraction. On the accentuation of adjectives in *-εος*, *-εία*, *-εον*, see § 75, 3, and on the contraction of adjectives in *-εία* into *-ᾱ*, *-όη* into *-ῆ*, and *-όα* into *ᾱ*, see § 9, II.

χρῦς-εος,	χρυσ-είᾱ,	χρῦς-εον
χρυσ-οῦς,	χρυσ-ῆ,	χρυσ-οῦν
έρει-εος,	έρει-είᾱ,	έρει-εον
έρει-οῦς,	έρει-ᾱ,	έρει-οῦν
ἄργυρ-εος,	ἄργυρ-είᾱ,	ἄργυρ-εον
ἄργυρ-οῦς,	ἄργυρ-ᾱ,	ἄργυρ-οῦν
διπλ-όος,	διπλ-όη,	διπλ-όον
διπλ-οῦς,	διπλ-ῆ,	διπλ-οῦν

REMARK 1. Attic writers rarely omit the contraction, e. g. χρύσεια, Xen. Ag. 5, 5; yet ἄθρόος, *-όᾱ*, *-όον*, *crowded*, is rarely found contracted; δικρόος, *-όᾱ*, *-όον*, *two-pronged*, is commonly contracted in the Masc. and Neut., δικροῦς, δικροῦν, but in the Fem. the uncontracted form is usual, ἡ δικρόα; ὀγδοος is always uncontracted.

II. -εύς, -εῖᾱ, -εῖ:	Nom.	γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ, <i>sweet</i> ,
	Gen.	γλυκέος, γλυκέας, γλυκέος
	Gen. Pl.	γλυκίων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκίων (§ 75, 4).

The declension of the Masc. is like πῆχυν, but with the common genitives in *-έος*, *-είων*, the declension of the Neut. is like ἄστυ, yet always uncontracted in the Pl. (*-εία*). The only deviations from the regular accentuation are, ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, *half*, θῆλυς, *female*, πρέσβυς, *old* (used only in the Masc.), and some poetic forms.

REM. 2. The adjective ἡμισυς, in the Attic writers, has both the contracted and uncontracted forms, ἡμίσεις and ἡμίσεις in the Acc. Pl.; also the Neut. ἡμίσεια is found in several passages in Demosthenes in the contracted form ἡμίση. Sometimes the Ionic Fem. form *-εία* occurs, e. g. πλατεῖα, X. R. Equ. 1, 14. (in all Codd.). ἡμισείας, Pl. Menon. 83, c. in the best Codd.

- III. -ῦς, -ῦσα, -ῦν: Nom. δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν, *showing*,
 Gen. δεικνύτος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύτος
 Gen. Pl. δεικνύντων, δεικνυσῶν, δεικνύντων (§ 75, 4.)
 Nom. φύνς, φῦσα, φύν, *producing*,
 Gen. φύντος, φύσης, φύντος (§ 65, 2, (c).)
 Gen. Pl. φύντων, φυσῶν, φύντων.

So the participles of the Pres. and second Aor. Act. of verbs in -μι. For the declension of the Masc. and Neut., see § 54, (d).

- IV. -εῖς, -εσσα, -εν: Nom. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, *lovely*,
 Gen. χαρίεντος, χαρίεσσης, χαρίεντος
 Gen. Pl. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν, χαριέντων.

For the declension of the Masc. and Neut., see § 54, (d), only that the Dat. Pl. ends in -εσι, not -εσι, e. g. χαρίεσι. The Masc. and Neut. is in the Nom. a Paroxytone, in the Fem. a Proparoxytone.

REM. 3. Some adjectives in -ήεις, -ήεσσα, -ήεν, and -όεις, -όεσσα, -όεν, admit contraction, e. g.

- Nom. τιμή-εις, τιμή-εσσα, τιμῇ-εν, *honored*,
 τιμῆς, τιμήσσαι, τιμῆν
 Gen. τιμῆντος, τιμήσεως, τιμῆντος
 Nom. μελιτό-εις, μελιτό-εσσα, μελιτό-εν, *honied*,
 μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦσαι, μελιτοῦν
 Gen. μελιτοῦντος, μελιτούσεως, μελιτοῦντος.

- V. -εῖς, -εσσα, -έν: Nom. λειφθεῖς, λειφθεῖσα, λειφθέν, *relictus*,
 Gen. λειφθέντος, λειφθείσης, λειφθέντος
 Gen. Pl. λειφθέντων, λειφθεισῶν, λειφθέντων
 Nom. τιθεῖς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν, *placing*,
 Gen. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, τιθέντος.

For the declension of the Masc. and Neut., see § 54, (d), and also in the Dat. Pl., e. g. τυφθεῖσι. So likewise the Part. Pass. of the first and second Aor., and the Pres. and second Aor. Active Part. of τίθημι and ἵημι, e. g. ἰείς, ἰῖσα, ἰέν, εἶς, εῖσα, ἔν, θείς, θείσα, θέν.

- VI. -ᾶς, -αῖνα, -ᾶν: Nom. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black*,
 Gen. μέλανος, μελαίνης, μέλανος
 Gen. Pl. μελάνων, μελαινῶν, μελάνων.

In the same manner only τάλᾶς, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *unhappy*. For the declension of the Masc. and Neut., see § 54, (d), with Rem. 6.

- VII. -ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -ᾶν: Nom. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all, every*,
 Gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός
 Gen. Pl. πάντων, πασῶν, πάντων.

In the same manner only the compounds of πᾶς, e. g. ὑπᾶς, ὑπᾶσα, ὑπᾶν, σύμπας, πρόπας, and the remaining compounds which have a short *a* in the Neut. See § 54, (d), for the declension of the Masc. and Neut., and § 65, 2, (c), for the accentuation of the simple adjective in the Gen. and Dat. Pl. and Dual.

- VIII. -ᾱ ς, -ᾱ σ ᾶ, -ᾶ ν: Nom. λειψᾱς, λειψᾱσα, λειψαν, *having left*,
 Gen. λειψαντος, λειψάσης, λειψαντος
 Gen. Pl. λειψάντων, λειψασῶν, λειψάντων.

So the first Aor. Act. Part., and also the Part. Pres. and second Aor. Act. of ἵστημι, ἰστάς, -ᾶσα, -άν, στάς, -ᾶσα, -άν. For the declension, see § 54, (d).

- IX. -η ν, -ει ν α, -ε ν: Nom. τέρην, τέρινα, τέρεν, *fine*.
 Gen. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος
 Gen. Pl. τερένων, τερεινῶν, τερένων.

No other adjective is thus declined. For the declension, see § 55, 1.

- X. -ο ύς, -ο ὦ σα, -ό ν: Nom. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν, *giving*,
 Gen. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος
 Gen. Pl. διδόντων, διδουσῶν, διδόντων.

Thus only the Part. Pres. and second Aor. Act. (-δούς, -δοῦσα, -δόν, Gen. -δόντος, -δούσης, Gen. Pl. in Fem. -δουσῶν) of verbs in -ωμι.

- XI. -ών, -ο ὦ σα, -ό ν: Nom. ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν, *willing*,
 Gen. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος
 Gen. Pl. ἐκόντων, ἐκουσῶν, ἐκόντων.

Thus only the compound ἀέκων, commonly ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων. For the declension, see § 54, (d).

- XII. -ων, -ο ν σ ᾶ, -ο ν: Nom. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον, *leaving*,
 Gen. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος
 Gen. Pl. λειπόντων, λειπουσῶν, λειπόντων.

So, also, the Pres. Part., Fut. and second Aor. Act. For the declension, see § 54, (d). In the same manner, the Present participles of contract verbs in -άω, -έω and -όω, e. g.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nom. τιμών, -ῶσα, -ῶν | Nom. φιλῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν |
| Gen. τιμώντος, -ῶσης, -ῶντος | Gen. φιλοῦντων, -ουσῶν, -οῦντων. |
| Gen. Pl. τιμώντων, -ῶσῶν, -ῶντων. | Nom. μισθῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν |
| | Gen. Pl. μισθούντων, -ουσῶν, -οῦντων. |

The Fut. Part. Act. of Liquid verbs is declined like φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, Gen. φιλοῦντος, etc., e. g. σπερῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, formed from σπερέων, etc., from σπείρω, to sow.

- XIII. -ώς, -υ ῖ α, -ός: Nom. τετυφώς, τετυφύῃα, τετυφός, *having struck*,
 Gen. τετυφότης, τετυφυίας, τετυφότης
 Gen. Pl. τετυφόντων, τετυφυνῶν, τετυφόντων.

On the form ἰστώς, -ῶσα, ἰστώς and -ός, etc., see below, § 193, 3.

XIV. The adjectives, μέγας, μεγάλῃ, μέγα, *great*, πολὺς, πολλή, πολλύ, *much*, and πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶον, *soft*, deviate in their declension from the usual formation; even πολλόν instead of πολύν or πολύ, occurs in the Attic poets; Aeschines, p. 824, uses the Voc. μέγαλε. Πρᾶος has, throughout the Fem., in the Pl. and Dual Neut., as also in the Gen. Pl. Masc., and sometimes, also, in the other Cases of the Masc. Pl., a form like πραῦς, -εῖα, -ῦ (comp. γλυκίς, -εῖα, -ύ,) which occurs in the Dialects. See the Paradigm.

§ 77. *Paradigms.*

(382.)

S. N.	ἀγαθ-ός	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν, good	φίλι-ος	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον, lovely
G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ	ἀγαθ-ῆς	ἀγαθ-οῦ	φίλι-ον	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-ον
D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ	ἀγαθ-ῇ	ἀγαθ-ῷ	φίλι-ῳ	φίλι-ᾷ	φίλι-ῳ
A.	ἀγαθ-όν	ἀγαθ-ήν	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ον	φίλι-ᾶν	φίλι-ον
V.	ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον
P. N.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων
D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς	ἀγαθ-αῖς	ἀγαθ-οῖς	φίλι-οις	φίλι-αῖς	φίλι-οις
A.	ἀγαθ-οὖς	ἀγαθ-άς	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-ους	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-α
V.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
Dual.	ἀγαθ-ὼ	ἀγαθ-ᾶ	ἀγαθ-ὼ	φίλι-ω	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ω
	ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-οῖν.	φίλι-οιν.	φίλι-αῖν	φίλι-οιν.
S. N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ, sweet	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον, soft
G.	γλυκέ-ος	γλυκεῖᾱς	γλυκέ-ος	πράον	πραεῖᾱς	πράον
D.	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα	πράον
P. N.	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα	πρᾶοι, πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων	πραέων	πραεῖων	πραέων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι(ν)	πράοις, πραεῖσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖᾱς	γλυκέα	πράους, πραεῖς	πραεῖᾱς	πραέα
V.	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα	πρᾶοι, πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Dual.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖᾱ	γλυκέε	πράω	πραεῖᾱ	πράω
	γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέοιν.	πράοιν	πραεῖαιν	πράοιν.
S. N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	λειφθεῖς	λειφθεῖσα	λειφθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	λειφθέντος	λειφθείσης	λειφθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	λειφθέντι	λειφθείσῃ	λειφθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	λειφθέντα	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	λειφθεῖς	λειφθεῖσα	λειφθέν
P. N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	λειφθέντες	λειφθεῖσαι	λειφθέντα
G.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	λειφθέντων	λειφθεισῶν	λειφθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)	λειφθείσι(ν)	λειφθείσαις	λειφθείσι(ν)
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾱς	χαρίεντα	λειφθέντας	λειφθείσᾱς	λειφθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	λειφθέντες	λειφθεῖσαι	λειφθέντα
Dual.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾱ	χαρίεντε	λειφθέντε	λειφθείσᾱ	λειφθέντε
	χαρίέντοι	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίέντοι.	λειφθέντοι	λειφθείσαιν	λειφθέντοι.

χρύσε-ος χρυσούς χρυσού χρυσῷ χρυσούν χρυσούν doubtful	χρυσέ-α χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσῇ χρυσῇ χρυσῇ χρυσή	χρύσε-ον, golden χρυσούν χρυσού χρυσῶ χρυσούν χρυσούν χρυσούν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν doubtful	ἀπλό-η ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλῇ ἀπλήν ἀπλήν ἀπλή	ἀπλό-ον, simple ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῶ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσούς χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλᾶ
χρυσώ χρυσοῖν	χρυσᾶ χρυσαιν	χρυσώ χρυσοῖν.	ἀπλώ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλώ ἀπλοῖν.
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλήν πολλή	πολύ, much πολλοῦ πολλῶ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλῃς μεγάλῃ μεγάλην μεγάλη	μέγα, great μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα
πολλοί πολλῶν πολλοῖς πολλούς πολλοί	πολλαί πολλῶν πολλαῖς πολλάς πολλαί	πολλά πολλῶν πολλοῖς πολλάς πολλά.	μεγάλοι μεγάλων μεγάλοις μεγάλους μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι μεγάλων μεγάλαις μεγάλας μεγάλαι	μεγάλα μεγάλων μεγάλοις μεγάλας μεγάλα
			μεγάλω μεγάλοιν	μεγάλα μεγάλαιν	μεγάλω μεγάλοιν.
στάς στάντος στάντι στάντα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάση στάσαν στάσα	στάν, standing στάντος στάντι στάν στάν	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιποῦσα λιπούσης λιπούση λιπούσαν λιποῦσα	λιπόν, leaving λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάντες στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντας στάντες	στάσαι στασῶν στάσαις στάσας στάσαι	στάντα στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντα στάντα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι λιπουσῶν λιπούσαις λιπούσας λιποῦσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
στάντε στάντοι	στάσᾶ στάσαι	στάντε στάντοι.	λιπόντε λιπόντοι	λιπούσᾶ λιπούσαι	λιπόντε λιπόντοι.

§ 78. II. *Adjectives of two Endings.* (283.)I. -ος, -ον; ὁ ἢ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον, *irrational*.

To this class belong,

(a) A few simple Adjectives without particular derivative-endings, e. g. ὁ ἢ βάρβαρος, *not Greek*, λάβρος, *vehement*, ἡμερος, *gentle*, λοιδορος, *calumniating*, τιθασός, *mild*, χερσος, *unfruitful*, ἡσυχος, *silent*, δάπανος, *extravagant*, ἔωλος, *yesterday*;(b) Most simple Adjectives with the derivative-endings -ιος, -ειος, and -ιμος, e. g. ὁ ἢ σωτήριος, *saving*, ὁ ἢ βασιλείος, *regius*, -α, ὁ ἢ γνῶριμος, *recognizable*;(c) All compounds, e. g. ὁ ἢ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον, *irrational*, ὁ ἢ ἀργός, instead of ἀεργός, *inactive*, but ἀργός, -ή, -όν, *skilful*, ὁ ἢ πάγκαλος, *very fair*, but καλός, -ή, -όν, ὁ ἢ πάλλευκος, *very skilful*, but λευκός, -ή, -όν, θιτόπνευστος, -ον, *divinely inspired*, but πνευστός, -ή, -όν; Adjectives compounded with Adjectives in -κός are Proparoxytones, e. g. ὁ ἢ ψευδάττικος, *not pure Attic*, but Ἀττικός, -ή, -όν, ὁ ἢ μισοπέρσιος, but Περσικός, -ή, -όν.Adjectives derived from compound verbs with the derivative-endings -κός, -τός, are excepted; these remain Oxytones; those in -τέος, also, (which remain Paroxytones) are excepted, e. g. ἐπιδεικτικός, -ή, -όν, from ἐπιδείκνυμι, κατασκευαστός, -ή, -όν, from κατασκευάζω, ἀνεκτός, -ή, -όν, from ἀνέχω. (Some words in -τός, which take a pure Adjective meaning, have in this case only two endings and are Proparoxytones, e. g. ὁ ἢ ἐξάίρετος, *pre-eminent*, ἐπίληπτος, *blameworthy*, περιβόητος, *familiar*, ὑποπτος, *suspicious*, etc.). But when compounds in -τός, -τή, -τόν, are again compounded, they have the regular endings, and are Proparoxytones, e. g. ὁ ἢ ἀκατασκευάσιος.

REMARK 1. Comparatives and Superlatives have three endings, even when the Positive has but two, though there are some rare exceptions, e. g. ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις, Thu. 5, 110. δυσμεβολώτατος ἢ Λόκρις, Id. 3, 101.

II. -οὐς, -οὐν; ὁ ἢ εὖνους, τὸ εὖνον, *benevolent*.

Adjectives with these endings are,

(a) Those compounded with the contracted Substantives νοῦς and πλοῦς, and hence in the Masc. and Fem. are declined like these, but in the Neuter like ὅσπουν, § 47, yet the Neuter Pl. in -οα does not admit contraction, consequently τὰ εὖνοα. On the accentuation, see § 49, 3.

REM. 2. Attic writers sometimes omit the contraction in the Pl., e. g. καπονοίς X. Cy. 8, 2, 1. κρυπινόους X. Ag. 11, 5. δύσροοι X. H. 2, 1, 2.

(b) Such as are compounded with the Substantive ποῦς, e. g. ὁ ἢ πολί-ποις, τὸ πολίποιν, and also like Οἰδίπους, § 71, B, (b), admit a double inflection, and follow partly compound nouns of the second Dec., and partly those of the third Dec., e. g. Gen. πολίποδος and πολίπου; Acc. πολύποδα and πολίποιν, etc.

REM. 3. In many Adjectives of this kind, e. g. ἄπους, βραδύπους, δίπους, ὀριτόπους, the inflection does not follow the second Dec.

III. -ως, -ων; ὁ ἢ ἡλεως, τὸ ἡλεων, *compassionate*.

Adjectives of these endings are like the Attic second Dec., § 48.

REM. 4. The Acc. ends commonly in -ων, but in a number of compound words, it ends in -ω, § 48, Rem. 1, e. g. ἀξιοχρεω, ἀνάπλω, ἄγγρω (in respect to the accentuation, see § 29, Rem. 5), ἐπίπλω, ὑπέρχρεω.

REM. 5. The simple Adjective πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, *full*, Gen. πλέω, πλέας, πλέω, Pl. πλέω, πλείαι, πλέα has three endings; the compounds are either of common gender, e. g. ὁ ἢ ἀνάπλεως, τὸ ἀνάπλεων, Pl. οἱ αἱ ἐκπλεω (ἐκπεῖς ἐκπλεω X. Cy. 6. 2, 7. ἐκπλεω τράπεζαι X. Hier. 1, 18), τὰ ἐκπλεω X. Cy. 3. 1, 28. 1. 6. 7., and even the Nom. Pl. πλέω, of the simple Adjective is often used for the Masc. and Fem., or they have, (yet more seldom), three endings, e. g. ἀνάπλεως, ἀναπλέα, Pl. Phaedon 83, d., ἀνάπλεων. Eur. Alc. 730, has πλέον, after the example of Homer, as Neuter Sing. So, likewise, the plural compounds, e. g. ἐμπλεοι Pl. Rp. 6. 505, c. and very often in the Neuter, e. g. ἐκπλεα X. Cy. 6. 2, 7 and 8. περίπλεα 6. 2, 33. Also from ἡλεως Pl. Phaedon 95, a. has ἡλεα as Neuter Pl.

REM. 6. Ὁ ἢ σῶς, τὸ σῶν, *salvus*, is formed from the old word ΣΑΟΣ by contraction. This word forms, in addition to the Nom. σῶς, σῶν, only the Acc. Sing. σῶν like the Attic second Dec.; it has also the Acc. σῶον. The Fem. σα occurs in Eurip. Fr. 629. (Dind.) The Pl. is combined of forms from σῶς like the second Dec. and from forms of the lengthened σῶος, namely:

Pl. N. οἱ αἱ σῶς, from σῶες, and οἱ σῶοι, αἱ σῶαι, N. σῶα, rarely σα, from σάα, A. τοὺς τὰς σῶς, from σῶας, and τοὺς σῶους, N. σῶα, rarely σα.

REM. 7. The compounds of κέρως and γέλως are partly like the Attic second Dec., partly like the third Dec., e. g. ὁ ἢ χρυσόκρως, τὸ χρυσόκρων, Gen. χρυσόκρως and χρυσοκέρωτος; ὁ ἢ φιλόγελως, τὸ φιλόγελων, Gen. φιλόγελω and φιλογέλωτος; βούκρως, Gen. βούκρως and βουνοκέρωτος, so εἰκρως. The Adjective δυσέρως follows the third Dec. only, e. g. δυσέρωτος, etc. Forms like the Common second Dec. originate from forms of the Attic second Dec., e. g. δεικρον, νήκεροι, ἄκερα. On the accentuation, see § 29, Rem. 5.

IV. -ων, -ον; N. ὁ ἢ σώφρων, τὸ σώφρον, *prudent*.

G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ σώφρονος, according to § 55, 1.

REM. 8. From ὁ ἢ πίων, *fat*, comes also the Fem. form πειρα even in prose-writers; so also πρόφρασσα from ὁ ἢ πρόφρων, occurs in the poets.

REM. 9. Here belong, also, forms of the Comparative in -ων, -ον, -ίων, -ιον, in respect to the declension of which, however, it is to be noted, that, after the rejection of ν, they suffer contraction in the Acc. Sing., and in the Nom., Acc. and Voc. Pl. See the Paradigms, § 79. In the Attic writers uncontracted forms in -ονα, -ονες, -ονας, frequently occur, e. g. μείζονα, ἐλάττονα, καλλίονα, ἐλάττονες, κακίονες, μείζονες, βελτίονες, πλείονες, ἥτιονα, βελτίονα, ἐλάττιονα X. Cy. 5. 2, 36. 7. 5, 83. 2. 1, 23. 2. 1, 13. 5. 2, 36. Hell. 6. 5, 52. Cy. 7. 5, 70. On the accentuation, see § 65, 5.

V. -ης, -ες; N. ὁ ἢ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, *true*.

G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς, § 59.

On the contraction of $-\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ into $-\tilde{\alpha}$, instead of $-\tilde{\eta}$, where a vowel precedes, see § 59, Rem. 1.

REM. 10. Compounds in $-\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\varsigma$, from $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, are either of the common gender, e. g. $\rho\omicron\rho\tau\iota\alpha\nu\ \chi\iota\lambda\iota\epsilon\tau\tilde{\eta}$ Pl. Rp. 10. 615, a. $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\acute{o}\delta\omega\tau\tilde{\eta}\ \chi\iota\lambda\iota\epsilon\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, Phaed. 249, a., or they take a particular Fem. form, namely $-\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\varsigma$, Gen. $-\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, e. g. $\epsilon\pi\iota\epsilon\tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, F. $\epsilon\pi\iota\epsilon\tau\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$; $\tau\rho\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\tilde{\iota}\delta\omega\nu\ \sigma\pi\omicron\nu\delta\tilde{\omega}\nu$ Th. 1, 87.

REM. 11. Simple Adjectives are Oxytones, except $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\rho\eta\varsigma$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, *full*. On the accentuation of the Voc. and of the Neuter, see § 65, 5, and on the accentuation of the Gen. Pl. § 59, Rem. 4.

VI. $-\eta\nu$, $-\epsilon\nu$; N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\eta}\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\eta}\epsilon\nu$,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\eta}\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, § 55, 1. No other word like this.

VII. $-\omega\rho$, $-\omicron\rho$; N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\rho$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\rho$, *fatherless*,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, § 55, 1. In like manner only,
 $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\tau\omicron\rho$.

VIII. $-\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon$; (a) N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\iota$, *knowing*,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, § 63, Rem. 5.

In like manner, only $\nu\tilde{\eta}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, *temperate*, and $\tau\rho\acute{o}\phi\iota\varsigma$, *nourished*. In addition to the form in $-\iota\omicron\varsigma$, these Adjectives have another in $-\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, but rare, and only poetic, e. g. $\tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\iota\delta\alpha$, $\tilde{\iota}\delta\rho\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$.

(b) N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\chi\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\chi\alpha\rho\iota$, *agreeable*,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

Here belong the compounds of $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\varsigma$, $\varphi\rho\acute{o}\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$, which are declined like the simples, e. g. $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota$, Gen. $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$; $\varphi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\pi\alpha\tau\rho\iota\varsigma$, Gen. $\varphi\iota\lambda\omicron\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$; but compounds of $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, when they refer to persons, are inflected in the *Attic* dialect in $-\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, e. g. $\varphi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, Gen. $-\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, yet in the Acc., $\varphi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\nu$ and $-\iota\delta\alpha$; still, as epithets of cities, etc., they are inflected like $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{o}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, etc., Gen. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, etc.

IX. $-\nu\varsigma$, $-\nu$; (a) N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\nu$, *tearless*, etc.

In like manner compounds of $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\nu$; yet these inflect only the Acc. Sing., like the third Dec., e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\nu\nu$, Neut. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\nu$. The form $\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\tilde{\nu}\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\nu$, Gen. $-\omicron\nu$, according to the second Dec., is used instead of the other Cases.

(b) N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \delta\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\chi\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \delta\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\chi\nu$, *two ells long*,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \delta\iota\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

Here belong the compounds of $\pi\tilde{\eta}\chi\nu\varsigma$; the declension is like $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\kappa\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\kappa\acute{\iota}$, §§ 76, II. and 77, except that the Neuter Pl. in $-\epsilon\alpha$ is contracted into $-\tilde{\eta}$ like $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta$, e. g. $\delta\iota\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\tilde{\eta}$.

X. $-\omicron\nu\varsigma$, $-\omicron\nu$; N. $\delta\ \acute{\eta}\ \mu\omicron\nu\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\ \mu\omicron\nu\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu$, *one-toothed*,
G. $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \mu\omicron\nu\acute{o}\delta\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

So the remaining compounds of $\acute{o}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. For the Dec., see § 54, (d).

§ 79. *Paradigms.*

(387.)

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους	εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν	ἴλεως	ἴλεω	ἴλεων	
G.	εὐπλου			ἴλεω		
D.	εὐπλω			ἴλεφ		
A.	εὐπλουν			ἴλεων		
V.	doubtful		ἴλεως		ἴλεων	
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἴλεφ	ἴλεων	ἴλεω	
G.	εὐπλων			ἴλεων		
D.	εὐπλοις			ἴλεφς		
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	ἴλεως		ἴλεω	
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἴλεφ		ἴλεω	
Dual.	εὐπλω			ἴλεω		
	εὐπλουν.			ἴλεφν.		
S. N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιον	μείζων	μείζον
G.	εὐδαιμόνος		ἐχθιόνος		μειζονος	
D.	εὐδαιμονι		ἐχθίονι		μειζονι	
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα -ίω	ἐχθιον	μειζονα -ω	μειζον
V.	εὐδαιμον		ἐχθιον		μειζον	
P. N.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθιόνες	ἐχθίονα	μειζόνες	μειζονα
G.	εὐδαιμόνων		ἐχθίωνων		μειζόνων	
D.	εὐδαιμόσι(ν)		ἐχθίοσι(ν)		μειζόσι(ν)	
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθιόνας	ἐχθίονα	μειζόνας	μειζονα
V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	μειζούς	μειζω
			like the Nominative.			
Dual.	εὐδαιμόνε		ἐχθιόνε		μειζόνε	
	εὐδαιμόνοιν.		ἐχθιόνοιν.		μειζόνοιν.	
S. N.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	ὕγις	ὕγιές		
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οῦς		ὕγ(έ-ος)οῦς			
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ι)εῖ		ὕγ(έ-ι)εῖ			
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ἀληθές	ὕγ(έ-α)ᾱ†	ὕγιές		
V.	ἀληθές		ὕγιές			
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εῖς	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὕγ(έ-ες)εῖς	ὕγ(έ-α)ᾱ†		
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν *		ὕγ(έ-ων)ῶν			
D.	ἀληθεύσι(ν)		ὕγεύσι(ν)			
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εῖς	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὕγ(έ-ας)εῖς	ὕγ(έ-α)ᾱ		
V.	like the Nominative.		like the Nominative.			
Dual.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ		ὕγ(έ-ε)ῇ			
	ἀληθ(έ-οιν)οῖν.		ὕγ(έ-οιν)οῖν.			

* but *συνήθε-ων* = *συνήθων*, § 59, Rem. 4. † § 59, Rem. 1.

* but *συνηθ(έ-ων) = συνήθων*, § 59, Rem. 4.

† § 59, Rem. 1.

§80. III. *Adjectives of one Ending.* (238.)

In poetry, these adjectives sometimes occur in Cases where the Neut. form is like that of the Masc. and Fem., i. e. in the Gen. and Dat.; also in connection with Neuters, e. g. *μανιάσιν λυσσήμασιν*, Eur. Or. 264. *ἐν πένητι σώματι*, Id. El. 375. But they very seldom take a particular form for the Neut., e. g. *ἔπηλνς*, *ἐπὶ λνδα ἔθνεα*, Her. 8, 73.

Endings.

I. -ας, Gen. -ου: ὁ *μονίας*, Gen. *μονίου*, *single*, Paroxytones.

These adjectives occur only as Masculines, i. e. in connection with substantives of the Masc. gender.

II. -ας, Gen. -αυτος: ὁ ἡ *ἀκάμας*, Gen. *-αυτος*, *unwearied*, Paroxytones.

III. -άς, Gen. -άδος: ὁ ἡ *φνγάς*, Gen. *φνγάδος*, *fugitive*, Oxytones.

These adjectives are commonly found only in connection with substantives of the Fem. gender, e. g. *πόλιν Ἑλλάδα*, and where the substantive is understood, they are used as substantives, e. g. ἡ *Ἑλλάς* sc. γῆ.

IV. -αρ, Gen. -αρος: only *μάκαρ*, though the Fem. form *μάκαιρα* is sometimes found.

V. -ης, Gen. -ου: ὁ *ἐθειλοντής*, Gen. *ἐθειλοντοῦ*, *voluntary*.

These adjectives generally occur with substantives of the Masc. gender only, yet some take, in connection with Fem. substantives, a peculiar Fem. form in -ις, Gen. -ιδος, e. g. *εὐώπης*, Fem. *εὐώπις*, *fair-looking*. They are Paroxytones, except *ἐθειλοντής* and *ἐκοντής*.

VI. -ης, Gen. -ητος: ὁ ἡ *ἀργής*, Gen. *ἀργῆτος*, *wise*.

So all compounds in -θρής, -θμής, -βλής, -πλής and -κμής, and some simple adjectives, e. g. *γυμνής*, *naked*, *χερνής*, *needy*, *πένης*, *poor*, *πλάνης*, *wandering*, etc.

VII. -ήν, Gen. -ῆνος: ὁ ἡ *ἀπιτήν*, Gen. *ἀπιτῆνος*, *unfeathered*. In like manner no other.

VIII. -ώς, Gen. -ῶτος: ὁ ἡ *ἀγνώς*, Gen. *ἀγνώτος*, *unknown*.

So all compounds in -βρωός, -γνώς and -χρώς, and also *ἀπιώς*, *firm*.

IX. -ις, Gen. -ιδος: ὁ ἡ *ἀνάκις*, Gen. *ἀνάκιδος*, *powerless*.

These adjectives are commonly used only as Feminines, and when the substantive is omitted, as substantives, like those in -άς, -άδος, e. g. ἡ *πατρίς*, sc. γῆ, *native land*.

X. -ῦς, Gen. -ῦδος: ὁ ἡ *νέηλνς*, Gen. *νέηλνδος*, *one lately come*.

In like manner only a few other compounds.

XI. -ξ, Gen. -γος, -κος, -χος: ὁ ἡ *ἄρπαξ*, Gen. *-γος*, *rapacious*

ὁ ἡ *ἡλιξ*, " *-κος*, *equal*

ὁ ἡ *μῶνῦξ*, " *-χος*, *one-hoofed*.

XII. -ψ, Gen. -πος: ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ, Gen. -ιπος, *high*.

XIII. Such as end in a substantive which has undergone no change, e. g. ἄπαις, *childless*, μακρόχειρ, *long-handed*, αὐτόχειρ, *done with one's own hand*, μακράων, *long-lived*, μακράυχην, *long-necked*, λευκασπίς, *having a white shield*. The declension of the adjectives is like that of the substantives, e. g. μακράύχενος. On the compounds of πούς, comp. § 78, II, (b).

§ 81. Comparison of Adjectives. (289.)

1. The property expressed by an adjective, may belong to several objects, either in the same or a different degree, since one object has this property in a higher degree than another, or one object has it in the highest degree. The language has a particular inflection, which is termed Comparison, in order to express these degrees of Comparison, the higher and the highest.

2. That form of inflection, which expresses the higher degree, is called, Comparative, and that, which expresses the highest, Superlative. The Superlative, in Greek and in Latin, often expresses only a very high degree, and may then be called *Elativē*. That which expresses the simple idea, without Comparison, is called Positive; e. g. Plato was learned; Plato was more learned than Xenophon; Plato was the most learned of the disciples of Socrates.

3. Only the adjective and adverb are susceptible of comparison; participles do not admit it, except in a few rare cases, where the participle has the meaning of an adjective, e. g. ἐρῶμένως, -έστερος, -έστατος.

4. The Greek language has two forms to indicate the two degrees of comparison; the one, and by far the most common, for the Comparative, is -τερος, -τέρῃ, -τερον, and for the Superlative, -τατος, -τάτῃ, -τατον; the other, which is used much more seldom, for the Comparative, is -ίων, -ιον, or -ων, -ον, and for the Superlative, -ιστος, -ίστῃ, -ιστον.

REMARK. Instead of the single forms of the Comparative and Superlative, the Greek, like the Latin, can prefix μᾶλλον (*magis*) and μάλιστα (*maxime*) to the Positive. This periphrasis is necessary in all adjectives, which, for the sake of euphony, have no Comparative form.

§ 82. A. *First Form of Comparison.* (290—292.)

Comparative, -τερος, -τέρᾱ, -τερον;

Superlative, -τατος, -τάτῃ, -τατον.

The following adjectives annex these forms in the following manner:

I. Adjectives in -ος, -η (-ᾱ), -ον.

(a) Most adjectives of this class, after dropping σ, annex the above forms to the pure stem, and retain the ο, when a syllable long by nature or by position, § 27, 3, precedes, (a mute and liquid always make the syllable long here), but ο is lengthened into ω, when a short syllable precedes,—which is done to prevent the concurrence of too many short syllables, e. g.

κοῖφ-ος, <i>light</i> ,	Com. κομφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κομφ-ό-τατος, -ῃ, -ον,
ἰσχυρ-ός, <i>strong</i> ,	“ ἰσχυρ-ό-τερος,	“ ἰσχυρ-ό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός, <i>thin</i> ,	“ λεπτ-ό-τερος,	“ λεπτ-ό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ής, <i>vehement</i> ,	“ σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	“ σφοδρ-ό-τατος,
πικρ-ός, <i>bitter</i> ,	“ πικρ-ό-τερος,	“ πικρ-ό-τατος,
σοφ-ός, <i>wise</i> ,	“ σοφ-ώ-τερος,	“ σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἔχυρ-ός, <i>firm</i> ,	“ ἔχυρ-ώ-τερος,	“ ἔχυρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος, <i>worthy</i> ,	“ ἄξι-ω-τερος,	“ ἄξι-ω-τατος.

REMARK 1. The Attic poets sometimes, on account of the verse, disregard the law by which a mute and liquid makes a vowel long by position, e. g. εὐτεχνώτατος from εὐτεχνος, Eur. Hec. 579. 618. (Pors.), δυσποτμώτα, Id. Ph. 1367.

(b) Contracts in -εος = -ονς and -οος = -ονς suffer contraction in the Comparative and Superlative also, since in the first, ε is absorbed by ω, but those in -οος, after dropping ος, insert the syllable ες, which is contracted with the preceding ο, e. g.

πορφύρ-εος	= πορφυρ-ονς	ἄπλ-όος	= ἀπλ-οῦς
πορφυρ-εώτερος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τερος	ἄπλο-έος-τερος	= ἀπλ-οῖς-τερος;
πορφυρ-εώτατος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τατος	ἄπλο-έος-τατος	= ἀπλ-οῖς-τατος.

Here belong also contracts of two endings in -ονς and -ον, e. g. εὐρ-ος = εὐρ-ονς, Neut. εὐρ-οον = εὐρ-ον, Com. εὐρο-έος-τερος = εὐρ-οῖς-τερος, Sup. εὐρο-έος-τατος = εὐρ-οῖς-τατος.

REM. 2. Adjectives in -οος take also the uncontracted and regular forms of the Comparative and Superlative in -οώτερος, -οώτατος, e. g. εὐπνοώτεροι, X. R. Equ. 1, 10. εὐχροώτερος, X. O. 10, 11.

(c) The following adjectives in -αιος, viz. γεραιός, *old*, παλαιός, *ancient*, περαιός, *on the other side*, σχολαῖος, *at*

leisure, drop -ος and append -τερος and -τατος to the root, e. g.

γεραι-ός, Com. γεραι-τερος, Sup. γεραι-τατος,
παλαι-ός, “ παλαι-τερος, “ παλαι-τατος.

REM. 3. Παλιός and σχολᾶτος have also the usual forms of the Comparative and Superlative, παλαιότερος, σχολαιότερος, so also γεραιότερος, Antiph. 4. p. 125, 6.

(d) The following adjectives in -ος, viz. εὐδιος, *calm*, ἥσυχος, *quiet*, ἴδιος, *peculiar*, ἴσος, *equal*, μέσος, *middle*, ὄρθριος, *early*, ὄψιος, *late*, and πρωῒος, *in the morning*, after dropping -ος, insert the syllable αι, so that the Comparative and Superlative of these adjectives are like the preceding in -αιος, e. g.

μέσ-ος, Com. μεσ-αι-τερος, Sup. μεσ-αι-τατος,
ἴδι-ος “ ἴδι-αι-τερος, “ ἴδι-αι-τατος.

REM. 4. Sometimes also the common form is found, e. g. ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος; φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος. The adjective φίλος has three forms, φιλώτερος, -ώτατος, φιλαίτερος, -αίτατος, and φίλτερος, φίλιτατος, the last of which is the most usual, but the second also is frequently found among the Attic writers; the first occurs very seldom. In addition to these three forms, also the Superlative φίλιστος (as in Homer the Comparative φίλλων) is found in Attic poetry.

REM. 5. The two adjectives, μέσος, *middle*, and νέος, *young*, have a special Superlative form, μέσατος, νεάτος, but which is in use, only when a series of objects is to be made prominent, μέσατος denoting the very middle of the series, and νεάτος the last or most remote, whereas μεσσίτερος expresses the idea of the middle in general, and νεώτατος retains the primary signification of the adjective, *young*, *new*. In prose, νεάτος is used only in reference to the tones of music (νεάτος φθόγγος); and then the Feminine is contracted, νέη, *the lowest line or string*.

(e) Two adjectives in -ος, viz. ἐρῶμενος, *strong*, and ἄκρατος, *unmixed*, after dropping -ος, insert the syllable ες, e. g. ἐρῶμεν-έσ-τερος, ἐρῶμεν-έσ-τατος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος. So also αἶδοις has αἰδοιέστατος in the Superlative.

REM. 6. Further, the adjectives, ἄφθονος, *rich*, σπουδαῖος, *zealous*, and ἄσμενος, *glad*, take the above form, ἀφθονίστερος, -ίστατος, together with the common form, -ώτερος, -ώτατος. From ἄσμενος is formed ἀσμενώτερος, and the adverbial neuter, ἀσμεναίτατα and ἀσμενίστατα. Several other adjectives, also, have this formation, yet for the most part only in poetry, e. g. εὐζωρος, *unmixed* (of wine), ἡδυμος, *sweet*, ἐπιπιδος, *flat* (ἐπιπιδέστερος, X. H. 7. 4, 13), and all contracts in -ους, comp. (b). The forms in -ίστερος, -ίστατος, belong properly to adjectives in -ης and -ων.

(f) The following adjectives in *-ος*, viz. *λάλος*, *talkative*, *μονοφάγος*, *eating alone*, *οψοφάγος*, *dainty*, and *πτωχός*, *poor*, after dropping *ος*, insert the syllable *ις*, e. g. *λάλ-ος*, Com. *λάλ-ις-τερος*, Sup. *λάλ-ις-τατος*.

REM. 7. These endings properly belong to adjectives in *-ης*, Gen. *-ον*.

II. Adjectives in *-ης*, Gen. *-ον*, and *ψευδής*, *-ές*, Gen. *-έος*, shorten the ending *-ης* into *-ις*, e. g. *κλέπτ-ης*, Gen. *-ον*, *thievish*, Com. *κλεπτ-ις-τερος*, Sup. *κλεπτ-ις-τατος*; *ψευδίστερος*, *ψευδίστατος*.

Exception. *Τβριστής*, *-οῦ*, *insolent*, has *ὑβριστιότερος*, *ὑβριστότατος*, X. An. 5. 8, 3. C. 1. 2, 12.

III. Adjectives of the third Declension:

(1) Those in *-ύς*, *-εῖα*, *-ύ*, *-ης*, *-ες*, Gen. *-εος*, *-ας*, *-αν*, and the word *μάκαρ*, *happy*, append the endings of Comparison immediately to the pure stem, which appears in the Neuter form, e. g.

<i>γλυκύς</i> , Neut. <i>-ύ</i>	—	<i>γλυκύ-τερος</i>	<i>γλυκύ-τατος</i>
<i>ἀληθής</i> , Neut. <i>-ές</i>	—	<i>ἀληθέσ-τερος</i>	<i>ἀληθέσ-τατος</i>
<i>μέλας</i> , Neut. <i>-αν</i>	—	<i>μελάν-τερος</i>	<i>μελάν-τατος</i>
<i>τάλας</i> , Neut. <i>-αν</i>	—	<i>ταλάν-τερος</i>	<i>ταλάν-τατος</i>
<i>μάκαρ</i> ,		— <i>μακάρ-τερος</i>	<i>μακάρ-τατος</i> .

REM. 8. The adjectives *ἡδύς*, *ταχύς* and *πολύς* are compared in *-ων* and *-ων*. See § 83, I.

(2) Compounds of *χαρίς* insert *ω*, e. g.

ἐπίχαρις, Gen. *ἐπιχάρι-ος*, *pleasant*,
Com. *ἐπιχαρι-ώ-τερος*, Sup. *ἐπιχαρι-ώ-τατος*.

(3) Adjectives in *-ων*, *-ον*, Gen. *-ονος*, insert *ες*, e. g.

εὐδαιμων, Neut. *εὐδαιμον*, *happy*,
Com. *εὐδαιμον-ές-τερος*, *εὐδαιμον-ές-τατος*.

(4) Adjectives in *-ξ* sometimes insert *ες*, sometimes *ις*, e. g.

ἀφῆλιξ, Gen. *ἀφῆλικ-ος*, *growing old*, *ἄρπαξ*, Gen. *ἄρπαγ-ος*, *rapax*,
Com. *ἀφηλικ-ές-τερος*, Com. *ἄρπαγ-ις-τερος*,
Sup. *ἀφηλικ-ές-τατος*, Sup. *ἄρπαγ-ις-τατος*.

(5) Adjectives in *-εις*, *-εν*, insert *σ*, the *ν* of the stem being dropped, § 20, 2, e. g.

χαρίεις, Neut. *χαρίεν*, *pleasant*,
Com. *χαριέ-στερος*, Sup. *χαριέ-στατος*.

§ 83. B. *Second Form of Comparison.* (293.)Comparative, *-ίων*, Neut. *-ιον*, or *-ων*, Neut. *-ον*.Superlative. *-ιστος*, *-ίστη*, *-ιστον*.REMARK 1. On the quantity of *ι* in *-ίων*, *-ιον*, see § 28, 1, on the declension, § 78, Rem. 9, and on the accentuation, § 65, 5, (a).

This form of Comparison includes,

I. Some adjectives in *-υς*, which drop *-υς* and append *-ίων*, etc.; this usually applies only to ἡδύς, *sweet*, and ταχύς, *swift* (the other form of these adjectives in *-ύτερος*, *-ύτατος*, is sometimes used, but not by Attic writers). Ταχύς has in the Comparative θάσσων, (Att. θάττων), Neut. θάσσον (θάττον). Comp. §§ 21, 3, and 17, 6. Ταχίων is found only among the later writers. Thus,

ἡδ-ύς, Com. ἡδ-ίων, Neut. ἡδ-ιον, Sup. ἡδ-ιστος, -η, -ον, [ιστος.
ταχ-ύς “ θάσσων, Att. θάττων, Neut. θάσσον, Att. θάττων, Sup. τάχ-

REM. 2. The others in *-ύς*, as βαθύς, *deep*, βαρύς, *heavy*, βαδύς, *slow*, βραχύς, *short*, γλυκύς, *sweet*, δασύς, *thick*, εὐρύς, *wide*, ὀξύς, *sharp*, πρεσβύς, *old*, ὠκύς, *swift*, have the form in *-ύτερος*, *-ύτατος*, § 82, III; in Attic poetry, however, single examples of these adjectives are found with the other form, e. g. βράχιστος, πρεσβιστος, ὠκιστος.

II. The following adjectives in *-ρος*, viz. αἰσχρός, *base*, ἐχθρός, *hostile*, κυδρός, *honorable*, and οἰκτός, *wretched* (but always in the Comparative, οἰκτότερος), the ending *-ρος* here also being dropped, e. g. αἰσχρός, Com. αἰσχ-ίων, Neut. αἰσχ-ιον, Sup. αἰσχιστος.

REM. 3. Besides this form, which is preferred by the Attic writers, the above adjectives have also, though seldom, the other form in *-ότερος*, *-ότατος*, e. g. ἐχθρότατος, οἰκρότατος, in Demosthenes.

§ 84. *Anomalous Forms of Comparison.* (294.)

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων, Neut. ἄμεινον βελτίων (βέλτερος, Poet.) κρείσσων, Att. κρείττων λῶων (φείτερος, Poet.)	ἄριστος βέλτιστος (βέλτατος, Poet.) κράτιστος λῶστος (φείτατος, φείριστος, Poet.)
2. κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων χείρων ἥσσων, Att. ἥττων	κάκιστος χειριστος
3. καλός, <i>beautiful</i> ,	καλλίων	κάλλιστος

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
4. ἀλγινός, <i>painful</i> ,	ἀλγεινότερος ἀλγίων	ἀλγεινότατος ἀλγιστος
5. μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	μακρότερος (μάσσων, Poet.)	μακρότατος μήκιστος
6. μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	μικρότερος ελάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων	μικρότατος ἐλάχιστος
7. ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	μείων	ὀλίγιστος
8. μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μεῖζων	μέγιστος
9. πολὺς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων or πλέων	πλεῖστος
10. ῥᾶδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥᾶϊων	ῥᾶϊστος
11. πέπων, <i>ripe</i> ,	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος
12. πῖον, <i>fat</i> ,	πιότερος	πιότατος.

REMARK 1. The poetic Superlative φέριστος is found in Plato, in the exclamation ὦ φέριστε! *O most worthy!* The irregular forms of μικρός, viz. ελάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, express both the idea of *smallness* and *fewness* (ὀλίγος); but μείων generally expresses the idea of *fewness*, seldom that of *smallness*; the regular forms of μακρός, viz. μακρότερος, -τατος, always retain their original idea of *smallness*, and also ὀλίγιστος that of *fewness*, although ὀλίγος often signifies *small*.

REM. 2. The use of the longer and shorter form of the Comparative πλείων, πλέων, deserves to be particularly noted. The Neuter πλεόν is more frequent than πλείων, especially when it is used adverbially; πλέονος and πλείονος, πλέονι and πλείονι, Acc. πλέω, πλέονα and πλείω, are used indiscriminately; Pl. Nom. and Acc. πλείονος is usual, also πλείονες and πλείονας (but not πλέονος); πλείω is much more frequent than πλέω; πλειόνων and πλείοσι are more frequent than πλεόνων and πλέοσι. Finally, the shortened form of the Neut. Sing. πλεῖν (formed from πλείων), but limited to such phrases as πλεῖν ἢ μύριοι and the like, requires to be mentioned as a special *Atticism*.

Several adjectives which contain the idea of an *order* or *series*, have only the Comparative and Superlative forms, because on account of their signification they cannot be used absolutely, but only in comparison. An adverb of place is usually the root of these forms of Comparison, e. g.

- from πρό, πρότερος (prior), πρώτος (primus), *first*.
- “ ἄνω, ἀνώτερος (superior), ἀνώτατος (supremus).
- “ ὑπέρ, ὑπέρτερος (superior), *higher*, ὑπέρτατος, Poet. ὑπάτος (supremus).
- “ ὑπό, ὑστέρτος (posterior), *later*, ὑστάτος (postremus), *last*.
- “ ἐξ, ἔσχατος (extremus), *outermost*.
- “ πλησίον (prope), (πλησίος, Homeric), πλησιαίτερος or πλησιέστερος (proprior), *nearer*, πλησιαίτατος, -έστατος (proximus), *nearest*.
- “ πρόσω, *far*, προσώτερος, *farther*, προσώτατος.

REM. 3. Other adjectives in the Comparative and Superlative, which are also derived from adverbs, have no Positive form of the adjective, e. g. ἡρέμα, *quietly*, ἡρεμέστερος, ἡρεμέστατος; προὔργου, *useful*, προὔργιαίτερος, *more useful*, προὔργιαίτατος.

REM. 4. The Greek forms Comparatives and Superlatives from substantives also. Here two circumstances are to be noted: (a) when the substantive, both in form and signification, has a Positive from which the Comparative and Superlative may be formed, i. e. when the substantive can be considered as an adjective, e. g. *δοῦλος*, *slave*, *δουλότιμος*, *more slavish*;—(b) when the substantive, in respect to the signification, does not have a Positive, but only in respect to the form can be considered as the basis of the Comparative and Superlative, since the proper Positive form has been lost (comp. *κράτιστος* from the Epic *κρατὺς*, *ἐλάχιστος* from the Epic *ἐλεγχής*). Examples of the last kind may be found in great numbers in Epic poetry. See § 216, Rem. 2.

§ 85. Comparison of Adverbs. (387.)

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives, when compared, have commonly no independent adverbial ending, but, in the Comparative, use the neuter singular, and in the Superlative, the neuter plural of the corresponding forms of comparison in adjectives, e. g.

σοφῶς	from	σοφός	Com.	σοφώτερον	Sup.	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	"	σαφής		σαφέστερον		σαφέστατα
χαριάντως	"	χαρίεις		χαριέστερον		χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	"	εὐδαιμων		εὐδαιμονέστερον		εὐδαιμονίστατα
αἰσχῶς	"	αἰσχρός		αἰσχίον		αἰσχίστα
ῥῆδῶς	"	ῥήδης		ῥήδιον		ῥηδίστα
ταχῶς	"	ταχύς		θᾶσσον, -τιον		τάχιστα.

REMARK. But sometimes these adverbs also retain the adverbial ending of the Positive *-ως*, in the Comparative, e. g. *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀληθεστερώς*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *καλλιώνως*, especially *μειζόνως*, etc. The neuter singular is seldom used in the Superlative, and belongs mostly to poetry.

2. All original adverbs in *-ω*, e. g. *ἄνω*, *κάτω*, *ἔξω*, *ἔσω*, etc., retain this ending regularly in the Comparative, and for the most part in the Superlative, e. g.

ἄνω, above	Com.	ἄνωτέρω	Sup.	ἄνωτάτω
κάτω, below		κατωτέρω		κατωτάτω.

In like manner, most other original adverbs have the ending *-ω* in the Comparative and Superlative, e. g.

ἀγχοῦ, near	Com.	ἀγχοτέρω	Sup.	ἀγχοτάτω
πέρα, ultra		περαιτέρω	Sup.	wanting
τηλοῦ, far		τηλοτέρω		τηλοτάτω
ἐκτός, far		ἐκαστέρω		ἐκαστάτω
ἐγγύς, near		ἐγγυτέρω		ἐγγυτάτω and ἐγγύτατα.
		ἐγγύτερον		

SECTION III.

The Pronoun.

§ 86. *Nature and Division of Pronouns.* (298.)

1. Pronouns do not, like substantives, express the idea of an object, but only the *relation of an object to the speaker*, since they show whether the object is the *speaker himself* (the first person), or the person or thing *addressed* (the second person), or the person or thing *spoken of* (the third person,) e. g. *I* (the teacher) give to *you* (the scholar) *it* (the book).

2. All Pronouns are divided into five principal classes: (1) **Personal**, (2) **Demonstrative**, (3) **Relative**, (4) **Interrogative**, (5) **Indefinite Pronouns**. Pronouns are again divided, according to their signification, into Substantive, Adjective and Adverbial Pronouns, e. g. ἐγὼ ταῦτα ἐποίησα, *I did this*, ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ μοι εἶπε, *my father said to me*, οὕτως ἐποίησε, *he did so*.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A. Substantive Personal Pronouns.

§ 87. (a) *The simple ἐγώ, ego, σὺ, tu, οὗ, sui.* (299, 300.)

Singular.		
Nom. ἐγώ, <i>I</i>	σὺ, <i>thou</i>	οὗ (οὐ), <i>of himself, etc.</i>
Gen. μου (μου), ἐμοῦ, <i>of me</i>	σου (σου), <i>of thee</i>	οὐ (οὐ), <i>of himself, etc.</i>
Dat. μοί (μοι), ἐμοί, <i>to me</i>	σοί (σοι), <i>to thee</i>	οἱ (οι), <i>to himself, etc.</i>
Acc. μέ (με), ἐμέ, <i>me</i>	σέ (σε), <i>thee</i>	ἐ (ἐ), <i>himself, etc.</i>
Dual.		
N. A. ρώ, <i>we both, us both</i>	σφώ, <i>you both</i>	σφωῖν (σφωῖν), <i>of them both, to them both</i>
G. D. ρῶν, <i>of us both, to us both</i>	σφῶν, <i>of you both, to you both</i>	
Plural.		
Nom. ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>	ὑμεῖς, <i>ye (v)</i>	σφεῖς, Neut. σφέα, <i>they</i>
Gen. ἡμῶν, <i>of us</i>	ὕμῶν, <i>of you (v)</i>	σφῶν, <i>of them</i>
Dat. ἡμῖν, <i>to us</i>	ὕμῖν, <i>to you (v)</i>	σφίσι(ν) (σφισι), <i>to them</i>
Acc. ἡμᾶς, <i>us</i>	ὕμᾶς, <i>you (v)</i>	σφᾶς, Neut. σφέα (σφεα), <i>them.</i>

REMARK I. The forms susceptible of inclination are put in a parenthesis, without any mark of accentuation. Comp. §§ 33, (b), and 35, 3. On the accentuation and use of the third Pers. of the Pronoun, see § 302, Rem. 3.

The Vocative is here, as in the following paradigms, omitted, because, when it occurs, it is always like the Nominative.

REM. 2. The Gen. Sing. of these three pronouns, in imitation of Homer, often has, among the Attic poets, also the forms *ἐμῇθεν, σῇθεν, ἑθεν*; these forms are always oxytoned, except when *ἑθεν* is not used as a reflexive (*σῇ*), but as a pronoun of the third person (*ἐγώ*). Comp. § 35, 3, (c).

REM. 3. The Acc. Sing. and Pl. from *οὗ* has in Attic poetry also the form *νῖν* (*νιν*) signifying *him, her, it, Pl. them*, e. g. Soph. OR. 868. 1331, instead of *αὐτούς* and *αὐτάς*. See the Dialects, § 217.

REM. 4. The endings of the Dative and Accusative plural *-ῖν, -ᾶς*, of the first and second Pers. are sometimes shortened by the poets and then written, *ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς*, or also *ἡμιν, ἡμας, ὑμιν, ὑμας*. The shorter form of the pronoun of the third Pers. is used in the Dat. and Acc. Pl. by the poets (also by the Attic writers), e. g. Dat. *σφί* or *σφίν* instead of *σφίσι*, *to them*, Acc. *σφί* instead of *σφᾶς*, *them*. Both forms, *σφί* and *σφίν*, although seldom, are used as the Dat. Sing., the form *σφί*, on the contrary, is used much more frequently as the Acc. Sing. instead of *αὐτόν*, *-ήν, -ό*, also as reflexive instead of *ἑαυτόν*.

§ 88. (b) *The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ*. (302.)

1. The Reflexive Pronouns of the first and second person decline in the Pl. both pronouns of which they are compounded, each by itself, e. g. *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*; that of the third person is either simply *ἑαυτῶν, αὐτῶν*, etc., or *σφῶν αὐτῶν*, etc.

Singular.		
G. <i>ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς, of myself</i>	<i>σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, or αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, of thyself</i>	<i>ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς, or αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, of himself, of herself</i>
D. <i>ἐμαυτῷ, -ῷ, to myself</i>	<i>σεαυτῷ, -ῷ, or αὐτῷ, -ῷ, to thyself</i>	<i>ἑαυτῷ, -ῷ, or αὐτῷ, -ῷ, to himself, to herself</i>
A. <i>ἐμαυτόν, -ήν, myself</i>	<i>σεαυτόν, -ήν, or αὐτόν, -ήν, thyself</i>	<i>ἑαυτόν, -ήν, -ό, or αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό, himself, herself</i>
Plural.		
G. <i>ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves</i>	<i>ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves</i>	<i>ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves</i>
D. <i>ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, to ourselves</i>	<i>ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, to yourselves</i>	<i>ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, or αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, or σφίσι(ν) αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, to themselves</i>
A. <i>ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς, ourselves</i>	<i>ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς, yourselves</i>	<i>ἑαυτούς, -άς, -ά, or αὐτούς, -άς, -ά, or σφᾶς αὐτούς, -άς, σφέα αὐτά, themselves</i>

§ 89. (c) *Reciprocal Pronouns.* (303.)

To express reciprocal relation, the Greek has a special pronominal form, which is made by the coalescence of ἄλλοι ἄλλων, ἄλλοι ἄλλοις, ἄλλοι ἄλλους, into one word.

Plural Gen.	ἀλλήλων, <i>of one another</i>	Dual	ἀλλήλοιν, -αιν, -οιν
Dat.	ἀλλήλοιν, -αις, -οις,		ἀλλήλοιν, -αιν, -οιν
Acc.	ἀλλήλους, -ας, -α,		ἀλλήλω, -ᾱ, -ω.

§ 90. B. Adjective Personal Pronouns. (304.)

Personal pronouns having the form of adjectives are called Possessive pronouns, since they denote *possession*. They are formed from the Genitive of substantive personal pronouns:

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, *meus*, *a, um*, from ἐμοῦ; ἡμέτερος, -τέρᾱ, -τερον, *nos*, *-tra*, *-trum*, from ἡμῶν;
 σός, -ή, -όν, *tuus*, *-a, -um*, from σοῦ; ὑμέτερος, -τέρᾱ, -τερον, *vester*, *-tra*, *-trum*, from ὑμῶν;
 σφέτερος, -τέρᾱ, -τερον, *suius*, *-a, -um*, from σφεῶν, used in speaking of many; when single persons or things are spoken of, the Att. prose always uses the Gen. ἐαντιοῦ, -ῆς.

§ 91. II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. (305.)

Singular.									
	the		hic	haec	hoc	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Plural.									
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
Dual.									
N. A.	τώ (τά)	τώ	τούτω (ταῦτα)	τούτω	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ	
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτῳιν	ταύτῳιν	τούτῳιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Like ὁ, ἡ, τό is declined, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆςδε, Pl. οὗδε, αὐδε, τάδε;
 like οὗτος: τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτα(ν), *tantus, -a, -um*, τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, *talis, -e*, τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτα(ν), *so great, so old*; it is noted, (a) that the Neuter Sing. besides the form in ο, has also

the common form in *ov* ; (b) that in all forms of *οὗτος*, which begin with *τ*, the *τ* is dropped ;

like *αὐτός* : *ἐκεῖνος*, *ἐκείνη*, *ἐκεῖνο*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλη*, *ἄλλο*, *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*.

REMARK 1. The Neuter form in *o* seems to have rejected a *δ*, as may be inferred from the Latin, *is*, *ea*, *id*, *ille*, *a*, *-ud*, *alius*, *-a*, *-ud*.—The Dual forms, *τά* and *ταῦτα*, seem not to have been in use among the ancients.—Instead of *ἐκεῖνος*, the Ionic *κεῖνος* is also used in *Attic poetry* ; this word occurs somewhat frequently in *Attic prose*, but always after a long vowel or diphthong ; hence Crasis, § 14, 5, must be assumed here, as ἡ *κεῖνος* Pl. Rp. 2. 370, a.

	Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο(ν)	τοσοῦτοι	τοσαῦται	τοσαῦτα
Gen.	τοσοῦτον	τοσαύτης	τοσοῦτου	τοσοῦτων	τοσοῦτων	τοσοῦτων
Dat.	τοσοῦτῳ	τοσαύτῃ	τοσοῦτῳ	τοσοῦτοῖς	τοσαύταις	τοσοῦτοῖς
Acc.	τοσοῦτον	τοσαύτην	τοσοῦτο(ν)	τοσοῦτους	τοσαύτας	τοσαῦτα
	Dual.					
N. A.	τοσοῦτω	τοσαύτα	τοσοῦτω			
G. D.	τοσοῦτοιν	τοσαύταιν	τοσοῦτοιν			

REM. 2. The Article usually coalesces by Crasis, § 10, with *αὐτός* and forms one word, viz. *αὐτός*, instead of *ὁ αὐτός*, *idem*, *αὐτή*, *ταὐτό*, usually *ταὐτόν*, instead of *τὸ αὐτό*, *ταὐτοῦ*, but *τῆς αὐτῆς*, *ταὐτῆς*, *ταὐτῇ* (to distinguish it from *ταύτη*, *this*), but *τὸν αὐτόν*, *τὴν αὐτήν*, *αὐτοῖ*, *αὐτὰ*, *ταὐτά*, instead of *τὰ αὐτά*, (to distinguish it from *ταῦτα*, *haec*), but *τῶν αὐτῶν*, *τοῖς αὐτοῖς*, etc.

§ 92. III. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

(307.)

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
Nom.	ὃς	ἣ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ
Gen.	οὗ	ῆς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
Dat.	ᾧ	ῇ	ᾧ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
Acc.	ὃν	ῆν	ὅ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ

§ 93. IV. INDEFINITE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. (308.)

The Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns are indicated by the same form, but are distinguished by the accent and position, the Indefinite being enclitic, § 33, and placed after some word or words, the Interrogative being accented and placed before.

REMARK 1. When the Interrogative Pronouns stand in an indirect question, they place before their stem the relative *ὅ*, which, however, (except in the case of *ὅστις*), is not inflected, e. g. *ὅποῖος*, *ὅπόσος*, *ὅπότερος*, etc.

Sing. N.	τις, <i>some one</i>	N. τι, <i>some thing</i>	τίς; quis?	τί; quid?
G.	τινός or του		τινός or του	
D.	τινί or τῷ		τινί or τῷ	
A.	τινά	N. τι	τίνα	τί
Plur. N.	τινές	N. τινά and ἅττα	τινες	τίνα
G.	τινῶν		τινῶν	
D.	τισίν(ν)		τισίν(ν)	
A.	τινάς	N. τινά and ἅττα	τίνας	τίνα
Dual N.A.	τινέ		τινε	
G. and D.	τινοῖν		τινοιν.	
N.	ὅστις, <i>whoever</i>	ἥτις ὅτι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες ἅτινα or ἅττα
G.	οὗτινος or οὗτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινων (rarer ὅτων)	[τισίν(ν)]
D.	οὗτινι or οὗτῳ	ἧτινι	οἷςτισι(ν) (rarer ὅτοις)	αἷςτισι(ν) οἷς-
A.	οὗτινα	ἧτινα ὅτι	οὗςτινας	αἷςτινας ἅτινα or ἅττα
Dual N. A. ὧτινε, ἧτινε, G. D. οἷντινοιν, αἷντινοιν.				

REM. 2. The form ἅττα not enclitic (Ion. ἄσσα) is often used instead of τινά in connection with Adjectives, e. g. δεινὰ ἅττα, μικρὰ ἅττα, or placed first, e. g. ἦν γὰρ δὴ ἅττα τοιάδε Pl. Phaedon. 60, e. On the accentuation of οὗτινων, οἷντινοιν, αἷντινοιν, see § 34, Rem. 1. The negative compounds of τις, viz. οὐτις, οὐτι, μήτις, μήτι, *no one, nothing*, inflect the simple τις merely, e. g. οὐτινος, οὐτινες, etc.

Sing. N.	ὁ ἢ τὸ δεῖνα, <i>some one, some thing</i>	Plur. οἱ δεῖνες
G.	του τῆς τοῦ δεινός	τῶν δεινῶν
D.	τῷ τῇ τῶ δεινί	wanting
A.	τὸν τὴν τὸ δεῖνα	τοὺς δεινάς.

REM. 3. Δεῖνα is also used indeclinable, though seldom, e. g. τοῦ τῷ τὸν δεῖνα.

§ 94. Correlative Pronouns.

(310, 311.)

1. Under Correlative Pronouns are included all those which express a mutual relation (correlation) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form. This mutual relation is either a general one, as in τις; τί; quis? quid? τις, τι, aliquis, aliquid, so ὅδε, οὗτος, *he, this*, ὅς, *who*, which, or it is a definite relation.

2. The definite correlation has four different forms, viz. the Interrogative, Indefinite, Demonstrative and Relative. This fourfold correlation belongs both to Adjective and Adverbial Pronouns. All the four forms come from the same root, but they are distinguished, partly by a different accent, partly by a different initial, since the Interrogative begins with π, the Indefinite has the same form, though with a different accent, the Demonstrative begins with τ, and the Relative with the Spiritus Asper. The indirect inter-

rogatives, as shown above, § 93, Rem. 1, place the $\acute{\epsilon}$, which comes from the relative, before the initial π .

3. Correlative Adjective Pronouns express relations of *quantity* and *quality*, correlative Adverbial Pronouns, the relations of *place*, *time* and *manner* or *condition*.

(a) Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relat. and Depend. Interrog.
$\pi\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov ; <i>how great? how much? quantus?</i>	$\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}v$, <i>of a certain size, or number, aliquantus</i>	$\tau\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov , <i>so great, so much, tantus</i> $\tau\omicron\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\omicron\sigma\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\omicron\sigma\acute{o}\nu\delta\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-av\tau\eta$, $-o\upsilon\tau\omicron(v)$	$\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov and $\acute{o}\pi\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov , <i>as great, as much, quantus</i>
$\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, ov ; <i>of what kind? qualis?</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{o}v$, <i>of a certain kind.</i>	$\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, ov , <i>of such a kind, talis</i> $\tau\omicron\iota\acute{o}\varsigma\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\omicron\iota\acute{o}\nu\delta\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-av\tau\eta$, $-o\upsilon\tau\omicron(v)$	$\acute{o}\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, ov and $\acute{o}\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, ov , <i>of what kind, qualis</i>
$\pi\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov ; <i>how great? how old?</i>	wanting	$\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov , <i>so great, so old</i> $\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma\delta\epsilon$, $-\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon$, $-\acute{o}\nu\delta\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $-av\tau\eta$, $-o\upsilon\tau\omicron(v)$	$\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov and $\acute{o}\pi\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , ov , <i>as great, as old.</i>

REMARK 1. The simple forms $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ and $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ are seldom used in prose.

(b) Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Indirect Interrog.
$\pi\omicron\upsilon$; <i>where?</i> <i>ubi?</i>	$\pi\omicron\upsilon$, <i>somewhere, alicubi</i>	wanting (<i>hic, ibi</i>)	$o\upsilon$, <i>where, ubi</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\omicron\upsilon$, <i>where, ubi</i>
$\pi\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu$; <i>whence?</i> <i>unde?</i>	$\pi\omicron\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, <i>from some place, alicunde</i>	wanting (<i>hinc, inde</i>)	$\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu$, <i>whence, unde</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu$, <i>whence, unde</i>
$\pi\omicron\iota$; <i>whither?</i> <i>quo?</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota$, <i>to some place, aliquo</i>	wanting (<i>eo</i>)	$o\iota$, <i>whither, quo</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\omicron\iota$, <i>whither, quo</i>
$\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$; <i>when?</i> <i>quando?</i>	$\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}$, <i>some time, aliquando</i>	$\tau\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$, <i>then, tum</i>	$\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$, <i>when, quum</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$, <i>when, quando</i>
$\pi\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$; <i>quo temporis puncto? quotā hora?</i>	wanting	$\tau\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\delta\epsilon$ } <i>hoc</i> $\tau\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron$ } <i>ipso</i> $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$ } <i>tempore</i>	$\acute{\eta}\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, <i>when, quo ipso tempore</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, <i>when, quo ipso tempore</i>
$\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$; <i>how?</i> $\pi\acute{\eta}$; <i>whither?</i> <i>how?</i>	$\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, <i>some how</i> $\pi\acute{\eta}$, <i>to some place, thither; in some way</i>	$o\upsilon\tau\omega(s)$ $\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$, <i>so</i> $\tau\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon$ } <i>hither</i> $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\eta$ } <i>or here</i>	$\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, <i>how</i> $\acute{\eta}$, <i>where, whither</i>	$\acute{o}\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, <i>how</i> $\acute{o}\pi\eta$, <i>where, whither.</i>

REM. 2. The forms to express the idea of *here, there*, (hinc, ibi), omitted in the Common language, are supplied by *ἐνταῦθα*, *ἐνθαῦδε*, and the idea of *hence*, by *ἐνθενδε*, *ἐντεῦθεν*; *ἐνθα* and *ἐνθεν* in the old poetic language have both a demonstrative and relative sense, but in prose only a relative sense, except in certain phrases, e. g. *ἐνθα μὲν* — *ἐνθα δέ*, hic, illic, *ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν*, hinc, illinc, and when the signification of place is changed to that of time, e. g. *ἐνθα λέγει*, then he says, *ἐνθεν*, thereupon. The forms *ὥς*, thus, *ἄρτι*, hither, *ἔνθα*, here, are poetic; *ὥς*, instead of *οὕτως*, is also for the most part poetic; in prose it is confined almost wholly to certain phrases, e. g. *καὶ ὥς*, vel sic, *οὐδ' (μηδ') ὥς*, ne sic quidem, and in comparisons, *ὥς* — *ὥς*, ut — sic, Pl. Rp. 7. 530, d. Prot. 326, d.

§ 95. Lengthening of the Pronoun. (312.)

Some small words are so appended to the Pronouns for the purpose of giving a particular turn to their signification, that they coalesce and form one word. They are the following:

(a) The enclitic *γέ* is joined to the Personal Pronouns of the first and second person, in order to make the person emphatic. The Pronoun *ἐγώ* then draws back its accent in the Nom. and Dat., e. g. *ἐγὼ γέ*, *ἐμοῖ γέ*, *ἐμοί γέ*, *σὺ γέ*. As *γέ* can be joined with any other word, so also with any other Pronoun, but is not so united with it as to form one word, e. g. *οὐτίς γέ*.

(b) The particles *δὲ*, more commonly *δήποτε*, and *οὕν*, are appended to Relatives compounded of Interrogatives or Indefinites, as well as to *ὅσος*, in order to make the relative relation general, i. e. to extend it to everything embraced in the object denoted by the Pronoun, e. g. *ὅστις δὲ*, *ὅστις δὴποτε*, *ὅστις οὖν*, *ἥτις οὖν*, *ὅτι οὖν*, quicumque (Gen. *οὐτινοςοῦν* or *ὅτι οὖν*, *ἥστινοςοῦν*, Dat. *ἥτινοςοῦν* or *ὅτι οὖν*, etc.); — *ὅποσος δὲ*, *ὅποσος οὖν*, *ὅσος δὴποτε*, quantuscumque; — *ὅπηλικος οὖν*, however great, how old soever.

(c) The suffix *δε* is joined with some Demonstratives for the purpose of strengthening their demonstrative relation, e. g. *ὅδε*, *ἡδε*, *τόδε*; *τοιῶςδε*; *τοσούτῃδε*; *τηλικόςδε*, from *τοῖος*, *τόσος*, *τηλίκος*, which change their accent after *δε* is appended, § 34, Rem. 2.

(d) The enclitic *περ* is appended to all Relatives, in order to give the relative relation still more prominence over a demonstrative; hence it denotes, even *who, which*, e. g. *ὅς περ*, *ἡ περ*, *ὅ περ* (Gen. *οἷ περ*, etc.); *ὅσος περ*, *ὁσος περ* (Gen. *ὅσου περ*, *οἷου περ*, etc.); *ὅθι περ*, *ὅθεν περ*.

(e) The inseparable Demonstrative *ἵ*, is appended to Demonstratives and some few other adverbs, always giving them a stronger demonstrative sense. It takes the accent and absorbs every short vowel immediately preceding it, and also shortens the long vowels and diphthongs:

οὐτοσί, this here (hicce, celui-ci), *αὐτῇ*, *τοντί*,
Gen. *τουτοῦ*, *ταυτησί*, Dat. *τουτῷ*, *ταυτῇ*, Pl. *οὐτοῖ*, *αὐταῖ*, *ταυτί*;
ὅδῃ, *ἡδῇ*, *τοδί* from *ὅδε*; *ὠδί* from *ὠδε*; *οὕτωσί* from *οὕτως*;
ἐντεθενί from *ἐντεῦθεν*; *ἐνθαδί* from *ἐνθαῦδε*; *νυτί* from *νῦν*; *δευρί* from *δεῦρο*.

SECTION IV.

The Numerals.

§ 96. *Nature and Division of Numerals.* (313, 314.)

1. Numerals express the relation of number and quantity. They are divided into the following classes, according to their signification :

(a) Cardinals, which express a definite number absolutely, and answer the question, *how much?* e. g. one, two, three. Almost all other Numerals are derived from these. The first four Numerals and the round numbers from 200 (*διακόσιοι*) to *μύριοι* and its compounds, are declined; but all the others are *indeclinable*. The Thousands are expressed by adverbial Numerals, e. g. *τρисχίλιοι*, 3000.

(b) Ordinals, which denote a series and answer the question, *which one in the series?* They all have the three endings of adjectives, -ος, -η, -ον, except *δευτερος*, which has -ος, -ᾱ, -ον. All up to 19, except 2, 7, 8, end in -τος and have the accent as near as possible to the beginning of the word. From 20 upwards they end in -στός.

REMARK 1. *Adverbial Ordinals*, which also denote a succession, are expressed by the Neut. Sing. or Pl. with or without the article, but sometimes also with the adverbial ending -ως, e. g. *πρώτον, τὸ πρῶτον, πρῶτα, τὰ πρῶτα, πρώτως*.

(c) Multiplicatives, which show the number of parts of which a whole is composed, and answer the question, *how many fold?* They are all compounded of *πλοῦς*, and are adjectives of three endings, -οῦς, -ῆ, -οῦ, §§ 76, I, and 77.

ἁπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦ, *single*, *διπλοῦς* (2), *τριπλοῦς* (3), *τετραπλοῦς* (4), *πενταπλοῦς* (5), *ἑξαπλοῦς* (6), *ἑπταπλοῦς* (7), *ὀκταπλοῦς* (8), *ἐνναπλοῦς* (9), *δεκαπλοῦς* (10), *ἑκατονταπλοῦς* (100), *χιλιαπλοῦς* (1000), *μυριαπλοῦς* (10,000).

REM. 2. The adverbial Multiplicatives in answer to the question, *how many fold?* or *into how many parts?* are formed from the Cardinals with the ending -χᾶ or -χῆ and -χῶς, e. g. *πένταχα, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς*.

(d) Numeral adverbs, which answer the question, *how many times?* Except the first three, they are formed from the Cardinals with the ending -άκις, e. g. *πεντάκις*, *five times*, § 98.

(e) Proportionals, which denote a *proportion*, and answer the question, *how many times more?* They are all compounded with the ending -πλάσιος, -ιά, -ιον, more seldom -πλασίων, -ον, e. g. εκατονταπλασίων, -ον :

διπλάσιος, *twice as much*, τριπλάσιος (3), τετραπλάσιος (4), πενταπλάσιος (5), εξαπλάσιος (6), έπταπλάσιος (7), οκταπλάσιος (8), ενναπλάσιος (9), δεκαπλάσιος (10), εκατονταπλάσιος (100), χιλιοπλάσιος (1000), μυριοπλάσιος (10,000).

(f) Substantive Numerals, which express the *abstract* idea of number. Except the first, they are all formed of the Cardinals with the ending -άς, Gen. -άδος :

ἡ μονάς, from μόνος, *alone*, more seldom ἡ ένας, *unity*, δνάς, *duality*, τριάς (3), τετριάς (4), πεντιάς or πεμπτιάς (5), εξάς (6), εβδομάς (7), ὀγδοάς (8), ἐννεάς (9), δεκάς (10), εικάς (20), τριακάς (30), τετραρακοντιάς (40), πεντηκοντιάς (50), εκατοντιάς (100), χιλιάς (1000), μυριάς (10,000) δύο μυριάδες (20,000).

2. In addition to the Numerals mentioned above, there is still another class, which does not, like those, express a definite number, but either an indefinite number or an indefinite quantity, e. g. ἔνιοι, *some*, πάντες, *all*, πολλοί, *many*, ὀλίγοι, *few*, ὀλίγον, *a little*, οὐδείς, *no one*, οὐδέν, *nothing*, etc.

3. Numerals, like pronouns, are divided, according to their signification and form, into Substantive, Adjective and Adverbial Numerals, e. g. τρεῖς ἦλθον, ὁ τρίτος ἀνὴρ, τρίς.

§ 97. Numeral Signs.

(315.)

1. The Numeral Signs are the twenty-four letters of the Greek Alphabet, to which three obsolete letters are added, viz. after ε, Βαῦ or the Digamma *F* or Στ̃ι, ζ; — Κόππα, Ϝ, as the sign for 90; — Σαμπ̃ι, Ϙ, as the sign for 900.

2. The first eight letters, i. e. from α to θ with the Βαῦ or Στ̃ι, denote the Units; the following eight, i. e. from ι to π with the Κόππα, the Tens; the last eight, i. e. from ϑ to ω with the Σαμπ̃ι, the Hundreds.

3. Up to 999, the letters, as numeral signs, are distinguished by a mark placed *over* them, and when two or more letters stand together, as numeral signs, only the last has this mark. With 1000, the Alphabet begins again, but the letters are distinguished by a mark placed *under* them, thus, α̣ = 1, α̣ = 1000, ι̣ = 10, ι̣ = 10,000, ε̣ ψ̣ μ̣ β̣ = 5742, α̣ ω̣ μ̣ β̣ = 1842, ϑ̣ = 100, ϑ̣ = 100,000.

§ 98. *Summary of the Principal Classes of Numerals.* (316—319.)

Cardinals.		Ordinals.
1	α' εἰς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον, primus, -a, -um
2	β' δύο	δεύτερος, -ᾱ, -ον
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, -η, -ον
4	δ' τέτταρες, -α, or τέσσαρες, -α	τέταρτος, -η, -ον
5	ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, -η, -ον
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, -η, -ον
7	ζ' ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος, -η, -ον
8	η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, -η, -ον
9	θ' ἐννέα	ἐνατος, -η, -ον
10	ι' δέκα	δέκατος, -η, -ον
11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, -η, -ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, -η, -ον
13	ιγ' τριςκαίδεκα	τριςκαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
14	ιδ' τετταρεςκαίδεκα	τετταρακαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
16	ισ' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
19	ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος, -η, -ον
20	κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, -ή, -όν
21	κα' εικοσιν εἰς, μία, ἓν	εἰκοστός, -η, -όν, πρῶτος, -η, -ον
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριᾷκοστός, -ή, -όν
40	μ' τετταρακοντα	τετταρακοστός, -ή, -όν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, -ή, -όν
60	ς' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξακοστός, -ή, -όν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, -ή, -όν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, -ή, -όν
90	ς' ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός, -ή, -όν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, -ή, -όν
200	σ' διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
300	τ' τριάκόσιοι, -αι, -α	τριᾷκοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τετρακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α	πεντακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑξακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
900	πρ' ἐννακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἐννακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν
1000	α' χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
2000	β' διςχίλιοι, -αι, -α	διςχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
3000	γ' τριςχίλιοι, -αι, -α	τριςχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
4000	δ' τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	τετρακισχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
5000	ε' πεντακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	πεντακισχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
6000	ς' ἑξακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν
7000	ζ' ἑπτακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, -ή, -όν

	Cardinals.	Ordinals.
8000	η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακισχίλιοστος, -ή, -όν
9000	θ ἑννακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	ἑννακισχίλιοστος, -ή, -όν
10,000	ι μύριοι, -αι, -α	μυριοστος, -ή, -όν
20,000	κ διςμύριοι, -αι, -α	διςμυριοστος, -ή, -όν
100,000	ρ δεκακισμύριοι, -αι, -α	δεκακισμυριοστος, -ή, -όν
1,000,000	ι ρ ἑκατοντακισμύριοι, -αι, -α	ἑκατοντακισμυριοστος, -ή, -όν
2,000,000	κ ρ διακοσιακισμύριοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιακισμυριοστος, -ή, -όν

Numeral Adverbs.

1 ἅπαξ, once	19 ἑννεακαιδεκάκις
2 δῖς, twice	20 εἰκοσάκις
3 τρίς	21 εἰκοσάκις ἅπαξ
4 τετράκις	22 εἰκοσάκις δῖς
5 πεντάκις	30 τριακοντάκις
6 ἑξάκις	40 τετταρακοντάκις
7 ἑπτάκις	50 πεντηκοντάκις
8 ὀκτάκις	60 ἑξηκοντάκις
9 ἑννεάκις, ἑννάκις	70 ἑβδομηκοντάκις
10 δεκάκις	80 ὀγδοηκοντάκις
11 ἑνδεκάκις	90 ἑννηκοντάκις
12 δωδεκάκις	100 ἑκατοντάκις
13 τριςκαιδεκάκις	200 διακοσιάκις
14 τετταρεςκαιδεκάκις	300 τριακοσιάκις
15 πεντεκαιδεκάκις	1000 χιλιάκις
16 ἑκακαιδεκάκις	2000 διςχιλιάκις
17 ἑπτακαιδεκάκις	10,000 μυριάκις
18 ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις	20,000 διςμυριάκις.

§ 99. Remarks.

(317.)

1. The rarer subordinate forms of 13, 14, etc., are *δεκατριῖς*, Neut. *δεκατριᾶ*, *δεκατέτταρες*, -α, *δεκαπέντε*, etc.—In *τετταρεςκαιδεκα*, the first part is declined, thus, *τετταρακαιδεκα ἔτη*, *τετταρακαιδεκα ἔτισιν*.

2. *Μύριοι*, 10,000, when Paroxytone, *μυριοι*, signifies innumerable.

3. In compound numerals, the smaller number with *καί* is usually placed before the larger, often also the larger without *καί* is placed first, sometimes with *καί*, e. g.

25: *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*,

345: *πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι*, or *τριακ. τεττ. π.*

The same holds of the Ordinals, e. g.

πέμπτος καὶ εἰκοστός or *εἰκοστός πέμπτος*.

4. The Tens compounded with 8 or 9 are frequently expressed in the form of *subtraction*, by means of the participle of *δεῖν*, *to want*, referring to the larger number, e. g.

49: *πεντήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα ἔτη*, *undequinquaginta anni*,

48: *πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη*, *duodequinquaginta anni*,

39: *νῆς μιᾶς δέονσαι τετταράκοντα*, *undequadragesima naves*.

So in the Ordinals, e. g.

49 : ἐνὸς δέων πεντηκοστός ἀνὴρ, undequinquagesimus vir.

5. Declension of the first four Numerals :

Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο	
Gen.	ἐνός	μιάς	ἐνός	δυοῖν, very seldom δυεῖν	
Dat.	ἐνί	μιά	ἐνί	δυοῖν, δυσί(ν) Ionic and Th. 8, 101.	
Acc.	ένα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο	
Nom.	τερεῖς	Neut. τρία		τέτταρες or τέσσαρες	Neut. τέτταρα
Gen.	τριῶν			τεττάρων	
Dat.	τρισί(ν)			τέτταρσί(ν)	
Acc.	τερεῖς	Neut. τρία		τέτταρας	Neut. τέτταρα

REMARK. Like εἷς are also declined οὐδείς and μηδείς, no one, οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, Gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμιάς, Dat. οὐδενί, οὐδεμιᾷ, etc., Pl. οὐδένες (μηδένες), -ένων, -έσι(ν), -έας. The irregular accentuation of μιάς, μιᾷ, should be noted. Comp. further § 65, 3, (c). The form δίω instead of δύο seems to be foreign to the Attic dialect. Δύο is often used as indeclinable in all Cases. Ἄμφω, both, is declined like δύο, Gen. and Dat. ἀμφοῖν, Acc. ἄμφω.

SECTION V.

The Adverb.

§ 100. *Nature and division of Adverbs.* (390.)

Adverbs are indeclinable words, by which a relation of *place* or *time*, or the relation of *manner*, *modality*, and of *intensity* and *repetition*, is denoted. These are formed either from *essential* words, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, or from *formal* words, viz. Pronouns and Numerals,

- Adverbs of *place*, e. g. οὐρανόθεν, coelitus, πανταχῇ, ubivis;
- Adverbs of *time*, e. g. νύκτωρ, noctu, νῦν, nunc;
- Adverbs of *manner*, e. g. καλῶς, οὕτω(ς);
- Adverbs of *modality*, which, e. g. ναί and οἶ(κ), express an *affirmation* and *negation*, or e. g. μήν, τοί, ἤ, ἡ μήν, δή, ἴσως, ποῦ, ἄν, πάντως, etc.—which express *certainty*, *definiteness*, *uncertainty*, *conditionality*;
- Adverbs of *intensity* and *frequency*, e. g. μάλα, πάννυ, πολύ, ὅσον, etc. = *trís*, *three times*, αὖθις, *again*, πολλάκις, *often*, etc.

§ 101. *Formation of Adverbs* (391, 392.)

1. Most Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by the ending -ως. This ending is annexed to the pure stem of the Adjective,

and as the stem of Adjectives of the third Dec. appears in the Gen., and as Adjectives in the Gen. Pl. are accented like Adverbs, the following rule for the formation of Adverbs from Adjectives may be given:

The ending of the Adjective in the Gen. Pl. namely, *-ων*, is changed to *-ως*, e. g.

	Gen. Pl.			Adv.
<i>φίλ-ος</i> , lovely,	<i>φίλ-ων</i>			<i>φίλ-ως</i>
<i>καλ-ός</i> , fair,	" <i>καλ-ων</i>			<i>καλ-ώς</i>
<i>καιρί-ος</i> , timely,	" <i>καιρί-ων</i>			<i>καιρί-ως</i>
<i>ἀπλ(ό-ος)οῦς</i> , simple,	" <i>ἀπλ(ό-ων)ων</i>			<i>ἀπλ(ό-ως)ως</i>
<i>εὐν(ο-ος)ους</i> , benevolent,	" <i>(εὐνό-ων) εὐνων</i>			<i>(εὐνό-ως) εὐνως</i>
<i>πᾶς</i> , all, <i>παντός</i> ,	" <i>πάντ-ων</i>			<i>πάντ-ως</i>
<i>σώφρων</i> , prudent,	" <i>σωφρόν-ων</i>			<i>σωφρόν-ως</i>
<i>χαρίεις</i> , pleasant,	" <i>χαριέντ-ων</i>			<i>χαριέντ-ως</i>
<i>ταχὺς</i> , swift,	" <i>ταχέ-ων</i>			<i>ταχέ-ως</i>
<i>μέγας</i> , great,	" <i>μεγάλ-ων</i>			<i>μεγάλ-ως</i>
<i>ἀληθής</i> , true,	" <i>ἀληθ(έ-ων)ων</i>			<i>ἀληθ(έ-ως)ως</i>
<i>συνήθης</i> , accustomed,	" <i>(συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων</i>			<i>(συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως</i> .

REMARK 1. On the accentuation of compounds in *-ήθως*, and of the compound *ἀντάρως*, see § 59, Rem. 4, also on the accentuation of *εὐνως*, instead of *εὐνως*, § 49, 3. On the comparison of Adverbs, see § 85.

2. In addition to the Adverbs that end in *-ως*, there are many, which have the endings of the Gen., Dat. or Acc.

(a) The inflection of the Gen. appears in many adverbs in *-ης* and *-ου*, e. g. *ἐξῆς*, *ἐφεξῆς*, *in order*, *ἐξαπίνης*, *suddenly*, *πού*, *alib*, *πῶ*, *ubi?* *ὅπου*, *οὐ*, *ubi*, *αὐτοῦ*, *ibi*, *οὐδαμοῦ*, *nowhere*; *προίως*, (from *προίξ*, *gift*), *gratuitously*.

(b) The Dat., or an obsolete Abl. inflection and forms denoting *place*, occur in the following Adverbs,

(a) In Adverbs with the ending *-ι*, e. g. *ἤρῃ*, *in the spring*, comp. *ἤρῃ*, *spring*, *ἄωρῃ*, *unseasonably*, *ἐκεῖ* (Dor. *ἐκατι*), *ἀκεῖ*, *ἐκεῖ*, *ἀκεῖν*; in Adverbs of manner in *-εῖ* and *-ί*, from Adjectives in *-ος* and *-ης*, and almost exclusively in Adverbs compounded of *a* privative and *πᾶς* or *αὐτός*, e. g. *πανορμῇ* and *πανορμί*. On the use of both forms, see Large Grammar, Part I. § 363, β.

(β) In local Adverbs in *-οῖ*, commonly derived from substantives of the second Dec., e. g. *Ἰσθμοῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθοῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (iá *Μέγαρα*), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* from *ἡ Κικυννα*, *οἶ*, *ὅποι*, *quo*, *whither*, *οἶκοι*, *domi*, from *οἶκος*.

REM. 2. Adverbs in *-οῖ*, derived from substantives, denote an indefinite *where*, but those derived from pronouns commonly denote the direction *whither*, yet sometimes the indefinite *where*.

- (γ) In local Adverbs in *-αι*. This ending occurs only in a few forms, e. g. *χαμαί*, *humi*, *πάσαι*. To this form corresponds the Pl. of Adverbs of place, *-ησι(ν)*, or *-ᾶσιν* preceded by *ι*, derived from substantives of the first Dec.; this ending originally belonged to plural substantives only, but was transferred later to substantives in the singular number, e. g. *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθήναι*, *Πλαταιᾶσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιάσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*.
- (δ) In Adverbs in *-η* and *-ᾶ*, e. g. *ἄλλῃ*, *ἐτέρῃ*, *πείρῃ*, *on foot*, *κρυφῇ*, *λάθρᾳ*, *εἰκῇ*, *temere*, *οὐδαμῇ*, *δημοσίᾳ*, *publice*, *κοινῇ*, *in common*, *ιδίᾳ*, *privatim*, *κομιδῇ*, *diligenter*; also *πῇ*, *ὅπῃ*, *πάντῃ*, *ἢ*, *τῇ*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ*, etc.; *η* and *α* commonly have an Iota subscript.
- (c) The Acc. inflection occurs in the following forms,
- (α) In the endings *-ην* and *-αν*, e. g. *πρώην*, *μακράν*, *widely*, *πέραν* and *πέτρην*, *trans*, but *πέρα*, *ultra*, etc.; so also of substantives, e. g. *δίην*, *instar*, *ἀκμήν*, (*acme*) *scarcely*, *δωρεάν*, *gratis*.
- (β) In the ending *-ον*, e. g. *δηρόν*, *δίῳ*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αὔριον*, *to-morrow*.
- (γ) In the endings *-δον*, *-δην*, *-δα*, (Adverbs of manner), e. g. *αὐτοσχέδον*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *ἵπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδᾶ*.
- (δ) In some substantive forms in the Acc. of the third Dec., e. g. *χάριν*, *for the sake of*, *gratia*, *προίκα*, *gratuitously*.

SECTION VI.

The Verb.

NATURE AND DIVISION OF THE VERB.

§ 102. *Classes of the Verb.*

(57, 62.)

1. The Verb expresses an action, which is affirmed of a subject, e. g. *the father writes, the rose blooms, the boy sleeps, God is loved.*
2. Verbs are divided, in relation to their meaning and form, into the following classes:
 - (1) Active verbs, i. e. such as express an action, that the subject itself performs or manifests, e. g. *γράφω*, *to write*, *θάλλω*, *to bloom*;
 - (2) Middle or Reflexive verbs, i. e. such as express an action, that proceeds from the subject and again returns to it, i. e. an action which the subject performs on itself, e. g. *βουλεύομαι*, *I advise myself, I deliberate.*
 - (3) Passive verbs, i. e. such as express an action that the sub-

ject receives from another subject, e. g. *τύπτομαι ἀπὸ τινός*,
I am smitten by some one.

3. Verbs, which are used only in the Middle form, are called Deponent. They have either a reflexive or intransitive meaning. They are divided into Middle Deponents, which construct their Aorist and their Future with a Middle form, e. g. *χαρίζομαι*, *gratificor*, Aor. *ἐχαρισάμην*, Fut. *χαριοῦμαι*, and into Passive Deponents, which construct their Aorist with a Pass. form, but their Fut. commonly with a Middle form, e. g. *ἐνθυμέομαι*, *mecum reputo*, Aor. *ἐνεθυμήθην*, *mecum reputavi*, Fut. *ἐνθυμήσομαι*, *mecum reputabo*. Comp. § 197.

§ 103. *The Tenses.*

(69, 70.)

1. The Greek language has the following Tenses :

I. (1) Present, *βουλεύω*, *I advise*,

(2) Perfect, *βεβούλενκα*, *I have advised* ;

II. (3) Imperfect, *ἐβούλενον*, *I was advising*,

(4) Pluperfect, *ἐβεβούλενκεν*, *I had advised*,

(5) Aorist, *ἐβούλενσα*, *I advised*, (indefinite) ;

III. (6) Future, *βουλεύσω*, *I shall or will advise*,

(7) Future Perfect only in the Middle form, *βεβούλεύσομαι*, *I shall deliberate*, or *I shall advise myself*.

2. All the Tenses may be divided into,

a. Principal tenses, Present, Perfect and Future ;

b. Historical tenses, Imperfect, Pluperfect and Aorist.

REMARK. The Greek language has two forms for the Perf. and Pluperf. Act., two for the simple Fut. Pass., and two each for the Act., Pass. and Mid. Aorist ; these two forms may be distinguished as Primary and Secondary tenses. Still, few verbs have both forms ; most verbs construct the above tenses with one or the other form. No Verb has all the tenses. Pure verbs, § 108, 5, form, with very few exceptions, only the primary tenses. Mute and liquid verbs may form both the primary and secondary tenses. The Fut. Perf., which is found in but few verbs, is almost entirely wanting in liquid verbs.

§ 104. *The Modes.*

(71.)

The Greek has the following Modes :

I. The Indicative, which expresses an action or effect, e. g. the rose *blooms*, *bloomed*, *will bloom*.

II. The Subjunctive, which expresses a condition. The Subjunctive of the historical tenses may be called the Optative. Comp. *γράφοιμι* with *scriberem*.

REMARK. See § 257, Rem. 1 and 4, for the manner in which the Aorist may use both forms of the Subj. and how the Fut. may have an Optative.

III. The Imperative, which is a direct expression of one's will, e. g. *βούλετε*, *advise*.

§ 105. *Participials.—Infinitive and Participle.*
(72.)

In addition to the modes, the verb has two forms, which, as they partake, on the one hand, of the nature of the verb, and, on the other, of the nature of the substantive and adjective, are called Participials, namely,

(a) The Infinitive, which is the substantive participial, e. g. *ἔθελω βουλεύειν*, *I wish to advise*, and *τὸ βουλεύειν*, *the advising*.

(b) The Participle, which is the adjective participial, e. g. *βουλευὼν ἀνὴρ*, *a counsellor*.

REMARK. These two participials may be called *verbum infinitum*; the remaining forms of the verb, *verbum finitum*.

§ 106. *The Persons and Tenses.* (73.)

The personal forms of the verb show whether the subject of the verb be the speaker himself, *I*, first person; or a person or thing addressed, *thou*, second person; or a person or thing spoken of, *he, she, it*, third person. They also show the relation of number, Singular, Dual and Plural, comp. § 41, 1, e. g. *βουλεύω*, *I*, the speaker, *advise*; *βουλεύεις*, *thou*, the person addressed, *advisest*; *βουλεύει*, *he, she, it*, the person or thing spoken of, *advises*; *βουλεύετον*, *ye two*, the persons addressed, *advise*; *βουλεύουσι*, *they*, the persons spoken of, *advise*.

REMARK. There is no particular form for the first Pers. Dual in the Act. and Pass. Aorists, but it is expressed by the form of the first Pers. Pl.

§ 107. *The Conjugation.* (74.)

Conjugation is the inflection of the verb designed to denote the Person, Number, Mode, and Tense. The Greek has two

forms for conjugation, that in ω , which includes much the larger number of verbs, e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, *to advise*, and the older, original, conjugation in μ , e. g. $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, *to station*.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN ω .

§ 108. *Stem, Augment and Reduplication.—Characteristic.* (75.)

1. Every verb is divided into the stem, which contains the ground-form of the verb, and into the syllable of formation, by which the relations of the action expressed by the verb, are denoted. See §§ 102—106. The stem is found in most verbs in ω by cutting off the ending of the first Pers. Ind. Pres., e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$, $\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$.

2. The syllables of formation are either annexed as endings to the stem and are then called inflection-endings, e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, or are prefixed to the stem, and are then called Augment and Reduplication, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\omicron\nu$, *I was advising*, $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha$, *I have advised*. An euphonic change, which may be called *Variation*, occurs in the stem of many verbs, e. g. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\sigma\phi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\alpha\pi\eta\nu$. See § 16, 6.

3. The Augment, which belongs to the Indicative of all the historical tenses, i. e. the Imperfect, the Aorist and the Pluperfect, is ϵ prefixed to the stem of verbs which begin with a consonant, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha$, *I advised*; but in verbs, which begin with a vowel, it consists in lengthening the first stem-vowel, α and ϵ being changed into η (and in some cases into υ), ι and υ into $\bar{\iota}$ and $\bar{\upsilon}$, and \omicron into ω .

4. Reduplication, which belongs to the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect, consists in repeating the first stem-consonant together with ϵ , in those verbs whose stem begins with a consonant; but in verbs whose stem begins with a vowel, it is the same as the augment, e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha$, *I have advised*, $\iota\acute{\kappa}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha$, *I have supplicated*, from $\iota\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$. For a more full definition of the Augment and Reduplication, see § 119 sq.

5. The last letter of the stem, after the ending ω is cut off, is called the verb-characteristic, or merely the characteristic, be-

cause it determines the class of verbs in $-\omega$; according as the characteristic is a vowel, or a mute, or a liquid, verbs are divided into pure, mute and liquid verbs, e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, to advise, $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}-\omega$, to honor, $\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\beta-\omega$, to rub, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu-\omega$, to show.

§ 109. *Inflection-endings.* (89.)

In the inflection-endings, so far as they denote the relation of tense, mode and person, there are three different elements, namely, the tense-characteristic, the mode-vowel, and the personal-ending, e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma-\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$.

§ 110. (a) *Tense-characteristic and Endings.* (90.)

1. The tense-characteristic is that consonant which stands next after the stem of the verb, and is the characteristic mark of the tense. In pure verbs, κ is the tense-characteristic of the Perf. and Plup. Ind. Act., e. g.

$\beta\epsilon-\beta\omicron\upsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\nu-\kappa-\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\epsilon-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa-\epsilon\iota\nu$;

that of the Fut. and first Aor. Act. and Mid. and the Fut. Perf. is σ , e. g.

$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma-\omega$ $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma-\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$ $\beta\epsilon-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\sigma-\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma-\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\sigma-\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$;

that of the first Aor. Pass. is θ ; the first Fut. Pass. has, in addition to the tense-characteristic σ , the ending $-\theta\eta$ of the first Aor. Pass., thus,

$\acute{\epsilon}-\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}-\theta-\eta\nu$ $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu-\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma-\sigma-\mu\alpha\iota$.

The primary tenses only, see § 103, Rem., have a tense-characteristic.

2. The tense-characteristic, together with the ending following, is called the tense-ending. Thus, e. g. in the form $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, σ , the tense-characteristic of the Fut., and the syllable $\sigma\omega$, are the tense-ending of the Fut. The stem of the verb, together with the tense-characteristic and the augment or reduplication, is called the tense-stem. Thus, e. g. in $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma-\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma$ is the tense-stem of the first Aor. Act.

§ 111. (b) *Personal-endings and Mode-vowels.*

(92.)

The personal-ending takes a different form according to the different persons and numbers; and the mode-vowel takes a different form according to the different modes, e. g.

1 Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres. M.	βουλευ-ο-μαι	Subj. βουλευ-ω-μαι
3 " " " Fut. "	βουλευ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλευ-σ-οι-το
1 " Pl. " Pres. "	βουλευ-ο-μεθα	Subj. βουλευ-ω-μεθα
2 " " " " "	βουλευ-ε-σθε	" βουλευ-η-σθε
1 " Sing. " A. I. "	ἐβουλευ-σ-α-μην	" βουλευ-σ-ω-μαι
3 " " " " "	ἐβουλευ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλευ-σ-αι-το.

REMARK. In the above forms, βουλευ is the verb-stem, and βουλευ, βουλευσ and ἐβουλευσ are the tense-stems, namely, of the Pres., Fut. and first Aor. Mid.; the endings -μαι, -ται, etc., are the personal-endings, and the vowels ο, ω, ε, αι, η, α, αι, are the mode-vowels.

§ 112. *Summary of the Mode-vowels.* (93.)

PERSON.	Indicative.		Subj.		Opt.	Impr.	Inf.	Part.
	Pres. and Fut. Active.	Impf. A. I. A. and M. and Pr. and F. M.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	—	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	—	ο	—	ω	οι	—		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	—		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

Person.	Indicative.			Optative.	Impr.	Infinitive.
	Plpf.	A. I. M.	A. I. A. and Pf. A.	A. I. A. and M.	A. I. A. and M.	A. I. A. and M.
S. 1.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	—	α
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	ο α	
3.	ει	ᾱ	ε	αι	α	
D. 1.	—	ᾱ	—	αι	—	Participle.
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	A. I. A. and M. and Pf. A.
3.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	—	α
2.	ει	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	
3.	(ει) ε	ᾱ	ᾱ	αι	α	

§ 113. *Personal-endings of Verbs in -ω.* (94.)

I. Active Form.			II. Middle Form.		
A. Ind. and Subj. the Princ. tenses.		B. Ind. and Opt. the Hist. tenses.	A. Ind. and Subj. the Princ. tenses.		B. Ind. and Opt. the Hist. tenses.
Sing. 1.		ν, Opt μ	μαι	μην	
2.	ς	ς	σαι	σο, ο	
3.	—	—	ται	το	
Dual 1.	—	—	μεθον	μεθον	
2.	τον	τον	σθον	σθον	
3.	τον	την	σθον	σθην	
Plur. 1.	μεν	μεν	μεθα	μεθα	
2	τε	τε	σθε	σθε	
3.	(ντι) σι, σιν	ν, σαν	νται (αται)	ντο (ατο)	
C. Imperative.			C. Imperative.		
Sing. 2.		3. τω	Sing. 2. (σο)ο	3. σθω	
Dual 2.	τον	3. των	Dual 2. σθον	3. σθων	
Plur. 2.	τε	3. τωσαν	Plur. 2. σθε	3. σθωσαν, σθων	
D. Infinitive.			D. Infinitive.		
ν Pres., Fut. and Aor. II. ναι Perf. Act. and Aor. I. and II. Pass. αι Aor. I.			σθαι		
E. Participle.			E. Participle.		
Stem ντ, with exception of the Perf., whose stem ends in -σ.			μενος, μένη, μενον; μένος, μένη, μένον, Perf.		

REMARK. The Personal-endings follow so directly the mode-vowel, and are often so closely joined to it, that they form one whole, e. g. βουλευσ-ης, instead of βουλευσ-η-ις, βουλευ-η, instead of βουλευ-ε-αι.

§ 114. *Difference between the Personal-endings in the Principal and the Historical Tenses.* (95.)

1. The difference between the Princ. and Hist. tenses is important. The Princ. tenses, form the 2d and 3d Pers. Dual in -ον, e. g. βουλευ-ε-τον βουλευ-ε-τον; βουλευ-ε-σθον βουλευ-ε-σθον; the Hist. tenses also form the 2d Pers. D. in -ον, but the 3d in -ην, e. g.

ιβουλευ-ε-τον ιβουλευ-ε-την, ιβουλευ-ε-σθον ιβουλευ-ε-σθην.

2. The Princ. tenses form the 3d Pers. Pl. Act. in -σι(ν), from -ντι, -νσι, and the Mid. in -νται; the Hist. Act. in -ν, and Mid. in -ντο, e. g.

βουλευ-ο-νσι = βουλευ-ουσιν(ν) εβουλευ-ο-ν
βουλευ-ο-νται εβουλευ-ο-ντο.

3. The Princ. tenses in the Sing. Mid. end in -μαι, -σαι, -ται; the Hist. in -μην, -σο, -το, e. g.

βουλευ-ο-μαι ιβουλευ-ο-μην
βουλευ-ε-σαι ιβουλευ-ε-σο = ιβουλευ-ον.
βουλευ-ε-ται ιβουλευ-ε-το.

4. The Personal-endings of the Subj. in the Princ. tenses are like those of the Ind. in the same tenses; the Opt. are like those of the Ind. Hist. tenses;

2 and 3 Du. Ind. Pr.	βουλεύε-το ν	Subj. βουλείη-το ν
	βουλεύε-σθ ο ν	“ βουλείη-σθ ο ν
3 Pl. “ “	βουλεύου-σι (ν)	“ βουλεύω-σι (ν)
	βουλεύω-νται	“ βουλεύω-νται
1 S. “ “	βουλεύο-μαι	“ βουλεύω-μαι
2 “ “	βουλεύ-η	“ βουλεύ-η
3 “ “	βουλεύε-ται	“ βουλείη-ται
2 and 3 Du. “ Impf.	βουλεύε-το ν, -έ-τη ν	Opt. βουλεύοι-το ν, -οί-τη ν
	βουλεύε-σθ ο ν, -έ-σθ η ν	“ βουλεύοι-σθ ο ν, -οί-σθ η ν
3 Pl. “ “	βούλενο-ν	“ βουλεύοι-εν
	βουλεύο-ντο	“ βουλεύοι-ντο
1 S. “ “	βουλεύο-μην	“ βουλεύοι-μην
2 “ “	(βουλεύε-σο) βουλεύ-σθ	(βουλεύοι-σο) βουλεύοι-ο
2 “ “	βουλεύε-το	“ βουλεύοι-το.

§ 115. Conjugation of the Regular Verb in -ω. (101.)

1. Since the pure verbs do not form the Sec. tenses, § 103, Rem., these tenses are supplied in the Paradigm from two mute verbs and one liquid verb, so as to exhibit a full Conj., e. g. *τρίβ-ω*, *λείπ-ω*, stem *ΛΙΠ*, *φαίν-ω*, *ΦΑΝ*.

2. In learning the table we are to note,

(1) That the meaning in English is opposite the Greek forms.
(2) That the Greek forms may always be resolved into, (a) Personal-ending, (b) Mode-vowel, (c) Tense-characteristic, (d) Tense-stem, (e) Verb-stem, (f) Augment or Reduplication.

(3) The spaced forms, e. g. *βουλεύ-ετο ν*, *βουλεύ-ητο ν*, 3d Pers. Du. Ind. and Subj. Pres., may call attention to the differences between the Hist. tenses in the Ind. and Opt. and the Princ. tenses.

(4) Similar forms, as well as those that differ only in accentuation, are distinguished by a star *. The learner should compare these together, e. g. *βουλεύω*, 1. S. Ind. Fut. Act. or 1. S. Subj. Aor. I. Act.; *βούλευσαι*, 2. S. Imp. Aor. I. Mid.; *βουλεύσαι*, 3. S. Opt. Aor. I. Act., *βουλεύσαι*, Inf. Aor. I. Act.

(5) The accentuation, § 118, should be learned with the form. The following general rule will suffice for beginners; The accent in the verb is as far from the end as the final syllable will permit. Those forms, whose accentuation deviates from this rule, are indicated by a cross †.

(6) When the paradigm is thus thoroughly learned, the pupil may first resolve the forms either of *βουλεύω*, or any pure verb, into their elements, i. e. Personal-ending, Mode-vowel, etc., observing this order, viz. *βουλεύω* is, (1) 1st Pers., (2) Sing., (3) Ind., (4) Fut., (5) Act., (6) from *βουλεύω*, to advise; then he may arrange the elementary parts of the form, and in the following order, (1) Verb-stem, (2) Augment or Reduplication, (3) Tense-characteristic, (4) Tense-stem, (5) Mode-vowel, (6) Tense-stem with Mode-vowel, (7) Personal-ending, (8) Tense-stem with Mode-vowel and Personal-ending. E. g. What would be the form in Greek of the phrase, *he advised himself*, using the Aor. of the Pres., *βουλεύω*, to advise? Answer: The Verb-stem is *βουλεν-*, Augment, *ε*, thus *εβουλεν*; the Tense-characteristic of the first Aor. Mid. is *σ*, thus Tense-stem is *εβουλεν-σ*; the Mode-vowel of the first Aor. Ind. Mid. is *α*, thus *εβουλεν-α*; the Personal-ending of the third Pers. Sing. of an Hist. d. is *το*, thus *εβουλεν-σ-α-το*.

ACT

THE

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Present, Tense-stem : βουλευ-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βουλεύ-ω,* I advise, βουλεύ-εις, thou adviseest, βουλεύ-ει, he, she, it advises, βουλεύ-ετον, ye two advise, βουλεύ-ε τ ο ν, they two advise, βουλεύ-ομεν, we advise, βουλεύ-ετε,* you advise, βουλεύ-ο υ σ ι (ν), they advise,	βουλεύ-ω,* I may advise, βουλεύ-ης, thou mayest ad. βουλεύ-η,* he, she, it may ad. βουλεύ-ητον, ye two may a. βουλεύ-η τ ο ν, th'y two m'ya βουλεύ-ωμεν, we may adv. βουλεύ-ητε, you may adv. βουλεύ-ωσ(ν), they may ad.
Imperfect, Tense-stem : ἐ-βουλευ-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐ-βούλευ-ον,* I was advising, ἐ-βούλευ-ες, thou wast advising, ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν), he, she, it was advising, ἐ-βούλευ-ετον, ye two were advising, ἐ-βουλευ-έ τ η ν, they two were adv'g, ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν, we were advising, ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε, you were advising, ἐ-βούλευ-ον,* they were advising,	
Perfect I., Tense-stem : βε-βουλευ-κ	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βε-βούλευ-κ-α, I have advised, βε-βούλευ-κ-ας, thou hast advised, βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν),* he, she, it has advised, βε-βούλευ-κ-ατον, ye two have advised, βε-βούλευ-κ-α τ ο ν, they two have adv. βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν, we have advised, βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε, you have advised, βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱ σ ι (ν), they have advised,	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω, I m'y h've a. βε-βούλευ-κ-ης, thou mayest have advised, etc., like the Subj. Pres.
Pluperfect I., Tense-stem : ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ειν, I had advised, ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-εις, thou hadst advised, ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ει, he, she, it had advised, ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ειτον, ye two had adv. ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ε ί τ η ν, they two had adv. ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ειμεν, we had advised, ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ειτε, you had advised, ἐ-βε-βούλευ-κ-ε σ α ν, they had adv.	
Perf. II., Plpf. II.,		πέ-φην-α, ¹ I appear, ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, ² I appeared,	πε-φήν-ω, I may appear,
Aorist I., Tense-stem : ἐ-βουλευ-σ	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α, I advised, (indefinite) ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας, thou advisedst, ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν), he, she, it advised, ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ατον, ye two advised, ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ά τ η ν, they two advised, ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν, we advised, ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε, you advised, ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α ν, they advised,	βουλεύ-ς-ω,* I may advise, βουλεύ-ς-ης, thou mayest advise, etc., like the Subj. Pres.
Aor. II., ἐ-λιπ-	S. 1. 2.	ἐ-λιπ-ον, I left, ἐ-λιπ-ες, etc. declined like Impf. Ind.	λίπ-ω, etc., like the Subj. Pres.
Future, νιλευ-σ-	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ω,* I shall advise, like the Indic. Pres.	

¹The inflection of the second Perf. in all the Modes and Participles, is like that of the first Perf.

IVE.

MODES.		Participials.	
Optative <small>i. e. Subj. of Historical tenses.</small>	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
	<p>βούλευ-ε, advise, βουλευ-έτω, let him advise, βουλεύ-ετον, ye two advise, βουλευ-έτων, let them both adv.</p> <p>βουλεύ-ετε, * do ye advise, βουλευ-έτωσαν, usually βουλευ-όντων, * let them adv.</p>	<p>βουλεύ-ειν, to advise,</p>	<p>βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεύ-οντ G. βουλεύ-οντος βουλευ-ούσης, advising,</p>
<p>βουλεύ-οιμι, I might advise, βουλεύ-οις, thou mightest adv. βουλεύ-οι, he, she, it might adv. βουλεύ-οιτον, ye two might adv. βουλεύ-οίτην, they two mig. a. βουλεύ-οιμεν, we might advise, βουλεύ-οιτε, you might advise, βουλεύ-οιεν, they might adv.</p>			
	<p>[βε-βούλευ-κ-ε, *] etc., like the Imp. Pres., yet only a few Perfects, and such as have the meaning of the Pres., form an Imperative.</p>	<p>βε-βου-λέν-κ-έναι,† to have advised,</p>	<p>βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βουλευ-κ-νία† βε-βουλευ-κ-ός† G. -κ-ότος, -κ-νίας, having advised,</p>
<p>βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι, I m't have a. βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις, thou mightest have advised, etc., like the Opt. Impf.</p>			
<p>πι-φάν-οιμι, I might appear,</p>	<p>πέ-φην-ε, appear,</p>	<p>πε-φην-νέ-ναι,†</p>	<p>πε-φην-ώς†</p>
<p>βουλεύ-σ-αιμι, I might advise, βουλεύ-σ-αις or -εας βουλεύ-σ-αι*† or -εας† βουλεύ-σ-αιτον βουλεύ-σ-αίτην βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν βουλεύ-σ-αιτε βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or -εας</p>	<p>βούλευ-σ-ον, advise, βουλευ-σ-άτω βουλεύ-σ-ατον βουλευ-σ-άτων βουλεύ-σ-ατε βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν, usually -σάτων*</p>	<p>βου-λέν-σ-αι,*† to advise,</p>	<p>βουλεύ-σ-ᾶς, βουλεύ-σ-ᾶσα βουλεύ-σ-ᾶν† Genitive : βουλεύ-σ-αντος βουλευ-σ-άσης, having advised,</p>
	<p>λίπ-ε, etc., like the Imp. Pres.</p>	<p>λίπ-ειν,† βουλεύ-σ-ειν, etc. like Pr. Pt.</p>	<p>λίπ-ών, οὔσα, ὄν† G. ὄντος, οὔσης,</p>

† is like that of the first Pluperf., both in the Ind. and Opt.

MID

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
<i>Present,</i> Tense-stem : βουλεν-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βουλεύ-ομαι, <i>I deliberate, or</i> βουλεύ-η* [<i>am advised,</i> βουλεύ-εταί βουλεν-όμεθον βουλεύ-εσθον βουλεύ-εσθον βουλεν-όμεθα βουλεύ-εσθε* βουλεύ-ονται	βουλεύ-ωμαι, <i>I may</i> βουλεύ-η* [<i>deliberate,</i> βουλεύ-ηται βουλεν-όμεθον βουλεύ-ησθον βουλεύ-ησθον βουλεν-όμεθα βουλεύ-ησθε βουλεύ-ωνται
<i>Imperfect,</i> Tense-stem : ἐβουλεν-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐβουλεν-όμην, <i>I was delibe-</i> ἐβουλεύ-ον [<i>rating,</i> ἐβουλεύ-ετο ἐβουλεν-όμεθον ἐβουλεύ-εσθον ἐβουλεν-έσθη ἐβουλεν-όμεθα ἐβουλεύ-εσθε ἐβουλεύ-οντο	
<i>Perfected,</i> Tense-stem : βεβουλεν-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βεβούλεν-μαι, <i>I have delibera-</i> βεβούλεν-σαι [<i>ted,</i> βεβούλεν-ται βεβούλεν-μεθον βεβούλεν-σθον βεβούλεν-σθον βεβούλεν-μεθα βεβούλεν-σθε* βεβούλεν-νται	βεβούλεν-μέρος ὦ, <i>I</i> <i>may have deliberated,</i>
<i>Pluperfect,</i> Tense-stem : ἐβεβούλεν-	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐβεβούλεν-μην, <i>I had delib-</i> ἐβεβούλεν-σο [<i>erated,</i> ἐβεβούλεν-το ἐβεβούλεν-μεθον ἐβεβούλεν-σθον ἐβεβούλεν-σθη ἐβεβούλεν-μεθα ἐβεβούλεν-σθε ἐβεβούλεν-ντο	
<i>Aorist I,</i> Tense-stem : ἐβουλεν-σ	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 1. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἐβουλεν-σάμην, <i>I delibera-</i> ἐβουλεύ-σω [<i>ted, (indefinite)</i> ἐβουλεύ-σας ἐβουλεν-σάμεθον ἐβουλεύ-σασθον ἐβουλεν-σάσθη ἐβουλεν-σάμεθα ἐβουλεύ-σασθε ἐβουλεύ-σαντο	βουλεύ-σωμαι, <i>I may</i> βουλεύ-σῃ* [<i>deliberate,</i> etc., like Pres. Subj.
<i>Aorist II,</i>	S. 1.	ἐλίπ-όμην, <i>I remained, like</i> Ind. Imperf.	λίπ-ωμαι, <i>I may remain,</i> like Pres. Subj.
<i>Future,</i>	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σομαι, <i>I shall deliberate,</i> like Pres. Indic.	
<i>Fut. Perf.,</i>	S. 1.	βεβούλεν-σομαι, <i>I shall delib-</i> erate, like Pres. Indic.	

DLE.

MODES.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of the Hist. tenses.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
	βουλεύ-ον, <i>deliberate</i> , βουλευ-έσθω βουλεύ-εσθον βουλευ-έσθων* βουλεύ-εσθε* βουλευ-έσθωσαν, usually	βουλεύ-εσθαι, <i>to deliberate</i> ,	βουλευ-όμενος βουλευ-ομένη βουλευ-όμενον, <i>deliberating</i> ,
βουλεν-οίμην, <i>I might</i> βουλέν-οιο [<i>deliberate</i> , βουλέν-οιτο βουλεν-οίμεθον βουλέν-οισθον βουλεν-οίσθην βουλεν-οίμεθα βουλέν-οισθε βουλέν-οιντο			
	βε-βούλεν-σο, <i>deliberate</i> , βε-βουλέν-σθω βε-βούλεν-σθον βε-βουλέν-σθων* βε-βουλέν-σθε* βε-βουλέν-σθωσαν, usually	βε-βουλέν-σθαι, † <i>to have deliberated</i> ,	βεβουλεν-μένος† βεβουλεν-μένη βεβουλεν-μένον, † <i>having deliberated</i> ,
βε-βουλεν-μένος εἴην, <i>I might deliberate</i> ,			
βουλεν-σ-αίμην, <i>I might</i> βουλέν-σ-αιο [<i>deliberate</i> , βουλέν-σ-αιτο βουλεν-σ-αίμεθον βουλέν-σ-αισθον βουλεν-σ-αίσθην βουλεν-σ-αίμεθα βουλέν-σ-αισθε βουλεν-σ-αιντο	βούλεν-σ-αι, * <i>deliberate</i> , βουλεν-σ-άσθω βουλέν-σ-ασθον βουλεν-σ-άσθων* βουλέν-σ-ασθε βουλεν-σ-άσθωσαν, usually	βουλέν-σ-ασθαι, <i>to deliberate</i> ,	βουλεν-σ-άμενος βουλεν-σ-αμένη βουλεν-σ-άμενον <i>having deliberated</i> ,
αἶν,	λιπ-όν, †-έσθω, like Pres. Imp.	λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον
		βουλεύ-σεσθαι	βουλεν-σ-όμενος, -η, -ον
		βε-βουλέν-σεσθαι	βε-βουλεν-σ-όμενος, -η, -ον.

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE PAS	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
<i>Aorist I.</i> Tense-stem : <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-</i>	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην, I was advised,</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῶ, I might have</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῆς [been adv.]</i>
	3.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῇ</i>
	D. 2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητον</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῆτον</i>
	3.	<i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ήτον</i>
	P. 1.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ώμεν</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῆτε *</i>
	3.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-ῶσι (ν)</i>
<i>Future I.</i>	S. 1.	<i>βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι, I shall be advised</i>	
	2.	<i>βουλευ-θή-σ-η, etc., like the Ind. Pres. Mid.</i>	
<i>Aorist II.</i>	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-τριβ-ην, I was rubbed,</i>	<i>τριβ-ῶ, I'm'y have b'n r'b'd,</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-τριβ-ης, etc., like the first Aor. Ind. Pass.</i>	<i>τριβ-ῆς, etc., like the first Aor. Subj. Pass.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	S. 1.	<i>τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι, I shall be rubbed,</i>	
	2.	<i>τριβ-ή-σ-η, etc., like the first Fut. Ind. Pass.</i>	
Verbal Adjectives: <i>βουλευ-τός, -ή, -όν, advised,</i>			

§ 116. *Remarks on the Inflection-endings.* (96—99.)

1. The personal-endings of verbs in *-ω* are apocopated forms, as may be shown from the older conjugation in *-μι*, and in part from the dialects; thus, *-μι* in the first Pers. Sing. first Aor. Ind. and *-τι* in the third Pers. have disappeared, e. g. *βουλεύ-ω* instead of *βουλεύ-ο-μι* or *βουλεύ-ω-μι*, *βουλεύ-ει* instead of *βουλεύ-ε-τι*; in the first Pers. Sing. first Aor. Ind. Act., *ν* has disappeared, e. g. *ἐβούλευσα* instead of *ἐβούλευσαν*; in the second Pers. Sing. Imper. Act., except the first Aor., *-θι* has disappeared, e. g. *βούλευ-ε* instead of *βουλεύ-ε-θι*.

2. The second Pers. Sing. Act. has the ending *-σθα* in the Common language in the following forms only:

οἶσθα, nosti, from the Perf. *οἶδα*; *ᾗθειςσθα* and *ᾗθησθα*, Plpf. of *οἶδα*; *ἔφησθα*, Impf. from *φημί, to say*; *ἵσθα*, Impf. from *εἰμί, to be*; *ᾗειςσθα*, Impf. from *εἰμι, to go*.

3. There is no special form for the first Pers. Dual Act., or for the first and second Aor. Pass.; the first Pers. Pl. is used for this purpose. Comp. § 106, Rem.

4. The original form of the first Pers. Pl. Act. is *-μες* (not *-μεν*). Comp. the Dialects, § 220, and the Latin ending *-mus*, e. g. *γράφ-ο-μες, scrib-i-mus*.

SIVE.

MODES.		Participials.	
Optative <small>i. e. Subj. of the Historical tenses.</small>	Imperative.	Infín.	Participle.
<i>βουλευ-θ-εῖην, I might be βουλευ-θ-εῖης [advised, βουλευ-θ-εῖη βουλευ-θ-εῖητον βουλευ-θ-εῖητι βουλευ-θ-εῖηται and -εῖται βουλευ-θ-εῖητε and -εῖτε βουλευ-θ-εῖεν</i>	<i>βουλεύ-θ-ητι, be thou ad- βουλευ-θ-ήτω [vised, βουλεύ-θ-ητον βουλευ-θ-ήτων βουλεύ-θ-ητε * βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν</i>	<i>βουλευ- θ-ῆναι, to be ad- vised,</i>	<i>βουλευ-θ-εῖς † βουλευ-θ-εῖσα † βουλευ-θ-έν † Genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-εῖσης, being advised,</i>
<i>βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην, I should be advised, etc., like the Impf. Opt. Mid.</i>		<i>βουλευ- θη-σε- σθαι</i>	<i>βουλευ-θη-σ-ό- μενος, -η, -ον</i>
<i>τριβ-εῖην, I might be rubbed, τριβ-εῖης, etc., like the first Aor. Opt. Pass.</i>	<i>τριβ-ηθι, -ήτω, etc., like the first Aor. Imp. Pass.</i>	<i>τριβ- ῆναι</i>	<i>τριβ-εῖς, † etc., like first Aor. Part. Pass.</i>
<i>τριβ-η-σ-οίμην, I should be rubbed, etc., like the first Fut. Opt. Pass.</i>		<i>τριβή- σεσθαι</i>	<i>τριβ-η-σ-όμενος -η, -ον</i>

βουλευ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, to be advised.

5. The original form of the third Pers. Pl. Act. of the Principal tenses is -ντι; when τ was changed into σ, ν was dropped, e. g. βουλευόνσι = βουλεύουσι. On the irregular lengthening of the vowel preceding the ν, see § 20, Rem. 2.

6. In the first Pers. Sing. Plup. Act., Attic writers use, together with the form in -ειν, a form in -η, which arises from the Ionic ending of the Plup. -εα, e. g. ἐβεβουλευέ-η instead of -ε-ειν. The mode-vowel ε in the third Pers. Pl. is commonly shortened into ι, e. g. ἐβεβουλευέ-κ-ε-σαν instead of ἐβεβουλευέ-κ-ε-ει-σαν.

7. The first Pers. Sing. Opt. Act. has the ending -μι in verbs in -ω, e. g. παιδέυ-οι-μι, παιδέύσ-αι-μι; but the ending -ην in the first and second Aor. Pass., according to the analogy of verbs in -μι. This η remains through all the Persons and Numbers, though it may be dropped in the Dual and Pl., and then, εἶμεν = εἴμεν, εἴητε = εἴτε, εἴσαν = εἴεν, e. g. παιδευθείμεν and παιδευθείμεν, μνησθείητε and -θείητε, φανείσαν, X. H. 6. 5, 25. προκρίθεισαν, Ibid. 34. πεμφθείσαν, Th. 1, 38. and -θείεν (-εἴεν).

8. The Optative endings -ην, -ης, -η, etc., and the third Pers. Pl. -εν (rarer -ησαν) take the form in -ω, in the following cases, which is called the Attic Optative :

- (a) Most commonly in the Imperf. of contract verbs, e. g. *τιμῶν, φιλοῖν, μισθοῖν*;
 (b) In all Futures in *-ῶ*, e. g. *φανοῖν*, Soph. Aj. 313. *ἐροῖν*, Xen. Cy. 3. 1, 14, from the Fut. *φανῶ, ἐρωῶ*;
 (c) Somewhat often in the second Plup., e. g. *ἐκπεφνευοῖν*, S. O. R. 840. *προεληλυθοῖς*, X. Cy. 2. 4, 17. *πεποιθοῖν*, Ar. Acharn. 940;
 (d) In the second Aor. *σχοῖν* uniformly (*ἔσχον* from *ἔχω*); still not generally in compounds, e. g. *παράσχοιμι*.

9. The forms of the first Aor. Opt. Act. in *-σαις, -σεις(ν), -σαιν*, instead of *-αις, -αι, -αιν*, have passed from the Æolic Opt. in *-σαι, -σεις*, etc., into common use in all the dialects, and are employed by the Attic writers more frequently than the regular forms, e. g. *βουλεύσ-σαις, -σεις(ν), -σαιν*.

REMARK. The second Pers. Dual Act. of the Historical tenses often ends, among the Attic writers, in *-ην* instead of *-ον*, e. g. *εἰπέτην*, Pl. Symp. 189, c. *ἐπεδημησάτην*, Euthyd. 273, e. *ἤστην*, 294, e. *ἐλεγέτην*, L. 705, d. *ἐκoinωνησάτην*, Ib. 753, a. On the Dialects, see § 220, 9.

10. The Middle endings *-σαι* and *-σο*, when immediately preceded by a mode-vowel, drop *σ*, § 25, 1, and then coalesce with the mode-vowel, except in the Opt., e. g.

<i>βουλεύ-ε-σαι</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ε-αι</i>	=	<i>βουλεύ-η</i>
<i>βουλεύ-η-σαι</i>	<i>βουλεύ-η-αι</i>	=	<i>βουλεύ-η</i>
<i>βουλεύ-οι-σο</i>	<i>βουλεύ-οι-ο</i>		
<i>ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο</i>	<i>ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο</i>	=	<i>ἐβουλεύ-ου</i>
<i>ἐβουλεύσ-α-σο</i>	<i>ἐβουλεύσ-α-ο</i>	=	<i>ἐβουλεύσ-ω</i>

11. In the second Pers. Sing. Pres. and Fut. Mid. and Pass., the Attic writers use a subordinate ending in *-ει*, together with the ending *-η*, e. g. *βουλεύ-η* and *-ει*, *βουλεύσ-η* and *-ει*, *βεβουλεύσ-η* and *-ει*, *βουλευθήσ-η* and *-ει*, *τριβήσ-η* and *-ει*, *ποιῇ* and *-εῖ*, *ὀλή* and *-εῖ*. This form in *-ει* passed from the Attic conversational language, into the written language; hence it is the regular form in the Comedies of Aristophanes, but is avoided by the tragedians. Thucydides and Xenophon use it; other writers, as Plato and the orators, employ both forms, yet three verbs always take the form *-ει*, namely,

<i>βούλομαι</i>	<i>βούλει</i> (but Subj. <i>βούλη</i>)
<i>οἶμαι</i>	<i>οἶει</i> (but Subj. <i>οἶη</i>)
<i>ὄψομαι</i>	Fut. <i>ὄψει</i>

12. Together with the endings of the third Pers. Pl. Imperative Act. and Pass. *-ίτωσαν, -άτωσαν, -σθώσαν*, the abbreviated forms *-όντων, -άτων, -σθων*, are used; and since they are employed very frequently by Attic writers, they are called Attic forms. These abbreviated Imperatives of the Active Voice are like the Gen. Pl. of the Participle of each tense respect-

ively, except the Perfect; and the Middle form $-\sigma\theta\omega\iota$ is like the third Pers. Dual, e. g.

Pres. Act.	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	and	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\iota$
Perf.	"	$\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	" $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\iota$ (Gen. Part. $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\iota$)
Aor. I.	"	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\iota$
Pres. Mid.	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	"	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\iota$
Aor.	"	$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	" $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\iota$.

The Aor. Pass. ending $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\iota$ or $-\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\iota$, abridged from $-\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$, is found in Pl. Legg. 856, d. $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\iota$, and Ibid. 737, e. $\delta\iota\alpha\iota\mu\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\iota$ (according to several Codd.).

13. Besides the simple form of the Subj. Perf. and the Opt. Plup. Act., a periphrasis, formed by the Perf. Part. and Subj. or Opt. of $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\iota\alpha\iota$, *to be*, $\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$, is very frequently used, e. g. $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma\ \acute{\omega}$, *educaverim*, $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$, *educavissem*. Yet this form seems to denote a *circumstance* or *condition*, more than a simple completed action; comp. Pl. Hipp. M. 302, a. $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\ \times\epsilon\kappa\ \mu\eta\text{-}\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma\ \tau\iota$, $\acute{\eta}$ *τετρωμένος*, $\acute{\eta}$ *πεπληγμένος*, $\acute{\eta}$ *ἀλλ' ὅτι οὖν πεπονηθὼς ἑκάτερος ἡμῶν εἴη*, οὐ καὶ ἀμφοτέρω αὐ τοῦτο πεπόνησιν; examples of the simple forms are, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\phi\eta$, Pl. Rp. 614, a. $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\phi\omega\sigma\iota\iota$, Polit. 263, c. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\epsilon\text{-}\tau\acute{\omega}\kappa\iota$, X. An. 5. 7, 26. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omicron}\iota\pi\omega\iota$, H. 3. 2, 8. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\rho\acute{\eta}\kappa\iota$, 5, 23. $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\text{-}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\iota$, 5. 2, 3. $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\kappa\iota$, Th. 8, 108. $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega\iota$, 2, 48. — The Imp. Perf. is very seldom found, e. g. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\iota$, Eur. Or. 1220.

14. The Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. append the personal-endings to the tense-stem without a mode-vowel, and hence they cannot form the Subj. and Opt. (with few exceptions which will be further treated below), but must also be expressed periphrastically by means of the Participle and $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\iota\alpha\iota$, e. g. $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma\ \acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$, *educatus sim, essem*.

15. The third Pers. Ind. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. of pure verbs ends in $-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\nu\tau\omicron$, e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron$; but in mute and liquid verbs, this formation is not possible. Hence the Attic writers usually express this person periphrastically, by means of the Perf. Part. and $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\iota\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\nu}$), $\acute{\sigma}\upsilon\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$, *erant*; the older and middle Attic writers, however, sometimes use the Ionic form $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\alpha$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron$, instead of $-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\nu\tau\omicron$; the α of these endings is aspirated before the Kappa and Pi-mutes, but not before the Tau-mutes; thus,

$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\text{-}\omega$, *to rub*, Perf. $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ 3 P. $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ Plp. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$
 $\pi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\omega$, *to twine*, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ " $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ " $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$
 $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\text{-}\omega$, *to arrange*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ " $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ " $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$
 $\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\text{-}\omega$, *to separate*, $\kappa\epsilon\text{-}\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ " $\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ " $\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\chi\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$
 $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$, *to destroy*, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ " $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ " $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$.

16. The two Aorists Pass. follow the analogy of verbs in $-\mu\iota$, and hence they cannot be further treated here.

§ 117. *Remarks on the Formation of the Attic Future.* (100.)

1. When the short vowels α , ϵ , ι , in the Fut. Act. and Mid. of verbs in $-\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, from stems of two or more syllables, precede σ , certain verbs, instead of the regular form, have another, which, after dropping σ , takes the circumflexed ending $-\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, and because it was frequently used by the Attic writers, it is called the *Attic Future*, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ (usually $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$), *to drive*, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}-\sigma-\omega$, Fut. Att. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\varsigma}$, $-\tilde{\eta}$, $-\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, $-\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to finish*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\sigma-\omega$, Fut. Att. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, $-\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota(\nu)$; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$), $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, etc.; $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *to carry*, Fut. $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, Fut. Att. $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota(\nu)$; $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\iota}$, $-\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, etc.

2. This form of the Fut. is found only in the Ind., Inf. and Part., never in the Opt., thus, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}\nu$; but $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\iota$. The verbs which have this form are the following: (a) $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$), *to drive*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to finish*, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *to call*, and, though seldom, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$, *to grind*; — (b) all polysyllables in $-\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$; — (c) a few verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, very generally $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$; — (d) of verbs in $-\mu\iota$, all in $-\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\iota$ and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\iota$, *to clothe* ($\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$, etc.). Exceptions to this Fut. are found also in the Attic dialect, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, X. Cy. 1. 4, 20. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\nu\sigma\iota\nu$, 8. 6, 3. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 2. 3, 22. $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$, 3. 1, 27. (according to the best Codd.) $\psi\eta\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, Isae. de Cleonym. hered. § 51.

§ 118. *Accentuation of the Verb.* (104, 105.)

1. Primary law. The accent is drawn back from the end of the word towards the beginning, as far as the nature of the final syllable permits, e. g. $\beta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\epsilon$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon$, $\beta\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\pi\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\nu$, but $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$.

2. This law holds good in compound words, yet with this limitation, that the accent cannot go back beyond the syllable of the preceding word, which, before the composition, had the accent, nor beyond the first two compounded words, neither beyond an existing augment, e. g.

$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon$	$\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\pi\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$	$\delta\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$
$\phi\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon$	$\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\delta\alpha$	$\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$;

but $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$ like $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$ like $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$, $\delta\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\eta}\chi\omicron\nu$ like $\tilde{\eta}\chi\omicron\nu$, $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\tilde{\eta}\chi\omicron\nu$ like $\tilde{\eta}\chi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\nu$ like $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\nu$ (not $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$, etc.), but Imp. $\tilde{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\gamma\epsilon$.

Exceptions to the Primary Law.

3. The accent is on the *ultimate* in the following forms:

(a) In the Inf. second Aor. Act. as circumflex, and in the Masc. and Neut. Sing. Part. of the same tense as acute, e. g. $\lambda\iota\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\lambda\iota\pi\acute{\omega}\nu$, $-\acute{\omicron}\nu$, and in the se-

cond Pers. Sing. Imp. second Aor. Act. of the five verbs, *εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὔρε, λαβέ* and *ἰδέ* (but in composition, *ἄπειπε, ἀπόλαβε, ἄπειλε, εἶσιδε*).

(b) Also in the Imp. second Aor. Mid. as circumflex, e. g. *λαβοῦ, θοῦ* from *τίθημι*.

REMARK 1. In compounds, the Imp. (not Participials) of the second Aor. Act. draws back the accent in all verbs according to the primary law, e. g. *ἐκβαλε, ἐξελε, ἔκδος, ἔκδοτε, ἀπόδος, ἀπόδοτε, μετάδος, μετάδοτε* (but not *ἄποδος, μέταδος*, see No. 2), but *ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλὼν, ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξελεθῶν*, etc. But in the Imp. Sing. second Aor. Mid. of verbs in *-ω*, the circumflex remains on the ultimate in compounds also, e. g. *ἐκβαλοῦ, ἀφικοῦ, ἐκλιποῦ, ἐπιλαθοῦ, ἀφελοῦ, ἐνενεγκοῦ*; so in verbs in *-μι*, when the verb is compounded with a monosyllabic preposition, e. g. *προδοῦ, ἐνθοῦ, ἀφοῦ*; yet the accent is drawn back, when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, e. g. *ἀπόδου, κατάθου, ἀπόθου*; but in the Dual and Pl. of the second Aor. Mid., the accent is in all cases drawn back, e. g. *ἐκβάλισθε, ἀπολάβισθε, πρόδοσθε, ἐνθισθε, ἀφισθε, κατάθισθε*.

(c) The acute stands on the ultimate in all participles in *-ς* (Gen. *-τος*), consequently in all active Participles of verbs in *-μι*, as well as in those of the first and second Perf. Act. and first and second Aor. Pass. of all verbs, e. g. *βεβουλευκώς, Gen. -ότος, πεφηνώς, Gen. -ότος, βουλευθείς, Gen. -έντος, τυπείς, Gen. -έντος, ιστιάς, Gen. -άντος, τιθείς, Gen. -έντος, διδούς, Gen. -όντος, δεικνύς, Gen. -ύντος, διαστάς, ἐκθείς, προδούς, Gen. διαστάντος, ἐκθέντος, προδόντος*.

REM. 2. The first Aor. Act. Part., which is always paroxytone, is an exception, e. g. *παιδεύσας, Gen. παιδεύσαντος*.

(d) In the Sing. of the first and second Aor. Subj. Pass. as circumflex, e. g. *βουλευθῶ, τριβῶ*.

4. The accent is on the penult in the following forms:

(a) In the Inf. of Perf. Mid. or Pass., of first Aor. Act. and second Aor. Mid.; also in all infinitives in *-ναι*, hence in all active infinitives according to the formation in *-μι*, as well as in the Inf. of first and second Aor. Pass. and of the Perf. Act. of all verbs, e. g. *τετίφθαι, βεβουλευῖσθαι, τετιμῆσθαι, πεφιλῆσθαι, μεμισθῶσθαι*;—*φυλάξαι, βουλευσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλῆσαι, μισθῶσαι*;—*λιπῆσθαι, ἐκθῆσθαι, διαδόσθαι*;—*ιστάναι, τιθέναι, διδόναι, δεικνύναι, στήναι, ἐκστῆναι, θῆναι, ἐκθῆναι, δοῦναι, μεταδοῦναι*;—*βουλευθῆναι, τριβῆναι*;—*βεβουλευκέναι, λειοπέναι*.

(b) In all Optatives in *-οι* and *-αι*, see § 29, Rem. 4.

REM. 3. The three corresponding forms of the Inf. first Aor. Act., Imp. first Aor. Mid. and the third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Act., when they consist of three or more syllables, whose penult is long by nature, are distinguished from one another by the accent, in the following manner:

Inf. first Aor. Act. <i>βουλευσαι,</i>	Imp. first Aor. Mid. <i>βούλευσαι,</i>
	<i>ποιῆσαι</i>
Opt. first Aor. Act. <i>βουλένσαι,</i>	<i>ποιήσαι</i>
	<i>ποιήσαι.</i>

But when the penult is short by nature or long only by position, the Inf. first Aor. Act. corresponds with the third Pers. Sing. Opt., first Aor. Act., e. g. φυλάξαι; but Imp. first Aor. Mid. φύλαξαι.

(c) In the Part. Perf. Mid. or Pass., e. g. βεβουλευμένος, -μένη, -μένον, τετιμημένος, πεφιλημένος.

§ 119. *A more particular view of the Augment and Reduplication.* (76.)

1. After the general view of the Augment and Reduplication in § 108, 3, it is necessary to treat them more particularly.

2. As has been already seen, all the historical tenses, viz. the Impf., Plup. and Aor. take the augment, but retain it only in the Ind. There are two augments, the *syllabic* and *temporal*.

§ 120. (a) *Syllabic Augment.* (76.)

1. The *syllabic* augment belongs to those verbs whose stem begins with a consonant, and consists in prefixing ε* to the stem, in the Impf. and Aorists, but to the reduplication in the Plup. In this way, the verb is increased by one syllable, e. g. βουλεύω, Impf. ἐ-βούλεον, Aor. ἐ-βούλεσα, Plup. ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν.

2. If the stem begins with ρ, this letter is doubled when the augment is prefixed, § 23, 3, e. g. ῥίπτω, *to throw*, Impf. ῥῥίπτον, Aor. ῥῥίψα.

REMARK 1. The three verbs βούλομαι, *to will*, δύναμαι, *to be able*, and μέλλω, *to be about to do, to intend*, take among the Attic writers η, instead of ε, for the augment; still this is found more with the later Attic writers, than with the earlier, e. g. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην; ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην); ἔμελλον and ἡμελλον (the Aorist is very seldom ἡμέλλησα), comp. X. H. 7. 4, 16. 26.

REM. 2. Among the Attic writers the augment ε is often omitted in the Plup. in compounds, for example, when the preposition ends with a vowel; in simples, when a vowel which is not to be elided, precedes, e. g. ἀναβιβήκει X. An. 5, 2, 15. καταδεδραμήκεισαν X. H. 5. 3, 1. καταλέλειπτο X.

* According to analogy, we may suppose that ε is prefixed to all verbs in the augmented tenses, whether the verbs begin with a vowel or consonant. If the verb begins with a consonant, ε appears as an additional syllable, e. g. ἔ-πραττον, but if with a vowel, ε is assimilated with that vowel and lengthens it, if it is not already long, e. g. ἄγω, Impf. ἔαγον = ἤγον; ἔθελω, Impf. ἐθέλον = ῥέθελον; ὀκέλλω, Impf. ἐόκελλον = ὠκελλον. If the word begins with a long vowel, it absorbs ε, e. g. ἡλάσκαω, Impf. ἐήλασκον = ῥήλασκον; ὠθήζω, Impf. ἐώθηζον = ὠθήζον. When the verb begins with ε, the augment ε is sometimes contracted with this into ι, e. g. εἶχον, instead of ἤχον.—TR.

Cy. 4. 1, 9. *καταπεπτόκει* Th. 4, 90. *αἶ συνθήκαι γιγένηντο* X. Cy. 3. 2, 24. (according to the best Codd.); but in the Impf. and Aorists, the syllabic augment is omitted only in poetry, and very seldom even here; the Impf. *χρῆν*, which together with *ἐχρῆν* is used in prose, is an exception.

§ 121. (b) *Temporal Augment.*

(78.)

The *temporal* augment belongs to verbs, whose stem begins with a vowel, and consists in lengthening the first stem-vowel; thus the quantity of the word is increased, e. g.

α becomes η, e. g.	ἄγω	Impf. ἤγον	Perf. ἤχα	Plup. ἤχην
ε	η,	ἔλπιζω	ἤλπιζον	ἤλπικα
ἔ	ἔ,	ἔκετεύω	ἔκετευον	ἔκετευκα
ο	ω,	ὀμιλέω	ὀμίλον	ὀμίληκα
ῠ	ῡ,	ὑβρίζω	ὑβρίζον	ὑβρίκα
αι	η,	αἰρέω	ἤρουν	ἤρηκα
αυ	ηυ,	αὐλλέω	ἠύλουν	ἠύληκα
οι	ω,	οἰκτιζω	ὤκτιζον	ὤκτικα

REMARK. Verbs which begin with η, ε, ῠ, ω, ου and ει, do not admit the augment, e. g. *ἡττάομαι*, to be overcome, Impf. *ἡτιώμην*, Perf. *ἡτιτμαι*, Plup. *ἡτιήμην*; *ἵπώω*, to press, Aor. *ἵπωσα*; *ὑπνώω*, to sleep, Aor. *ὑπνώσα*; *ὠφελέω*, to benefit, Impf. *ὠφέλον*; *οὕαζω*, to wound, Impf. *οὕαζον*; *εἵκω*, to yield, Impf. *εἵκον*, Aor. *εἵξα*; *εἰκάω*, to liken, is an exception, which among the Attic writers, though seldom, is augmented, e. g. *εἰκαζον*, seldom *ἡκαζον*; *εἰκασα*, seldom *ἡκασα*; *εἰκασμαι*, seldom *ἡκασμαι*. Also those verbs whose stem begins with ευ, are usually without an augment, e. g. *εὐχόμαι*, to supplicate, *εὐχόμην*, more rarely *ἠυχόμην*, but Perf. *ἠύγμαι*, not *εὐγμαι*; *εὐρίσκω*, to find, in good prose, always omits the augment.

§ 122. *Remarks.*

(79.)

1. Verbs beginning with ᾱ followed by a vowel, have ᾱ instead of η; but those beginning with ᾱ, αυ and οι followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment, e. g. *ᾰίω*, to perceive (poetic), Impf. *ᾰίον*; *ᾰῆδιζομαι*, to have an unpleasant sensation, Impf. *ᾰῆδιζόμην*; *ᾰύαίρω*, to dry, Impf. *ᾰύαιρον*; *οἰάκιζω*, to steer, Impf. *οἰάκιζον*; also *ἀνᾰλίσκω*, to destroy, although no vowel follows ᾰ, has *ἀνᾰλώσα*, *ἀνᾰλώκα* as well as *ἀνήλωσα*, *ἀνᾰλώκα*. But *οἶδω*, to believe, and the poetic *αἶδω* (prose *ᾰῖδω*), to sing, and *αἶσσω* (Att. *ᾰῖσσω*), to rush, take the augment, e. g. *ᾰόμην*, *ᾰείδον* (prose *ᾰῖδον*), *ᾰῖσα* (Att. *ᾰῖσα*).

2. Some verbs, also, beginning with οι and followed by a consonant, do not take the augment, e. g. *οἰκονορέω*, to guard the house, Aor. *οἰκούρησα*; *οἰνώω*, to intoxicate, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *οἰνώμενος* and *ὠνώμενος*; *οἰστέω*, to make furious, Aor. *οἰστήσα*.

3. The twelve following verbs, beginning with ε, have εἰ instead of η for the augment, viz. *εἰάω*, to permit, Impf. *εἶων*, Aor. *εἶασα*; *εἰθίζω*, to accustom, (to which belongs also *εἰωθα*, to be accustomed, from the Epic *εἶθω*); *εἰσάω*, poetic Aor. (stem *ἔαδ*), to place, *εἰσάμην* in prose, *I established, founded*; *εἰλίσσω*, to wind; *εἰλκω*, to draw; Aor. *εἰλκῦσα* (stem *ἔακτ*); *εἰλον*,

to take, Aor. (stem 'EA) of αἶρέω; ἔπομαι, to follow; ἐργάζομαι, to work; ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, to creep, to go; ἐστιάω, to entertain; ἔχω, to have; on the Epic εἶμαι, see § 230.

4. The six following verbs take the syllabic, instead of the temporal, augment.

ἄγνυμι, to break, Aor. ἔαξα, etc.

ἀλίσκομαι, capior, Perf. ἐᾶλωκα and ἤλωκα.

ἀνδάνω, to please, (Ion. and poet.), Impf. ἰάνδανον, Perf. ἔῤα, Aor. ἔᾶδον.

οὔρω, mingere, λούρου, etc.

ώθειω, to push, ἐώθουν, etc. sometimes without the augment, e. g. διω-
θοῦντο Th. 2, 84. ἐξώσθησαν X. H. 4, 3, 12.

ὠνοίσομαι, to buy, Impf. ὠνούμην (ὠνούμην Lys. Purg. Sacril. 108. § 4.
ἐξωνοῦντο Aeschin. c. Ctes. c. 33. ἀντιωνεῖτο Andoc. p. 122.), Aor.
ὠνήσαμην (see however § 192.), Perf. ὠνήμην.

5. The verb ἐορτάζω, to celebrate a feast, takes the augment in the second syllable, Impf. ἐώρταζον. The same is true of the following forms of the Plup.:

ΕΙΚΩ, second Perf. ἔοικα, I am like, Plup. ἐώκειν.

ἐλπιομαι, to hope, second Perf. ἔελπα, I hope, Plup. ἐώλπειν.

ΕΡΓΩ, to do, second Perf. ἔοργα, Plup. ἐώργειν.

6. The three following verbs take the temporal and syllabic augment at the same time:

ὁράω, to see, Impf. ἐώρων, Perf. ἐώρακα, ἐώραμαι.

ἀνοίγω, to open, Impf. ἀνέωγον, Aor. ἀνέωξα (Inf. ἀνοῖξαι), etc.

ἀλίσκομαι, to be taken, Aor. ἐάλων, (Inf. ἀλῶναι, ᾶ) and ἤλων.

§ 123. Reduplication.

(81, 82.)

1. The reduplication is the repeating the first consonant of the stem with ε. This denotes a *completed* action, and hence is prefixed to the Perf.,* e. g. λέ-λυκα, to the Fut. Perf., e. g. κε-κοσμήσομαι, I shall be adorned, from κοσμέω, and to the Plup., which as a historical tense, takes also the augment ε before the reduplication, e. g. ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν. This remains in all the modes, as well as in the Inf. and Part.

* Strictly, we may say that the first letter of all verbs is repeated in the Perf., whether the verb begins with a vowel or a consonant. If the verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is doubled and the two coalesce, if the initial vowel is short, and thus form a long vowel; but if the initial vowel is long, it absorbs the other, e. g.

ἄγω,	Perf. properly	ᾶχα = ἤχα
ἐγείρω,	" "	ἐέγερχα = ἤγερχα
οἰκῶ,	" "	οόοικηκα = ὤοικηκα.

Sometimes when the verb begins with ε, the double ε, instead of coalescing into -η, is contracted into -ει, e. g. ἐάω, Perf. εἶακα, instead of ἤακα.—Ta.

2. Those verbs only admit the reduplication, whose stem begins with a single consonant or with a mute and liquid; verbs beginning with *ρ*, *γν*, *γλ*, *βλ*,* except *βέβλαφα*, *βέβλαμμαι* from *βλάπτω*, to injure, *βεβλασφημηκα* from *βλασφημέω*, to blaspheme, *βεβλάστηκα* and *ἐβλάστηκα* from *βλαστάνω*, to sprout, are exceptions, since they take only the simple augment, e. g.

<i>λύω</i> , to loose,	Perf. <i>λῆ-λυκα</i>	Plup. <i>ἐ-λε-λύκειν</i>
<i>θύω</i> , to sacrifice,	“ <i>τέ-θυκα</i> (§ 21, 2.)	“ <i>ἐ-τε-θύκειν</i>
<i>φυτεύω</i> , to plant,	“ <i>πε-φύτευκα</i> (§ 21, 2.)	“ <i>ἐ-πε-φύτειν</i>
<i>χορεύω</i> , to dance,	“ <i>κε-χόρευκα</i> (§ 21, 2.)	“ <i>ἐ-κε-χορείκειν</i>
<i>γράφω</i> , to write,	“ <i>γῆ-γραφα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-γε-γράφειν</i>
<i>κλίνω</i> , to bend down,	“ <i>κῆ-κλिका</i>	“ <i>ἐ-κε-κλίκειν</i>
<i>κρίνω</i> , to judge,	“ <i>κῆ-κρικα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-κε-κρίκειν</i>
<i>πνέω</i> , to breathe,	“ <i>πέ-πνευκα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-πε-πνέκειν</i>
<i>θλάω</i> , to bruise,	“ <i>τέ-θλακα</i> (§ 21, 2.)	“ <i>ἐ-τε-θλάκειν</i>
<i>ῥίπτω</i> , to throw,	“ <i>ῥή-ρῑφα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-ῥή-ρῑφειν</i>
<i>γνωρίζω</i> , to make known,	“ <i>ἐ-γνώρικα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-γνώρικειν</i>
<i>βλακεύω</i> , to be slothful,	“ <i>ἐ-βλάκευκα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-βλάκεύκειν</i>
<i>γλύφω</i> , to carve,	“ <i>ῥ-γλύφα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-γλύφειν</i> .

3. The reduplication is not used (the cases mentioned above with *ρ*, *γν*, *βλ*, *γλ*, excepted), when the stem of the verb begins with a double consonant or two single consonants, which are not a mute and liquid, e. g.

<i>ζηλώω</i> , to emulate,	Perf. <i>ἐ-ζήλωκα</i>	Plup. <i>ἐ-ζηλώκειν</i>
<i>ξενόω</i> , to entertain,	“ <i>ἐ-ξένωκα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-ξενώκειν</i>
<i>ψάλλω</i> , to sing,	“ <i>ῥ-ψαλκα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-ψάλκειν</i>
<i>σπείρω</i> , to sow,	“ <i>ῥ-σπαρκα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-σπάρκειν</i>
<i>κτιζώ</i> , to build,	“ <i>ῥ-κτικα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-κτίκειν</i>
<i>πύσσω</i> , to fold,	“ <i>ῥ-πτυχα</i>	“ <i>ἐ-πτίχειν</i> .

REMARK 1. The two verbs *μιμνήσκω*, stem *MINA*, to remind, and *κτάομαι*, to acquire, although their stem begins with two consonants, which are not a mute and a liquid, still take the reduplication, *μέμνημαι*, *κέκτιμαι*, *ἐμεμνήμην*, *ἐκεκτέμην*. The regular form *ἐκτιμαι*, is Ionic, but it is found also in Aesch. Prom. 792, and sometimes also in Plato, likewise in Th. III. 62. *προσεκτεμένα* (as it is according to the Codd.). Perfects formed by Metathesis or Syncope, are seeming exceptions, e. g. *δέδμηκα*, *πέπταμαι*, etc., §§ 16, 8, and 22.

4. Five verbs beginning with a liquid do not repeat this letter, but take *ει* for the augment:

<i>λαμβάνω</i> , to take,	Perf. <i>εἰληφα</i>	Plup. <i>εἰλήφειν</i>
<i>λαγχάνω</i> , to obtain,	“ <i>εἰληχα</i>	“ <i>εἰλήχειν</i>

* Words beginning with these letters are excepted on account of the difficulty of repeating them.—Ττ.

λέγω, συλλέγω, to collect,	Perf. συνείλοχα	Plup. συνειλόχουν
‘PEΩ, to say,	“ εἶρηκα	“ εἰρήκειν
μείρομαι, to obtain,	“ εἵμαρται (with rough Breathing), it is fated.	

REM. 2. The regular reduplication is sometimes found in the Attic poets, e. g. λελήμμεθα, ξυλλελεγμένοις.—Διαλέγομαι, to converse, has Perf. διελίεγμαί, though the simple λέγω in the sense of to say, always takes the regular reduplication, λέλεγμαι, dictus sum (Perf. Act. wanting).

§ 124. Attic Reduplication.

(84—86.)

1. Several verbs, beginning with α, ε or ο, repeat, in the Perf. and Plup. before the temporal augment, the first two letters of the stem. This augmentation is called the Attic Reduplication. The Plup. then very rarely takes an additional augment; ἡκόειν has the regular Attic reduplication.

2. The verbs, which in the Attic dialect have this reduplication, are the following:

(a) Those whose second stem-syllable is short by nature:

ἀλέω, -ῶ, to grind,	ἐμέω, -ῶ, to vomit,
(ἀλ-ήλεκα) ἀλ-ήλεσμαι	ἐμ-ήμεκα ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
(ἀλ-ηλέκειν) ἀλ-ηλέσμην	ἐμ-ημέκειν ἐμ-ημέσμην
ἄρόω, -ῶ, to plough,	ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω), to drive,
(ἄρ-ήροκα) ἄρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἄρ-ηρόκειν) ἄρ-ηρόσμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν ἐλ-ηλάσμην
ὀμοῶ, ὀμνύμι, to swear,	ὀλέω, ὀλλύμι, to destroy,
ὀμ-ώμοκα ὀμ-ώμοσμαι	ὀλ-ώλεκα Perf. II. ὀλ-ώλα (ὀλῶ)
ὀμ-ωμόκειν ὀμ-ωμόσμην	ὀλ-ωλέκειν Plup. II. ὀλ-ώλειν
ἐλέγχω, to convince,	ὀρύττω, to dig,
(ἐλ-ηλέγχα) ἐλ-ηλέγμαι	ὀρ-ώρυχα ὀρ-ώρυγμαι and ὠρυγμαι
(ἐλ-ηλέγειν) ἐλ-ηλέγμην	ὀρ-ωρύχειν ὀρ-ωρύγμην and ὠρύγμην.

Further: ἐλίσσω, to wind, (ἐλ-ήλιχα), ἐλ-ήλιγμαι (the rough breathing being rejected), and εἰλιγμαι; ὀζω (ὀλῶ), to smell, ὀδ-ῶδα; φέρω (‘ENE-KΩ), to carry, ἐν-ήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι; ἐσθίω (‘EΔΩ), to eat, ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, to lead, Perf. usually ἦχα; rarely ἀγόχα, instead of ἀγήγοχα, so as to soften the pronunciation; but Perf. Mid. or Pass. always ἤγμαι.

(b) Those which in the second stem-syllable have a vowel long by nature, and shorten this after prefixing the reduplication (except ἐρείδω):

ἀλείφω, to anoint,	ἀκούω, to hear,
ἀλ-ήλιφα ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἄκ-ήκοα ἥκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἡκ-ηκόειν ἡκούσμην
ἔλκεω, ἔρχομαι, to come,	ἐρείδω, to prop,
ἐλ-ήλυθα	ἐρ-ήρεικα ἐρ-ήρεισμαι
ἐλ-ηλύθειν	ἐρ-ηρείκειν ἐρ-ηρείσμην
ἀγείρω, to collect,	ἐγείρω, to wake,
ἄγ-ήγερχα ἄγ-ήγερχμαι	(ἐγ-ήγερχα) ἐγ-ήγερχμαι
ἄγ-ηγέρειν ἄγ-ηγέρεμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρειν) ἐγ-ηγέρεμην

So from *ἐγείρω* comes the second Perf. *ἐγρήγορα* (on account of euphony instead of *ἐγ-ήγορα*), *I wake*, second Plup. *ἐγρηγόρειν*, *I awoke*.

REMARK 1. The forms included in parentheses are such as are not used by the older writers.

REM. 2. In imitation of the Epic dialect, the verb *ἄγω*, *to lead*, forms the second Aor. Act. and Mid., and *φέρειω*, *to carry*, forms all the Aorists with this reduplication, with the difference, however, that the vowel of the reduplication takes the temporal augment only in the Ind., and the vowel of the stem remains pure:

ἄγω, *to lead*, Aor. II. *ἤγ-αγον*, Inf. *ἄγαγεῖν*, Aor. II. Mid. *ἤγαγόμην* (Aor. I. *ἤξα*, *ἄξαι*, rarely);

φέρειω, *to carry*, stem *ἔΓΚ*, Aor. II. *ἤν-εγκον*, Inf. *ἐν-εγκεῖν*, Aor. I. *ἤν-εγκα*, Inf. *ἐν-έγκαι*, Aor. Pass. *ἤν-έχθην*, Inf. *ἐν-έχθηναι*.

§ 125. *Augment and Reduplication in Compound Words.* (87.)

1. First rule. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment and reduplication between the preposition and the verb; here prepositions which end with a vowel, except *περί* and *πρό*, suffer Elision, § 13, 3, (a); *πρό* frequently combines with the augment by means of Crasis, § 10, and becomes *προῦ*, and *ἐν* and *σύν* resume their *ν* which had been assimilated, § 18, 2, or dropped, § 20, 2, or changed, § 19, 3, e. g.

<i>ἀπο-βάλλω</i> , <i>to throw from</i> , Im. <i>ἀπ-έβαλλον</i>	Pf. <i>ἀπο-βέβληκα</i>	Plp. <i>ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>περι-βάλλω</i> , <i>to throw around</i> , <i>περι-έβαλλον</i>	<i>περι-βέβληκα</i>	<i>περι-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>προ-βάλλω</i> , <i>to throw before</i> , <i>προ-έβαλλον</i>	<i>προ-βέβληκα</i>	<i>προ-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>προ-βάλλω</i> , <i>to throw before</i> , <i>προῦβαλλον</i>	<i>προ-βέβληκα</i>	<i>προῦβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>ἐμ-βάλλω</i> , <i>to throw in</i> , <i>ἐν-έβαλλον</i>	<i>ἐμ-βέβληκα</i>	<i>ἐν-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>ἐν-γίγνομαι</i> , <i>to be in</i> , <i>ἐν-εγίγνομην</i>	<i>ἐν-γέγονα</i>	<i>ἐν-εγεγόνειν</i>
<i>συν-σκευάζω</i> , <i>to pack up</i> , <i>συν-εσκεύαζον</i>	<i>συν-εσκεύακα</i>	<i>συν-εσκευάκειν</i>
<i>συν-ῥίπτω</i> , <i>to throw together</i> , <i>συν-ῥήριπτον</i>	<i>συν-ῥήριφα</i>	<i>συν-ῥήριφειν</i>
<i>συν-λέγω</i> , <i>to collect together</i> , <i>συν-έλεγον</i>	<i>συν-είλοχα</i>	<i>συν-ειλόχουν</i>

2. Second rule. Verbs compounded with *δυσ*, take the augment and reduplication, (a) at the beginning, when the stem of the simple verb begins with a consonant or a vowel which does not admit the temporal augment; (b) but in the middle, when the stem of the simple verb begins with a vowel which admits the temporal augment, e. g.

δυσ-τυχέω, *to be unfortunate*, *ἐ-δυστύχουν* *δε-δυστύχηκα* *ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν*
δυσ-ωπείω, *to make ashamed*, *ἐ-δυσώπουν*
δυσ-αρεστίω, *to be displeased*, *δυσ-ηρέστουν* *δυσ-ηρέστηκα*.

REMARK 1. Verbs compounded with *εὖ* may take the augment and reduplication at the beginning or in the middle, yet they commonly omit them at the beginning, and *εὐεργετέω* usually in the middle, e. g.

εὐ-τυχέω, to be fortunate, ἡὺ-τύχουν, commonly εὐ-τύχουν
 εὐ-ωχέομαι, to feast well, εὐ-ωχούμην
 εὐ-εργεῖω, to do good, εὐ-ηργέτουν, Perf. εὐ-ηργέτηκα, commonly εὐ-εργέτουν, εὐ-εργέτηκα.

3. Third Rule. All other compounds take the augment and reduplication at the beginning, e. g.

μυθολογέω, to relate, ἐμυθολόγουν μεμυθολόγηκα
 οἰκοδομέω, to build, ὠκοδόμουν ὠκοδόμηκα.

REM. 2. Lycurg. c. Leocr. § 139. has ἰπποτειρόφηνεν.

§ 126. Remarks.

(88.)

1. The six following words compounded with prepositions take the augment in both places, viz. at the beginning of the simple verb and before the preposition:

ἄμπέχομαι, to clothe one's self, Impf. ἡμπειχόμην or ἄμπειχ. Aor. ἡμπεσχόμην
 ἀνέχομαι, to endure, " ἡνειχόμην " ἡνεσχόμην
 ἀμφιγνώσκω, to be uncertain, " ἡμφεγνόουν and ἡμφιγν. " ἡνώρθωσα
 ἀνορθώω, to raise up, " ἡνώρθουν Perf. ἡνώρθωκα " ἡνώρθωσα
 ἐνόχλειω, to molest, " ἡνώχλουν " ἡνώχληκα " ἡνώχλησα
 παροινέω, to riot, " ἐπαροίνουν " πεπαροίνηκα " ἐπαροίνησα.

2. The analogy of these verbs is followed by three others, which are not compounded with prepositions, but are derived from other compound words, viz.

διαιτάω, from διαίτα, food, (a) to feed, (b) to be a judge, Impf. ἐδιήτων and διήτων, Perf. δεδιήτηκα
 διακονέω, to serve, from διάκονος, servant, Impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, Perf. δεδιηκόνηκα
 ἀμφισβητέω, from ΑΜΦΙΣΒΗΤΗΣ, to dispute, Impf. ἡμφισβήτην and ἡμφισβήτην.

3. Exceptions to the first rule. There are several verbs compounded with prepositions, which take the augment before the preposition, since they have nearly the same signification as the simple verbs, e. g.

ἀμφιγνώσκω (γνώσκω), to be uncertain, Impf. ἡμφιγνόουν or ἡμφεγνόουν (No. 1)
 ἀμφιέννυμι, to clothe, Aor. ἡμφίεσα, Perf. ἡμφίεσμαι
 ἐπίσταμαι, to know, Impf. ἡπιστάμην
 ἀφίημι, to dismiss, " ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
 καθίζω, to sit, " ἐκαθίζον, old Att. καθίζον, Pf. κακάθικα
 καθίζομαι, to sit, " ἐκαθιζόμην and καθιζέ. (without Aug.)
 κάθημαι, to sit, " ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
 καθεύδω, to sleep, " ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθήυδον.

4. Those verbs are apparently an exception to the first rule, which are not formed by the composition of a simple verb with a preposition, but by derivation from a word already compounded, e. g.

ἀντιοιῶμαι, to oppose one's self to, from ἐναντίος, Impf. ἡναντιοίμην
 ἀντιδίδω, to defend at law, " ἀντιδίδωσ " ἡντιδίκουν
 ἐμπεδώνω, to establish, " ἔμπεδος " ἡμπεδώνουν.

5. Many verbs, however, which are formed only by derivation, are treated, even by the best classical writers, as if they were compounded of a simple verb and a preposition, since the Greek considers the preposition by itself, and does not regard the compound as a whole. Thus, *παρανομέω*, *παρηνόμουν* and *παρινόμουν*, *παρινόμησα*, Perf. *παρανόμηκα*, although it is not from *παρα* and *ἀνομέω* or *νομέω*, which two verbs are not in use, but from the compound *παράνομος*; so further, *ἐγχειρέω*, from *ἔΤΧΕΙΡΟΣ*, to take in hand, Impf. *ἐνεχείρουν*; *ἐπιθυμέω*, from *ἔΠΙΘΤΜΟΣ*, to desire, Impf. *ἐπεθύμουν*; *κατηγόρεω* (from *κατήγορος*), to accuse, Impf. *κατηγόρουν*, Perf. *κατηγόρηκα*; *προθύμωμαι* (from *πρόθυμος*), to desire earnestly, Impf. *προθύμούμην* and *προθυμούμην*; so *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, *προφητεύειν*, *ἐνδρεύειν*, *ἐκκλησιάζειν*, etc.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF VERBS IN -Ω.

§ 127. *Division of Verbs in -ω according to the Characteristic.* (106.)

Verbs in -ω are divided into two principal classes, according to the different nature of the characteristic:

I. Pure verbs, whose characteristic is a vowel; these are again divided into two classes:

- A. Uncontracted verbs, whose characteristic is a vowel, except α, ε, ο, e. g. *παιδεύ-ω*, to educate, *λύ-ω*, to loose;
- B. Contract verbs, whose characteristic is either α, ε or ο, e. g. *τιμά-ω*, to honor, *φιλέ-ω*, to love, *μισθό-ω*, to let.

II. Impure verbs, whose characteristic is a consonant; these are again divided into two classes:

- A. Mute verbs, whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes, e. g. *λείπ-ω*, to leave, *πλέκ-ω*, to twine, *πείθ-ω*, to persuade;
- B. Liquid verbs, whose characteristic is one of the four liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, e. g. *ἀγγέλλ-ω*, to announce, *ρέμ-ω*, to divide, *φαίν-ω*, to show, *φθείρ-ω*, to destroy.

REMARK. In respect to the accentuation of the first Pers. Pres. Ind. Act., all verbs are divided into,

- (a) Barytones, whose final syllable in the first Pers. Pres. Ind. Act. is not accented, e. g. *λύ-ω*, *πλέκ-ω*, etc.;
- (b) Perispomena, whose final syllable is circumflexed in the first Pers.; these are consequently contract verbs, e. g. *τιμῶ*, *φιλῶ*, *μισθῶ*.

§ 128. *Derivation of Tenses.* (90.)

All tenses are formed from the stem of the verb, since the inflection-endings mentioned above, are appended to this. Only the Primary tenses

have a distinct tense-characteristic, § 110; this is always wanting in the Pres. and Impf., since the mode-vowels and personal-endings are sufficient; but the Pres. and Impf. very frequently strengthen or increase the pure stem, e. g. *τύπτ-ω*, pure stem *ΤΠ*, *ἁμαρτ-άνω*, pure stem *ἈΜΑΡΤ*; the Secondary tenses never admit such an increase, but are formed from the pure stem, and without the tense-characteristic; yet, in certain cases, they admit a change of the stem-vowel. Hence, certain tenses, which are formed from a common stem, may be classed by themselves. Tenses included in such a class, may be said to be derived from one another. The principal classes are the three following:

- I. Tenses, which can strengthen the pure stem. These are the Pres. and Impf. Act., Mid. or Pass., e. g.

(pure stem *ΤΠ*) *τύπ-τ-ω* *τύπ-τ-ομαι*
ῥ-τυπ-τ-ον *ῥ-τυπ-τ-όμεν*.

- II. Tenses, which have a tense-characteristic. These are the Primary tenses, e. g.

- (a) First Perf. and first Plup. Act., e. g. (*πέ-φραδ-κα*) *πέ-φρα-κα*, *ῥ-πε-φρά-κειν*;
 (b) Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. These are, in most cases, derived from the first Perf. Act., and do not have the tense-characteristic; from them is derived the Fut. Perf., e. g. *τέ-τυμ-μαι* instead of *τέτυπμαι*, *έτετύμην*, *τε-τύφωμαι*;
 (c) First Fut. and Aor. Act. and Mid., e. g. *τύψω* *τύφωμαι*
ῥ-τυψα *ῥ-τυψάμην*;
 (d) First Aor. and first Fut. Pass., e. g. *ῥ-τύφ-θην* *τυφ-θήσομαι*.

- III. Tenses, which are formed from the pure stem without a tense-characteristic, may yet, in certain cases, admit a change of the stem-vowel. These are the Secondary tenses, e. g.

- (a) The second Perf. and second Plup. Act. e. g. *τέ-τύπ-α*, *ῥ-τε-τύπ-ειν*;
 (b) The second Aor. Act. and Mid., e. g. *ῥ-λάθ-ον*, *ῥ-λάθ-όμεν* from *λανθάνω*, pure stem *ΛΑΘ*;
 (c) The second Aor. and second Fut. Pass., e. g. *ῥ-τύπ-ην*, *τύπ-ήσομαι*.

§ 129. I. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF PURE VERBS.

(107.)

1. In pure verbs, both Barytoned and Perispomena, the tense-endings are commonly appended to the unchanged verb-characteristic, e. g. *βουλεύ-σω*, *βεβούλεν-κα*. Verbs very rarely form the Secondary tenses pure, but only the Primary tenses; the Perf. with *κ* (*κα*), the Fut. and Aor. with *σ* (*σω*, *σα*). Pure verbs, however, are subject to the following regular change in the stem:

2. The short characteristic vowel of the Pres. and Impf., viz. *ι* and *υ* in Barytones, and *ᾱ*, *ε* and *ο* in Perispomena, is lengthened in the other tenses, viz.

- ĩ into ĭ, e. g. μηνίω, to be angry, μηνί-σω, ἐ-μηνίσα, etc.
 ũ “ ũ, “ κωλύ-ω, to hinder, κωλύ-σω, κε-κώλυμαι, etc.
 ε “ η, “ φιλέ-ω (φιλῶ), to love, φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα, etc.
 ο “ ω, “ μισθό-ω (μισθῶ), to let out, μισθώ-σω, με-μισθω-κα, etc.
 ᾱ “ η, “ τιμά-ω (τιμῶ), to honor, τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα, etc.

REMARK 1. ᾱ is lengthened into ᾶ, when ε, ι or ρ precedes it, comp. § 43, 1, (a), e. g.

ἐᾶ-ω, to permit, ἐᾶ-σω; ἑστιᾶ-ω, to entertain, ἑστιᾶ-σω; φωρᾶ-ω, to steal, φωρᾶ-σω; but ἐγγνᾶ-ω, to give as a pledge, ἐγγν-ήσω; βοᾶω, to call out, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, like ὀγδόη.

The following belong to those in -εᾶω, -ιᾶω, -ρᾶω, viz.

ἀλοᾶ-ω, to strike, to pound, old Att. Fut. ἀλοᾶ-σω; but usually ἀλόησω;
 ἀκροᾶ-ομαι, to hear, Fut. ἀκροᾶσομαι, Aor. ἠκροᾶσάμην, like ἀθρόα.

REM. 2. The verbs χράω, to give an oracle, χράομαι, to use, and τεράω, to bore, although a ρ precedes, lengthen ᾱ into η, e. g. χρήσομαι, τερήσω.

§ 130. Formation of the Tenses of Pure Verbs with a short Characteristic-vowel. (108—110.)

The following pure verbs, contrary to the rule, § 129, 2, retain the short characteristic-vowel, either in forming all the tenses, or in particular tenses, viz. the uncontracted verbs retain ĭ and ũ, the contract pure verbs, ᾱ, ε and ο; most of these verbs, in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. and first Aor. Pass., as well as in the tenses derived from these, assume a σ, which appears throughout the Pass. as σ, see § 131.

(a) -ĩω.

Χρῖω, to prick, Fut. χρῖσω, Aor. ἔχρισα, Inf. χρίσαι. Pass. with σ; but χρῖω, to anoint, Fut. χρίσω, Aor. ἔχρισα, Inf. χρίσαι, Aor. Mid. ἐχρίσάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέχρισμαι, κέχρισθαι; Aor. Pass. ἐχρίσθην.

REMARK 1. ἐπαῖω, to perceive, of the Ionic dialect, belongs here, § 230. The poetic αῖω is found only in the Pres. and Impf., αῖον, § 122, 1.

(b) -ũω.

1. Ἄνũω (also old Att. ἀνũτω), to complete, Fut. ἀνũσω; Aor. ἤνυσα. Pass. with σ.

Ἄρũω (also old Att. ἀρũτω), to draw water, Fut. ἀρũσω; Aor. ἤρυσα. Pass. with σ.

μũω, to close, e. g. the eyes, Fut. μũσω, Aor. ἔμυσα; but Perf. μέμυκα, to be silent. πτũω, to spit, Fut. πτũσω; Aor. ἐπτυσα. Pass. with σ.

Ἰδρũω, to cause to sit, Fut. ἰδρũσω; Aor. ἰδρũσα (later ἰδρũσω, ἰδρũσα); Aor. Pass. ἰδρũσθην; but Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἰδρũμαι, Inf. ἰδρũσθαι.

2. The following dissyllables in -ũω lengthen the short characteristic-vowel in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Mid., and δũω also in the Perf. and Plup. Act., but they resume the short vowel in the Perf. and Plup. Act., (except δũω), also in the Mid. or Pass., and in the Aor. and Fut. Pass.:

δũω, to wrap up, Fut. δũσω Aor. ἔδυσα Perf. δέδυκα δεδũμαι Aor. Pass. ἐδũσθην
 θũω, to sacrifice, “ θũσω “ ἔθυσα “ τέθυκα τέθũμαι “ “ ἐτũσθην
 λũω, to loose, “ λũσω “ ἔλυσα “ λέλυκα λέλũμαι “ “ ἐλũσθην.

REM. 2. When the vowel in the Fut. Act. is long, and short in the Perf. Mid. or Pass., the Fut. Perf. resumes the long vowel, both in uncontracted verbs and in contracted pure verbs, e. g. λύω, λελύσομαι.

(c) -ᾶω.

Γελάω, to laugh, Fut. γελάσομαι (seldom γελάσω); Aor. ἐγέλασα. Pass. with σ.

ἐλάω (usually ἐλαύνω), to drive, Fut. ἐλάσω (Att. ἐλῶ), etc. See § 158.

θλάω, to bruise, θλάσω, etc. Pass. with σ.

κλάω, to break, κλάσω, etc. Pass. with σ.

χαλάω, to loosen, χαλάσω, etc. Pass. with σ.

δαμάω (usually δαμάζω), domo, Aor. ἐδάμασσα. Pass. with σ.

περάω, to transport, to sell, Fut. περάσω; Aor. ἐπέρασα; Perf. πεπέρακα; but περάω, to pass over, Intrans., Fut. περάσω; Aor. ἐπέρασα. These seven verbs have a liquid before the characteristic-vowel α.

σπάω, to draw, σπάσω, etc. Pass. with σ.

σχαάω, to loose, to open, σχαάσω, etc.

(d) -έω.

1. Αἰδέομαι, to reverence. See § 166, 1.

ἀπείομαι, to heal, ἀπείσομαι, ἡκισάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἤκισμαι; Aor. Pass. ἠκίσθην.

ἄλέω, to grind, to beat, ἄλέσω, Att. ἀλῶ; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἀλήλεσμαι, §§ 117, 2. and 124, 2.

ἄρκέω, to suffice, etc. Pass. with σ (also to be sufficient).

έμέω, to vomit, Fut. έμέσω, etc.; Perf. Act. έμήμικα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. έμήμικμαι, § 124, 2.

ζέω, to boil, usually intrans., and ζέννυμι, usually trans. Pass. with σ.

ξέω, to scrape. Pass. with σ. — τελέω, to accomplish. Pass. with σ, § 117, 2.

τρέω, to tremble. — χέω, to pour. See § 154, Rem. 1.

2. The following have in some tenses the long, in others, the short vowel: αἰνέω, to praise, Fut. αἰνέσω; Aor. ἤνεσα; Perf. ἤνεκα; Aor. Pass. ἠνέσθην; but Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἦννμαι.

αἰρέω, to choose, Aor. Pass. ἠρέσθην; also η; αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, to marry, Fut. γαμῶ; Aor. ἔγημα; Perf. γεγάμηκα; Aor. Pass. ἐγαμήθην (I was taken to wife).

δέω, to bind, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἔδησάμην; but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέσθην; Fut. Perf. δεδήσομαι, which takes the place of the Fut. Pass. δεθήσομαι not used by the Attic writers.

καλέω, to call, Fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ, § 117, 2; Aor. ἐκάλεσα; Perf. Act. κέκληκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκλημαι, I am called; Fut. Perf. κελήσομαι, I shall be called; Aor. Pass. ἐκλήθην; Fut. Pass. κληθήσομαι; Fut. Mid. καλοῦμαι; Aor. Mid. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, to desire, Ion. and in Plato ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεισα; elsewhere, ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα; Perf. Act. πεπόθηκα; πεπόθημαι; Aor. Pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, laboro, Fut. πονήσω, etc. (to work); πονίσω (to be in pain); Perf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

(e) -οω.

ἄρῶ, to plough, Fut. ἄρῶσω, Aor. ἤρῳσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἀρήρομαι, § 124, 2; Aor. Pass. ἠρόσθην.

§ 131. *Formation of the Aor. and Fut. Pass., and Pluperf. Mid. or Pass. with σ.* (113—114.)

1. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic-vowel in forming the tenses, unite, in the Aor. and Fut. Pass., and in the Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass., the tense-endings *θην, μαι*, etc. to the tense-forms by inserting *σ*, § 130, e. g.

τελέ-ω	έ-τελέ-σ-θην	τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	έ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

2. Besides these verbs, several others also, which either have a long characteristic-vowel in the stem, or lengthen the short characteristic-vowel of the stem in forming the tense, take the same formation, viz.

ἀκούω, *to hear*, Aor. Pass. ἤκού-σθην, Fut. Pass. ἀκου-σ-θήσομαι, Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἤκου-σ-μαι, Plup. ἤκού-σ-μην; ἐναιύω, *to kindle*; κελεύω, *to command*; κναιώ, *to scratch*; κνλίω, *to roll*; λεύω, *to stone*; νείω (secondary form νήθω), *to spin*, Perf. Pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι, but Aor. Pass. ἐνήθην and the verbal adjective νητός; ξύω, *to scrape*; παίω, *to strike*; παλάω, *to wrestle*; πλείω, *to sail*; πρίω, *to saw*; πταίω, *to strike against*, *to stumble*; ραίω (poetic), *to destroy*; σειώ, *to shake*; ύώ, *to rain*, Aor. Pass. ύσθην, *I was rained upon*, Perf. Pass. ύσμαι (ἐφνυσμένος X. Ven. 9, 5.), Fut. ύσμαι, instead of ύσθήσομαι; φρέω, *to let through*, occurring only in compounds, e. g. εἰσφ., ἐκφ., Fut. φρήσω, etc., Mid. φρήσομαι, Aor. Pass. ἐφρήσθην; χόω, *to heap up*; χράω, *to give an oracle*, § 129, Rem. 2; χρίω, *to anoint*, § 130, (a); ψάω, *to touch*;

3. The following vary between the regular formation and that with *σ*:

γεύω, *to cause to taste*, Mid. *to taste*, *to enjoy*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. γέγενμαι (Eurip.); but Aor. Pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. Comp. γεύμα, but γευσ-τέον, γευστικός.

δράω, *to do*, Fut. δράσω, etc.; Perf. δέδρακα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. δέδρα-μαι and δέδρασμαι (Th.); Aor. Pass. ἐδράσθην (Th.) Verbal adjective δραστήος, δραστήος.

θραύω, *to break in pieces*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. τέθραυσμαι (Plat. τέθραν-μαι); Aor. Pass. ἐθραύσθην. Verbal adjective θρανστός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, *to weep*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκλανμαι and κέκλανσμαι.

κλείω, *to shut*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. Att. κέκλειμαι and κέκλεισμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκλείσθην and ἐκλήσθην (Th.)

κόοω, *to maim*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κεκόλουμαι and κεκόλουσμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκολούσθην, more rarely ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, *to strike upon*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκρουμαι and κέκρουσμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκρούσθην.

νείω, *to heap up*, Fut. νήσω, etc.; Perf. Mid. or Pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐνήθην. Verbal adjective νητός.

ψάω, *to rub*, Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔψημαι and ἔψησμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐψήσθην and ἐψήσθην.

4. The following verbs assume σ in the Aor. Pass., but not in the Perf.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω), to remind, Pf. μέμνημαι, I remember, A. P. ἐμνήσθην
 πνέω, to blow, πέπνυμαι (poet.) ἐπνεύσθην
 χράσμαι (χρᾶμαι), utor, κέχρημαι ἐχρήσθην
 παύω, to cause to cease, to finish, πέπαυμαι ἐπαύσθην
 and ἐπαύσθην, παυθήσομαι in Th. Verbal adjective παυστέος.

5. The following verbs, although they do not retain the short characteristic-vowel, never assume σ :

δύω, θύω, λύω, § 130, (b), 2, ελάω, § 130, (c), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω § 130, (d), 2, ἄρῳ, § 130, (e), χέω, § 154, Rem. 1, σεύω, to excite, § 230.

PARADIGMS OF PURE VERBS.

A. Uncontracted Pure Verbs.

§ 132. (a) without σ in the Mid. and Pass. (115.)

κωλύω, to hinder.		ACTIVE.			
Pres.	Ind. κωλύ-ω	Subj. κωλύ-ω	Imp. κώλυ-ε	Inf. κωλύ-ειν	Part. κωλύ-ων
Impf.	Ind. ἐ-κώλυ-ων Opt. κολύ-οιμι				
Perf.	Ind. κε-κώλυ-κα	Inf. κε-κωλύ-κέναι	Part. κε-κωλύ-κώς		
Plup.	Ind. ἐ-κε-κωλύ-κειν				
Fut.	Ind. κωλύ-σω	Opt. κωλύ-σοιμι	Inf. κωλύ-σειν	Part. κωλύ-σων	
Aor.	Ind. ἐ-κώλυ-σα	Subj. κωλύ-σω	Opt. κωλύ-σαιμι	Imp. κώλυ-σον	
			Inf. κωλύ-σαι	Part. κωλύ-σας.	
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	Ind. κωλύ-ομαι	Subj. κωλύ-ωμαι	Imp. κωλύ-ου	Inf. κωλύ-εσθαι	Part. κωλύ-όμενος
Impf.	Ind. ἐ-κωλύ-όμην Opt. κωλύ-οίμην				
Perf.	S. 1.	Ind. κε-κώλυ-μαι	Imperative	Infinitive	
	2.	κε-κώλυ-σαι	κε-κώλυ-σο	κε-κωλύ-σθαι	
	3.	κε-κώλυ-ται	κε-κωλύ-σθω	Participle	
	D. 1.	κε-κωλύ-μεθον	κε-κωλύ-σθον		
	2.	κε-κώλυ-σθον	κε-κώλυ-σθον	κε-κωλύ-μέρος	
	3.	κε-κώλυ-σθων	κε-κωλύ-σθων	Subjunctive	
	P. 1.	κε-κωλύ-μεθα	κε-κωλύ-μέρος ᾧ		
	2.	κε-κώλυ-σθε	κε-κώλυ-σθε	[κε-κωλύ-σθων]	
	3.	κε-κώλυ-νται	κε-κωλύ-σθωσαν or κε-κωλύ-σθων]		
Plup.	S. 1.	ἐ-κε-κωλύ-μην	D. ἐ-κε-κωλύ-μεθον	P. ἐ-κε-κωλύ-μεθα	Opt. κε-
Ind.	2.	ἐ-κε-κώλυ-σο	ἐ-κε-κώλυ-σθον	ἐ-κε-κώλυ-σθε	[κωλυ-μέ-
	3.	ἐ-κε-κώλυ-το	ἐ-κε-κωλύ-σθην	ἐ-κε-κώλυ-ντο	[ρος εἶην]
Fut.	Ind. κωλύ-σομαι	Opt. κωλύ-σοίμην	Inf. κωλύ-σεσθαι	Part.	
		κωλύ-σόμενος			
Aor.	Ind. ἐ-κωλύ-σάμην	Subj. κωλύ-σωμαι	Opt. κωλύ-σάιμην	Imp.	
		κώλυ-σαι	Inf. κωλύ-σασθαι	Part. κωλύ-σάμενος.	

PASSIVE.			
Aor.	Ind. ἐ-κωλύ-θην	Subj. κωλύ-θῶ	Opt. κωλύ-θείην
	Imp. κωλύ-θητι	Inf. κωλύ-θῆναι	Part. κωλύ-θείς
Fut.	Ind. κωλύ-θήσομαι	Opt. κωλύ-θησοίμην	Inf. κωλύ-θήσεσθαι
	Part. κωλύ-θησόμενος.		

§ 133. (b) *with σ in the Mid. and Pass.* § 131. (117.)

κελεύω, to command. ACTIVE.			
Pres.	κελεύ-ω	Perf.	κε-κέλευ-κα
Impf.	ἐ-κέλευ-ον	Plup.	ἐ-κε-κελεύ-κειν
MIDDLE.			
Present	κελεύ-ομαι	Impf.	ἐ-κελευ-όμην
Perf. S. 1.	κε-κέλευ-σμαι	Imperative	κε-κέλευ-σο
Ind. 2.	κε-κέλευ-σαι		κε-κελεύ-σθαι
3.	κε-κέλευ-σται		κε-κελεύ-σθω
D. 1.	κε-κελεύ-σμεθον		Participle.
2.	κε-κέλευ-σθον		κε-κελευ-σ-μένος
3.	κε-κέλευ-σθον		Subjunctive
P. 1.	κε-κελεύ-σμεθα		κε-κελευ-σ-μένος ᾧ
2.	κε-κέλευ-σθε		κε-κέλευ-σθε
3.	κε-κελευ-σμένοι εἰσὶ		κε-κελεύ-σθωσαν or κε-κελεύ-σθων]
Plup. S. 1.	ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μην	D. ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθον	P. ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθα
Ind. 2.	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σο	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθον	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθε
3.	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-στο	ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σθην	κε-κελευ-σ-μένοι ἦσαν
Opt.	κε-κελευ-σ-μένος εἴην		
Future	κελεύσομαι	Fut. Perf. κε-κελεύ-σομαι	Aor. ἐ-κελευ-σάμην.
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἐ-κελεύ-σ-θην	Future	κελευ-σ-θήσομαι.

B. Contract Pure Verbs.

§ 134. *Preliminary Remark.* (118.)

Contract pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic either α, ε or ο, § 127, and contract these with the mode-vowel following. The contraction, which is made according to the rules stated above, § 9, belongs only to the Pres. and Impf. Act. and Mid., because in these two tenses only, is the characteristic-vowel followed by another vowel. On the tense-formation, see §§ 129—131.

§ 135. *Paradigms of*

ACTIVE				
Modes and Participles.	Numbers and Persons.	Present.		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Indicative,	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ, <i>to honor,</i>	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ, <i>to love,</i>	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ, <i>to let,</i>
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ον)ῶ-σιν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦ-σιν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦ-σιν
Subjunctive,	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ῃς)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-ῃς)ῃς	μισθ(ό-ῃς)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ῃ)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ῃ)ῃ	μισθ(ό-ῃ)οῖ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ῃ)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ῃ)ῃ-τον	μισθ(ό-ῃ)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ῃ)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ῃ)ῃ-τον	μισθ(ό-ῃ)ῶ-τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ῃ)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-ῃ)ῃ-τε	μισθ(ό-ῃ)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σιν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σιν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σιν
Imperative,	S. 2.	τιμ(α-ε)α	φιλ(ε-ε)ει	μισθ(ο-ε)ον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-τω	φιλ(ε-ε)εί-τω	μισθ(ο-ε)ού-τω
	D. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-των	φιλ(ε-ε)εί-των	μισθ(ο-ε)ού-των
	P. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ού-ντων	φιλ(ε-ε)εί-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)ού-ντων	μισθ(ο-ε)ού-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)ού-ντων
Infinitive,		τιμ(ά-ειν)εῖν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Participle,	Nom.	τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
	Gen.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ῶ-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)οῦ-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)οῦ-σης
Imperfect.				
Indicative,	S. 1.	ἐτιμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμισθ(ο-ον)ουν
	2.	ἐτιμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφιλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμισθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-ε)α	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)ου
	D. 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-ε)ά-την	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)εί-την	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)ού-την
	P. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
		ἐτιμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμισθ(ο-ον)ουν

Contract Verbs.

(119.)

MIDDLE.		
Present.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι	φιλ(έ-ο)νῶ-μαι	μισθ(ό-ο)νῶ-μαι
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-ται	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-ται
τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μεθον	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μεθον	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μεθον
τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθον
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθον
τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μεθα	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μεθα	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μεθα
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθε
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-ται	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-ται	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-ται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-ται	μισθ(ό-η)ῶν-ται
τιμ(α-ω)ῶ-μεθον	φιλ(ε-ω)ῶν-μεθον	μισθ(ο-ω)ῶν-μεθον
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶν-σθον
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶν-σθον
τιμ(α-ω)ῶν-μεθα	φιλ(ε-ω)ῶν-μεθα	μισθ(ο-ω)ῶν-μεθα
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-σθε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶν-σθε
τιμ(α-ω)ῶν-ται	φιλ(ε-ω)ῶν-ται	μισθ(ο-ω)ῶν-ται
τιμ(ά-ον)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦ	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦ
τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθω	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθω	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦν-σθω
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθον
τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(ε-ε)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦν-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθε
τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(ε-ε)εῖ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-ε)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦν-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-ε)οῦν-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθαι
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-μενος	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μενος	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μενος
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-μένη	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μένη	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μένη
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-μενον	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μενον	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μενον
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-μέρου	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μέρου	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μέρου
τιμ(α-ο)ῶν-μένης	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-μένης	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μένης.
Imperfect.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦν-μην	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦν-μην
ἐτιμ(ά-ον)οῦ	ἐφιλ(έ-ον)οῦ	ἐμισθ(ό-ον)οῦ
ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-το	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-το
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶν-μεθον	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦν-μεθον	ἐμισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μεθον
ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθον
ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθην	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)εῖ-σθην	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)οῦν-σθην
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶν-μεθα	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦν-μεθα	ἐμισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-μεθα
ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦν-σθε
ἐτιμ(α-ο)ῶν-το	ἐφιλ(ε-ο)οῦν-το	ἐμισθ(ο-ο)οῦν-το

Modes and Participles.	Numbers and Persons.	<i>Imperfect.</i>		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Optative,	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οῖς	μισθ(ό-οις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ
	D. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τον	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-τον
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-την
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-την
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν
Attic Optative,	S. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ην	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ης	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-η	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-η
	D. 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ητον	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ητον	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ητον
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ητην	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ητην	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ητην
	P. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-ητε	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-ητε
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ην	φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-εν
Indicative,	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plup.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἔπεφώρακειν	ἔπεφιλήκειν	ἔμεμισθώκειν
	Fut.	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
	F. Pf.			
P A S				
Aorist,		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjectives: τιμη-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, φωρᾶ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον,				

§ 136. *With short Vowel*

ACTIVE.			
Tenses.	Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Present,	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ, to draw,	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ, to com-	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ, to plough,
Imperfect,	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἔτελ(ε-ον)ονν [plete,	ἤρ(ο-ον)ονν
Perfect,	ἔσπακα	τετέλεκα	ἀρ-ήροκα
Imperfect,	ἔσπακειν	ἔτετελέκειν	ἀρ-ηρόκειν
Future,	σπάσω	τελώ	ἀρόσω
Imperative,	ἔσπασα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
P A S			
Imperative,	ἔσπα-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives: σπα-σ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον,			

<i>Imperfect.</i>		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ῳ-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ῳ-το τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-μεθον τιμ(ά-οι)ῳ-σθον τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ῳ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ῳ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
τετίμημαι πεφωράμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
ἔτετιμήμην ἔπεφωράμην	ἔπεφιλήμην	ἔμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι ἐτιμήσάμην ἐφωράσάμην	φιλήσομαι ἐφίλησάμην	μισθώσομαι ἔμισθωσάμην
τετιμήσομαι πεφωράσομαι	πεφίλησομαι	μεμισθώσομαι

SIVE.

Future,	τιμηθήσομαι φωράθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλη-τέος, -τέα, -τέον,	μισθω-τέος, -τέα, -τέον.		

in forming the Tenses.

(190.)

MIDDLE.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἐσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐσπα-σ-μαι ἐσπα-σ-μην σπάσομαι ἐσπασάμην	τελ(έ-ο)ῶ-μαι ἐτελ(ε-ό)ῶ-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι ἐτετελε-σ-μην τελοῦμαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)ῶ-μαι ἤρ(ο-ό)ῶ-μην ἄρ-ήρομαι ἄρ-ηρόμην ἀρόσομαι ἤρσάμην

SIVE.

Future,	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τέος, -έα, -έον,	ἀρο-τέος, -έα, -έον.		

REMARK. On the formation of the Perf. and Aor. with σ , see §§ 130, 131; on the omission of the σ in $\alpha\rho\eta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\eta\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\nu$, see § 131, 5; and on the Attic Reduplication in $\alpha\rho\eta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, see § 124, 2. The further inflection of $\epsilon\sigma\pi\alpha\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, is like that of $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, § 133. On the Attic Fut., $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega = \tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\text{-}\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, etc., $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota = \tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}$, [$\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$] etc., see § 117.

§ 137. *Remarks on the Conjugation of Contract Verbs.* (121.)

1. The Attic dialect omits contraction only in Poetry, and there very seldom; yet verbs in $\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ with a monosyllabic stem are a uniform exception, e. g. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to sail*, $\pi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to blow*, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to run*, etc., which are contracted only into $\text{-}\epsilon\iota$ (from $\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\iota$ or $\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$); in the remaining forms they are uncontracted, e. g.

Act. Pr. Ind. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$,

Subj. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

Imp. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$. Inf. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$. Part. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$.

Impf. Ind. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu$.

Opt. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\mu\iota$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\varsigma$, etc.

Mid. Pr. Ind. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, etc.

Inf. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. Part. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Impf. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.

2. The verb $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to bind*, is commonly contracted in all the forms, particularly in compounds, e. g. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\omicron\nu\nu$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\omicron\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\delta\omicron\nu\nu$. But $\delta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$, *necesse est*, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *to need*, follow the analogy of verbs in $\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, with a monosyllabic stem, e. g. $\tau\omicron\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; uncontracted forms of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ occur, instead of those contracted into $\text{-}\epsilon\iota$, e. g. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron$, Xen., and sometimes also forms of other verbs belonging here are uncontracted, e. g. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu$, X. H. 6. 2, 27. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$, Th. 4, 28.

3. Several verbs deviate from the contraction from the general rules, e. g.

(a) $\text{-}\alpha\epsilon$ and $\text{-}\alpha\epsilon\iota$ are contracted into $\text{-}\eta$ and $\text{-}\eta$, instead of into $\text{-}\alpha$ and $\text{-}\alpha\epsilon$, e. g. $\zeta(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to live*, $\zeta\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon$, Inf. $\zeta\tilde{\eta}\nu$, Imp. $\zeta\tilde{\eta}$, Impf. $\epsilon\zeta\omega\nu$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\eta\nu$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon$; — $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to hunger*, Inf. $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\tilde{\eta}\nu$, etc.; — $\delta\iota\psi(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to thirst*, $\delta\iota\psi\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, etc., Inf. $\delta\iota\psi\tilde{\eta}\nu$; — $\kappa\nu(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to scratch*, Inf. $\kappa\nu\tilde{\eta}\nu$; — $\sigma\mu(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to run*, Inf. $\sigma\mu\tilde{\eta}\nu$; — $\psi(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to rub*, Inf. $\psi\tilde{\eta}\nu$; — $\chi\rho(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, *to use*, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; so $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\rho\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, *to have enough*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; — $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\chi\rho\eta$ (abridged from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}$), *it suffices*, Inf. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\nu$, Impf. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta$; — $\chi\rho(\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to give an oracle, to prophesy*, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\nu$.

(b) $\text{-}\omicron\omicron$ and $\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ are contracted, in the Ionic manner, into $\text{-}\omega$, instead of into $\text{-}\omicron\nu$, and $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\eta$ into $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}$, instead of into $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tilde{\iota}$, e. g. $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma(\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\omega)\tilde{\omega}$, *to freeze*, Inf. $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\tilde{\omega}\nu$, Aristoph., but $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu$, X. Cy. 5. 1, 10. Part. G. $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\tilde{\omega}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Aristoph., but $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\nu$, X. H. 4. 5, 4. and $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, Simon. de mulier. 26. Subj. $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\tilde{\omega}$, Pl. Gorg. 517, d. Opt. $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\tilde{\omega}\nu$, Hippocor.

REMARK 1. The Ionic verb $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *to sweat*, corresponds with $\acute{\phi}\iota\gamma\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *to freeze*, though with an opposite meaning: $\iota\delta\rho\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$, $\iota\delta\rho\tilde{\omega}\eta\nu$, $\iota\delta\rho\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, $\iota\delta\rho\tilde{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$.

4. The following things are to be noted on the use of the Attic forms of the Opt. in $\text{-}\eta\nu$, § 116, 8, namely, in the Sing. of verbs in $\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ and $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\omega$, the form in $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tilde{\iota}\eta\nu$ is far more in use than the common form, and in verbs in $\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\omega$ it is

used almost exclusively; but in the Dual and Pl. the common form is more in use. The third Pers. Pl. has always the shorter form, except that Aeschin., 2. § 108. Bekk., uses *δοκίησαν*.

5. The verb *λούω*, *to wash*, though properly not a contract, admits contraction in all the forms of the Impf. Act. and of the Pres. and Impf. Mid., which end in *-ε* or *-ο*, e. g. *ἔλον* instead of *ἔλουε*, *ἐλούμεν* instead of *ἐλούομεν*, Mid. *λοῖμαι*, (*λόει*), *λοῦται*, etc., Imp. *λοῦ*, Inf. *λοῦσθαι*, Impf. *ἐλούμην*, *ἐλοῖ*, *ἐλούτο*, etc., as if from the stem *ΛΟΕΩ*; still, uncontracted forms are found, e. g. *λούομαι*, *ἐλούοντο*, Xen.

REM. 2. On the change of the accent in contraction, see § 30, 2.

II. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF IMPURE VERBS.

§ 138. General Remarks.

(136.)

Pure and Impure Stem.—Theme.

1. Impure verbs, i. e. those whose characteristic is a consonant, undergo a variety of changes in the stem; a part of these are occasioned by the formation of the tenses; the stem of the verb admits,

- (a) Either a strengthening of the consonants, e. g. *τύπ-τ-ω*, stem *ΤΥΠ*; *κράζ-ω*, stem *ΚΡΑΓ*; *φράζ-ω*, stem *ΦΡΑΔ*; even an entire syllable is inserted, e. g. *ἀμαρτ-άν-ω*, stem *ΑΜΑΡΤ*;
- (b) Or a strengthening of the stem-vowel, e. g. *φείν-ω*, stem *ΦΕΤ*; *λήθ-ω*, stem *ΛΑΘ*; *τίπ-ω*, stem *ΤΑΚ*;
- (c) Or a change of the stem-vowel in the tenses; this change may be called a *Variation*, § 16, 6, e. g. *κλέπτ-ω*, *έ-κλεῖπ-ην*, *κί-κλοφ-α*; comp. Eng. *steal*, *stole*, *stolen*.

2. The two stems of verbs, which are thus changed in the formation of the tenses, are to be distinguished, namely, the original and simple stem, and the strengthened stem; the first is called the pure stem, the last, the impure. The Pres. and Impf. of these verbs commonly contain the impure stem; the Secondary tenses, when such are formed, and specially the second Aor. as a general thing, contain the pure stem; the remaining tenses may contain either the pure or the impure stem, e. g.

Pres. *τύπ-τ-ω*, *to strike*, Aor. II. Pass. *έ-τῦπ-ην* Fut. Act. *τύψω* (*τύπ-σω*)
 “ *λείπ-ω*, *to leave*, “ Act. *έ-λείπ-ον* “ “ *λείψω* (*λείπ-σω*)
 “ *σπάζ-ω*, *to kill*, “ Pass. *έ-σφαῖν-ην* “ “ *σφάξω*
 “ *φαίν-ω*, *to show*, “ “ *έ-φᾶν-ην* “ Mid. *φαν-οῦμαι*
 “ *φθείρ-ω*, *to destroy* “ “ *έ-φθᾶρ-ην* “ Act. *φθειρ-ῶ*.

3. For every form of a verb, which cannot be derived from

the Pres. tense in use, another Present is assumed, mostly for the mere purpose of formation; this may be termed the *Theme*, *θέμα*, and it is printed in capitals, so as to distinguish it from the form of the Pres. in actual use, thus, e. g. *γέρω* is the Pres. form in use, *ΨΥΓΩ* is the assumed Pres. form, or the *Theme*, in order to construct the second Aor., *ἐφύγον*.

§ 139. *Strengthening of the Stem.* (139.)

1. The strengthening of the stem by a consonant is merely the strengthening of the simple characteristic consonant of the stem by means of another consonant, e. g.

τίπτω, to strike,	Aor. II. Pass. <i>ἐ-τῦπ-ην</i>
τάττω, to arrange,	“ “ <i>ἐ-τᾶχ-ην</i>
κράζω, to cry,	Act. <i>ἐ-κραγ-ον</i> .

2. Yet the stem, strengthened in this way, is found only in the Pres. and Impf.; in the other tenses the simple stem appears, e. g.

Pres. *τύπτω* Impf. *ἐτυπτον* Aor. II. Pass. *ἐτύπην* Fut. *τύψω* (*τύπσω*).

REMARK 1. The characteristic of the pure stem, e. g. *π* in *ΤΥΠ-Ω* is called the pure characteristic; that of the impure stem, e. g. *πτ* in *τύπτ-ω*, the impure characteristic.

3. In order to strengthen the stem by the prolongation of the stem-vowel, the short stem-vowel of many verbs is lengthened in the Pres. and Impf.; this short vowel reappears in the second Aor., and in liquid verbs in the Fut. Thus,

<i>ᾱ</i> is changed into <i>η</i> in mute verbs,	e. g. (<i>ἔ-λαῶθ-ον</i>)	<i>λήθω</i>
<i>ᾱ</i> “ <i>αι</i> liquid “	“ (<i>φαῖν-ω</i>)	<i>φαίνομ</i>
<i>ε</i> “ <i>ει</i> “ “	“ (<i>φθερ-ω</i>)	<i>φθείρω</i>
<i>ι</i> “ <i>ει</i> mute “	“ (<i>ἔ-λιπ-ον</i>)	<i>λείπω</i>
<i>ι</i> “ <i>ι</i> “ and liquid verbs,	“ (<i>ἐ-τρῖβ-ην</i>)	<i>τριβω</i>
<i>υ</i> “ <i>υ</i> “ “ “	“ (<i>ἐ-φρῦγ-ην</i>)	<i>φρύγω</i>
<i>υ</i> “ <i>ευ</i> mute verbs,	“ (<i>ἔ-φύγ-ον</i>)	<i>φεύγω</i>

REM. 2. The difference between the Impf. and the second Aor. Ind. and Opt., and between the Pres. and second Aor. Subj. and Imp., depends upon this strengthening of the stem, e. g. *ἐκράζον* *ἐκραγον*, *κράζοιμι* *κράγοιμι*, *κράζω* *κράγω*, *κράζε* *κράγε*; — *ἐλειπον* *ἐλίπον*, *λείποιμι* *λίποιμι*, *λείπω* *λίπτω*, *λείπε* *λίπε*.

§ 140. *Change or Variation of the Stem-vowel.*
(133, 134.)

1. The change or variation of the stem-vowel, § 138, 1, (c), occurs only in the Secondary tenses, except in a few first Perfects.

2. Most mute, as well as liquid, verbs, with a monosyllabic stem and with ε as a stem-vowel, take the vowel of variation, namely, short α in the second Aor. instead of ε, e. g.

τρέπ-ω, to turn,	Aor. II. Act.	ἔ-τ ρ ᾱ π-ον
κλέπ-τ-ω, to steal,	" Pass.	ἔ-κ λ ᾱ π-ην
τρέφ-ω, to nourish,	" "	ἔ-τ ρ ᾱ φ-ην
στρέφ-ω, to turn,	" "	ἔ-σ τ ρ ᾱ φ-ην
βρέχ-ω, to wet,	" "	ἔ-β ρ ᾱ χ-ην
δέσ-ω, to slay,	" "	ἔ-δ ᾱ ρ-ην
στέλλ-ω, to send,	" "	ἔ-σ τ ᾱ λ-ην
σπείρ-ω, to sow,	" "	ἔ-σ π ᾱ ρ-ην
φθείρ-ω, to destroy,	" "	ἔ-φ θ ᾱ ρ-ην
τέμν-ω, to cut,	Act.	ἔ-τ ᾱ μ-ον.

(The Aor. II. ἔταμον is very rare and mostly doubtful, commonly ἔτεμον.) But polysyllables do not undergo this change, e. g. ἡγγέλον, ἡγγέλην, ὤφειλον, ἡγγερόμην. The first Aor. Pass. of τρέπω is ἐτρέφθην, of τρέφω, ἐθρέφθην, ἐσ-τρέφθην is rather poet., ἐκλέφθην is Ion. and Eur. Or. 1380.; but ἐβρέχθην is prose, ἐβράχην is rare; the first Aor. Pass. of δέρω, στέλλω, σπείρω, φθείρω, is not found.

REMARK 1. This change of the stem-vowel does not occur in the second Aor. Pass. of some verbs of this class, (the second Aor. Act. not being used), because the second Aor. Pass. cannot be mistaken for the Impf., see § 141, Rem., e. g. βλέπ-ω, to see, Impf. ἑ-βλεπ-ον, second Aor. Pass. ἑ-βλέπ-ην (first Aor. Pass. is wanting); λέγω, to collect (in compounds), second Aor. Pass. κατε-λέγ-ην, συνέλεγ-ην (and συνέλέχθην, ἐξελέχθην; with the meaning to say, always ἐλέχθην); so also λείπ-ω, to peel, ἐ-λέπ-ην first Aor. Pass. wanting; πλέκ-ω, to braid, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην (first Aor. Pass. ἐπλέχθην Aesch. Eum. 259.); φλέγ-ω, to burn, ἐ-φλέγ-ην, rarely ἐφλέχθην; ψέγω, to censure, ἐ-ψέγ-ην, first Aor. Pass. wanting.

REM. 2. The verb πλῆττω, to strike, retains the η in the second Aor. Pass. as a simple, but when compounded, it takes the vowel of variation, namely, α, thus, ἐ-πλήγ-ην, ἐξε-πλάγ-ην, κατε-πλάγ-ην.

3. Liquid verbs with monosyllabic stems and with the stem-vowel ε, take the short α, not only in the second Aor., but also in the first Perf. and first Plup. Act. and the Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. and the first Aor. Pass., e. g.

στέλλω, to send, Fut. στείλ-ω Pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι Aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην
φθείρω, to destroy, Fut. φθερ-ω Pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔφθαρ-μαι.

But polysyllables do not undergo this change, e. g. ἡγγέλα, ἡγγέλθην from ἡγγέλλω, ἀγγεῖμαι, ἡγγεῖθην from ἀγγείρω. Comp. No. 1.

4. Those mute verbs, which have an *ε* in the final stem-syllable of the Pres., take the *ο* of variation in the second Perf.; but those which have *ει* in the final stem-syllable, take the *οι*; liquid-verbs, which have *ε* or *ει* in this syllable, take the *ο*, e. g.

δέχομαι, (poet.) to see, διδορα	δίρω, to flay, διδορα
τρέφω, to nourish, τέτροφα	έγειρω, to wake, έγείρορα, I awoke,
λείπω, to leave, λείοιπα	σπείρω, to sow, έσπορα
πείθω, to persuade, πέποιθα, I trust,	φθείρω, to destroy, έφθορα.

REM. 3. Here are classed the following anomalies in the second Perf., έθω (Epic), είωθα instead of είθα, to be wont, είωθέναι, είωθώς, Plup. είώθειν;—²ΕΙΔΩ, video, οίδα, I know;—²ΕΙΚΩ, είοικα, to be like, to appear, Plup. έώκειν;—²ΕΛΠΩ (poet.) to cause to hope, έολπα, I hope, Plup. έώλπειν, I hoped;—²ΕΡΓΩ, to do, έοργα, Plup. έώργειν;—²ΨΗΓ-ΝΥΜΙ, to break, έψύωγα, I am broken.

5. The following take the *ο*, the vowel of variation, in the first Perf., contrary to the rule in No. 1.

κλέπτω, to steal, first Perf. κείκλοφα, but Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκλεμμαι (very rare and only poet. κέκλαμμαι).

λέγω, to collect, first Perf. ξυνείλοχα, έξειλόχα; but Perf. Mid. or Pass. συνείλεμμαι.

πέμπω, to send, first Perf. πέπομφα; but Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπεμμαι.

τρέπω, to turn, “ “ τείτροφα, (like the second Perf. of τρέφω, to nourish, and τέτροφα; still, this last form is rare, the more usual form is τέτροφα. The α in the Perf. Act. is not found elsewhere, and is probably here used only to distinguish it from τέτροφα Perf. of τρέφω.

6. The following mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem and with the stem-vowel *ε*, take, like liquid verbs, No. 3, the α of variation in the Perf. Mid. or Pass.; still the α is not found in the first Aor. Pass., as is the case in liquid verbs, e. g.

στρέφω, to turn, Pf. Mid. or P. έστραμμαι, but first A. P. έστρέφθην	
τρέπω, to turn, “ “ τέτραμμαι, “ “ έτρέφθην	
τρέφω, to nourish, “ “ τείτραμμαι, “ “ έθρέφθην	

On κλέπτω, see No. 5.

§ 141. Remarks on the Secondary Tenses. (135, 136.)

1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary, partly in wanting the tense-characteristic, and consequently in appending the personal-endings, -ον, -όμεν, -ην, -ήσομαι, -α and -ειν, to the pure characteristic of the verb, e. g. second Aor. έ-λίπ-ον, but first Aor. έ-παιδευ-σ-α; partly in being formed throughout from an unchanged pure verb-stem, (except the Perf. which prefers a long vowel, see No. 2.), e. g. λείπω έ-λίπ-ον, φεύγω έ-φύγ-ον;

and partly in taking the vowel of variation, e. g. *στρέφω* $\acute{\epsilon}$ -*στρέφ-θην* $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi$ -*ήσομαι*, but *ἔ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The second Perf. lengthens the short stem-vowel, i. e. $\acute{\alpha}$ into η , and, when it stands after other vowels or after ρ , into $\tilde{\alpha}$, e. g.

<i>κραῶω</i> , to cry out,	second Aor. <i>ἔ-κραῶ-ον</i>	second Perf. <i>κῆ-κραῶ-α</i>
<i>φρίσσω</i> , to shudder,	stem: <i>ΦΡΙΚ</i> ($\tilde{\imath}$)	" <i>πῆ-φρίκ-α</i>
<i>θάλλω</i> , to bloom,	Fut. <i>θάλ-ῶ</i>	" <i>τέ-θηλ-α</i> ;

so, *πέφηνα*, *λείλθα* from *ΦΑΝ-ω*, *ΛΑΘ-ω*; or it retains the long vowel or diphthong of the Pres., e. g. *πέφηνα* from *φένυω*, but second Aor. Act. *ἔφυνον*, *τίτηκα* from *τήκω*, but second Aor. Pass. *ἐτᾶκην*; a short vowel occurs only in the cases referred to in § 124, and § 140, 4.

REMARK. Those verbs whose second Aor. Act. would not be distinguished from the Impf., or at least, be distinguished only by the quantity of the stem-vowel, have no second Aor. Act. and Mid., but only the second Aor. Pass., since this last form has a different ending from the Impf., e. g.

<i>γράφω</i> I. <i>ἔγραψον</i> A. I. <i>ἔγραψα</i> A. II. Act. want. A. II. P. <i>ἐγράφην</i> (A. I. P. does not occur)
<i>κλίνω</i> " <i>ἔκλινον</i> " <i>ἔκλινα</i> " " " <i>ἐκλίην</i> (A. I. P. <i>ἐκλί-θην</i> in Aristoph.)
<i>ψύχω</i> " <i>ἔψυχον</i> " <i>ἔψυξα</i> " " " <i>ἐψύχην</i> Plat. (in later writers <i>ἐψίγην</i> ; A. I. <i>ἐψύχθην</i> Plat.)

3. The following things are to be noted; (a) There is no verb which forms the three first Aorists, together with the three second Aorists; (b) There is no verb which has in use at the same time the second Aor. Act. and Mid., and the second Aor. Pass.; but all verbs, which form the second Aor., have either the second Aor. Act. and Mid. only, or the second Aor. Pass. only. A single exception in regard to both the particulars specified, is seen in the verb *τρέπω*, to turn, which has three first Aorists together with three second Aorists, *ἔτραπον* (Ion. and poet.) *ἐτραπόμην*, *ἐτραπην*, *ἔτρεψα* (the common form in Attic prose), *ἐτρεψάμην* transitive, e. g. *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγὴν*, to put to flight, *ἐτρέφθην* rarely; but in compounds, e. g. *ἐπιτρέφθη-ναι* Antiph. 4. 126, 4. 127, 5.

On this last point (b) there are but few exceptions, since either the second Aor. Act. and Mid. or the second Aor. Pass., occur but rarely, and mostly in the poet. dialect, e. g. *ἔνυπον* Eur. and *ἐνέπην*; *ἐλίπον* and *ἐλέπην* Hom.

4. It is rare that a verb has both Aor. forms in the Act., Pass. and Mid.; where this is the case, the two forms are used under certain conditions, namely:

(a) The two Aor. forms of the Act. and Mid. have a different meaning, i. e. the first Aor. has a transitive meaning, the second Aor., an intransitive, as will be seen below. The same thing is true of the two forms of the Perf., where they are constructed from the same verb.

(b) The two forms of the Aor. belong either to different dialects, or different periods, or to different species of literature, prose or poetry. Thus the older Attic writers prefer the fuller form of the first Aor. Pass.; the later, on the contrary, the softer second Aor. Pass., e. g. *ταχθῆναι* and *ταγῆναι*. Still, in some verbs both forms occur in prose, e. g. *ἀπηλλάχθην* and *ἀπηλλάγγην*, etc. Several verbs in poetry have a second Aor., which in prose have commonly a first Aor. only, e. g. *κτείνω*, to kill, Aor. prose, *ἔκτεινα*, poet. *ἐκτάων* and *ἔκταν*.

(c) The two Aorists stand in such a relation to each other, that the forms of one Aorist take the place of the forms of the other not in use, and in this way each supplies, respectively, the place of the other, as will be seen under the verbs *τίθηναι* and *δίδωμι*.

A. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF MUTE-VERBS.

§ 142. *Introduction.*

(137.)

Mute verbs are divided, like mute letters, into three classes, according to their primary sounds; in each of these classes, verbs with a pure characteristic in the Pres. and Impf. are distinguished from those with an impure characteristic, § 139, 2.

1. Verbs, whose characteristic is a Pi-mute, β, π, φ pure characteristic; πτ, § 24, 1, impure characteristic, e. g.
 - (a) pure characteristic, *πέμπ-ω*, to send, *τριβ-ω*, to rub, *γράφ-ω*, to write;
 - (b) impure characteristic, *τύπτ-ω*, to strike, pure characteristic π, pure stem *ΤΤΠ*, *βλάπτ-ω*, to injure, (β, *ΒΛΑΒ*), *ρίπτ-ω*, to hurl, (φ, *ΡΙΦ*).
2. Verbs, whose characteristic is a Kappa-mute, κ, γ, χ pure characteristic; σσ or Attic ττ, § 24, 1, impure characteristic, e. g.
 - (a) pure characteristic, *πλέκ-ω*, to weave, *ἄγ-ω*, to lead, *τεύχ-ω*, to prepare;
 - (b) impure characteristic, *φρίσσ-ω*, Att. *φρίττ-ω*, to shudder, pure characteristic κ, pure stem *ΦΠΙΚ*, *τάσσ-ω*, Att. *τάττ-ω*, to arrange, (γ, *ΤΑΓ*), *βήσσ-ω*, Att. *βήττ-ω*, to cough, (χ, *ΒΗΧ*).
3. Verbs, whose characteristic is a Tau-mute, τ, δ, θ, pure characteristic; ζ, § 24, 1, impure characteristic, e. g.
 - (a) pure characteristic, *ἀνύτ-ω*, to complete, *ᾄδ-ω*, to sing, *πείθ-ω*, to persuade;

(b) impure characteristic, φράζ-ω, to say, pure characteristic
δ, pure stem ΦΡΑΔ.

§ 143. *Remarks on the Characteristic.* (129, 130.)

1. The following mute verbs in -πιω and -σω (-τιω) form the Secondary tenses, especially the second Aor. Pass., and have for their characteristic,

π: κλέπι-ω, to steal, κόπι-ω, to cut, τύπι-ω, to strike, second Aor. Pass. ἐ-κλᾶπ-ην, etc.

β: βιάπι-ω, to injure, and κρύπι-ω, to conceal, second Aor. Pass. ἐ-βλᾶβ-ην and ἐβλάβην, ἐ-κρύβ-ην and ἐκρύβην.

φ: βιάπι-ω, to tinge, θάπι-ω, to bury, θρύπι-ω, to break, ζάπι-ω, to sew together, ρέπι-ω, to cast, σάπι-ω, to dig, second Aor. Pass. ἐ-βᾶφ-ην, ἐ-τᾶφ-ην, ἐ-τρυφ-ην, ἐ-ζᾶφ-ην, ἐ-ζέφ-ην and ἐφύφην, ἐ-σκάφ-ην.

κ: φρίσσω, to shudder, second Perf. πρί-φριξ-α.

γ: ἀλλάσσω, to change, second Aor. Pass. ἄλλᾶγ-ῆναι, first Aor. Pass. ἀλλασθῆναι, Soph., Eur., Aristoph., μᾶσσω, to knead (μᾶγ-ῆναι), ὀρύσσω, to dig (ὀρυγ-ῆναι and ὀρυθῆναι), πλήσσω, to strike (ἐπληγ-ην, ἐξεπλᾶγ-ην), πράσσω, to do (πρί-πραγ-α), σφάτιω, to kill (ἐσφαγ-ην, rarely ἐσφύχθην), τάσσω, to arrange (ταγείς, Eur., elsewhere ἐτάχθην), φράσσω, to hedge round (ἐφράγ-ην and ἐφράχθην).

2. Two verbs strengthen the pure characteristic κ by τ, like verbs with the impure characteristic πτ:

πέκτι-ω (commonly πεκτίω, also πείκω), to shear, to comb, Fut. πέξω, etc.; still κείρειν is commonly used for πέκτειν with the meaning to shear, and πτενίζειν and ξαίνειν with the meaning to comb;

τίκτι-ω (formed from τι-τέκ-ω), to beget, Fut. τέξομαι, second Aor. Act. ἔτεκον, second Perf. τέτοκα.

3. The following verbs in -σσω, -τιω have a Tau-mute—not a Kap-pa-mute—for the pure characteristic: ἄρμώτιω (ἀρμόζω), to fit, Fut. -όσω; —βλίτιω, to cut honey combs, Fut. -ίσω; —βράσσω (rarer βράζω), to shake; —ἐρέσσω, to rove, Fut. -έσω; —πάσσω, to scatter, Fut. -άσω; —πλάσσω, to form, Fut. -άσω; —πτίσσω, to pound, Fut. -ίσω; —and Poet. ἰμάσσω, to whip, Fut. -άσω; κνώσσω, to sleep, Fut. -ώσω; λείσσω, to look, Fut. λείσω; λίσσομαι (especially Hom., also λίστομαι), to pray, Aor. ἐλίσάμην, ἐλίστόμην; νίσσομαι, νείσσομαι, to go, Fut. νείσομαι; κούσσω, to rust (Epic Perf. κούσσομαι).

Here are classed derivatives in -ώτιω: λιμώτιω, to hunger, ὀνειρώτιω, to dream, ὑπνώτιω, to be sleepy.

4. The following verbs in -σσω vary between the two formations: νάσσω, to press together, to draw, Fut. νάξω, etc.; Perf. Mid. or Pass. νένασμαι; verbal Adj. ναστός; —ἀφύσσω (Poet.), to draw water, Fut. -ύξω, Aor. ἤφυσσα, ἤφυσάμην.

5. Of verbs in -ζω, whose pure characteristic is a Tau-mute, commonly δ, there are only a few primitives, e. g. ἕζομαι, Poet., καθέζομαι, prose, I seat myself, ἵζω, commonly καθίζω, to seat, σχίζω, to separate, χέζω, alvum dejicere; yet there are many derivatives, namely, all in -άζω and most in -ίζω, e. g. ἐθίζω, εἰκάζω, etc.

6. Verbs in -ζω, whose pure characteristic is a Kappa-mute, commonly γ, are mostly *Onomatopoeics*, i. e. words whose sound corresponds to the sense; the greater part of these denote a *call* or *sound*, e. g. αιάζω, to *groan*, Fut. αιάξω; ἀλάλαζω, to *shout*; (αὐδάσασθαι, to *speak*, Aor. wanting in Her.); ποῖζω, to *squeak*, to *grunt* (like a swine), Fut. ποῖξω; κραάζω, to *scream*, Aor. ἐκραγον; κρώζω, to *crash*; μασιάζω, to *whip*; ὀδάζω, to *scratch*; οἰμώζω, to *lament*, Fut. οἰμώξομαι; ὀλολύζω, to *howl*; ψυστάζω, to *tease*; σταάζω and σταλάζω, to *trickle*; στεναάζω, to *sigh*; στηρίζω, to *make firm*; στίζω, to *stick*; συρίζω, to *whistle*; Fut. συρῖξομαι, etc.; συρῖσω, etc., later and not Att.; σφάζω (Att. σφάττω), to *kill*; σφύζω, to *undulate*; τρίζω, to *chirp* (τέρτριγα); φλύζω, to *bubble*, and the Poet. βάζω, to *chat*, Fut. βάζω, third Perf. Mid. or Pass. βέβηται; βριζώ, to *slumber* (βριῖται); δαίζω, to *divide*, to *kill*; ἐλελίζω, to *whirl*, to *tumble*; ἐναρίζω, *spolio*; ἐέζω (properly, to *stretch*, to *stir*), to *do* (ἔοργα).

7. The following verbs in -ζω vary between the two modes of formation: βασταάζω, to *bear*, Fut. -άσω, etc., Aor. ἐβαστάχθην; — διστάζω, to *doubt*, διστάσω, from which the verbal Subst. δισταγμός and δισταγμός; — νυστάζω, to *nod*, to *sleep*, Fut. -άσω and -άξω; — παίζω, to *jest*, Fut. παίζομαι and παίζομαι, Aor. Att. ἔπαισα (in later writers ἐπαίξα), Perf. Mid. or Pass. Att. πέπαισμαι (in later writers πέπαιγμαι); — ἄρπάζω, to *rob*, Att. ἄρπάσσομαι, ἤρᾶσα, etc. (but in the Epic and Common language ἄρπάξω and -άσω, etc., second Aor. Pass. ἤρπαγην); — μύζω, to *groan*, has II. δ, 20. ἐπέμυζαν, but in Hippocr. ἔμυσεν.

8. The following verbs in -ζω have for a pure characteristic γγ: κλάζω, to *sound*, to *cry*, Perf. κέ-κλαγγ-α, Fut. κλάγξω, Aor. ἐκλαγξα; — πλάζω, to *drive round*, Fut. πλάγξω, etc., Aor. Pass. ἐπλάγχθην; — σαλπίζω, to *blow a trumpet*, Fut. -ίγξω, etc. (later also -ίσω, etc.).

§ 144. Formation of the Tenses.

(138.)

Mute verbs form the Fut. and the first Aor. Act. and Mid. with the tense-characteristic σ, and the first Perf. and first Plup. Act. with the aspirated endings -ά and -ειν, when the characteristic is a Pi-mute or a Kappa-mute; but with the endings -κα, -κειν, when the characteristic is a Tau-mute. Still, the Tau-mute is omitted before κ, as also in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. before μ, § 19, 1; and τ, § 17, 5, is changed into σ; but this σ is omitted before σ of the personal-endings, e. g. πείθω, to *persuade*, πέπυσμαι, -σται; φράζω, to *speak*, πέφρασμαι, -σται; still, the second Pers. is πέπει-σαι. The vowels α, ι, υ are short in the verbs which have a Tau-mute as a characteristic before endings with the tense-characteristic σ and κ (-κα, -κειν), e. g. φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα; πλάσσω, to *form*, πλάσω; νομίζω, to *think*, ἐνόμισα; κλύζω, to *wash*, κλύσω, etc.

REMARK 1. On the changes which the Mutes undergo by the addition of the endings beginning with σ , θ , μ or τ , and before the aspirated endings $-\acute{\alpha}$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, see §§ 17, 2 and 3, 19, 1, 20, 1; on the lengthening of $-\epsilon$ into $-\epsilon\iota$ before σ of verbs in $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omega$ or $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\omega$, e. g. $\sigma\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omega$, to make a libation, Fut. ($\sigma\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omega$) $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$, Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, Perf. Mid. or Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, see § 20, 2; on the omission of σ in endings beginning with $\sigma\theta$, e. g. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\theta\alpha\iota$ instead of $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ instead of $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, see § 25, 3; on the endings of the third Pers. Pl. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass., $-\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$ instead of $-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\nu\tau\omicron$, see §§ 18, 1 and 116, 15; on the vowel of variation in the Secondary tenses, and in some first Perfects and Perfects Mid. or Pass., see § 140; on the Att. Fut. of verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ and $-\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, e. g. $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, Fut. $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\omega}$, $-\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $-\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota$, $-\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, etc., $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, Fut. $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}$, $-\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, etc., see § 117.

REM. 2. When μ precedes a Pi-mute, which serves as a characteristic, e. g. in $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, the μ is rejected in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. before endings beginning with μ , thus, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, to send, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, etc., Inf. $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\varphi\theta\alpha\iota$, Part. $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; so $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\tau\omega$, to bend down, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$). When the letter γ would be regularly repeated before μ , one γ is omitted, e. g. $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\omega$, to tie, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$), $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\tau\alpha\iota$, etc., Inf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, Part. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; so $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\omega$, to convince, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$), $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$, etc.

PARADIGMS OF MUTE VERBS.

§ 145. A. Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Pi-mute, β , π , φ . (139.)(a) Pure Characteristic, β , π , φ , Fut. $-\psi\omega$. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$, to rub.

ACTIVE.	
Pres.	Ind. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ Subj. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ Imp. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\epsilon$ Inf. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$ Part. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega\nu$
Impf.	Ind. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omicron\nu$ Opt. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omicron\mu\iota$
Perf.	Ind. ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\alpha}$) $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\alpha$ Subj. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\omega$ Imp. not used, Inf. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ Part. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
Plup.	Ind. ($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$) $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\epsilon\iota\nu$ Opt. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\varphi\omicron\mu\iota$
Fut.	Ind. ($\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\sigma\omega$) $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ Opt. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\iota$ Inf. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\epsilon\iota\nu$ Part. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega\nu$
Aor. I.	Ind. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha$ Subj. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ Opt. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha\mu\iota$ Imp. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\nu$ Inf. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha\iota$ Part. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\alpha\varsigma$
MIDDLE.	
Pres.	Ind. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ Subj. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ Imp. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omicron\nu$ Inf. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ Part. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$
Impf.	Ind. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ Opt. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$

Perf.	Ind.	(τέ-τριβ-μαι)	Imperative.	Infinitive.
	S. 1.	τέ-τριμ-μαι	(τέ-τριβ-σο)	(τε-τρίβ-θαι
	2.	τέ-τριψαι	τέ-τριψο	τε-τρίψ-θαι
	3.	τέ-τριπ-ται	τε-τρίψ-θω	
	D. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθον		Participle.
	2.	τέ-τριψ-θον	τέ-τριψ-θον	τε-τριμ-μένος, -η, -ον
	3.	τέ-τριψ-θον	τε-τρίψ-θων	
	P. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθα		Subjunctive.
	2.	τέ-τριψ-θε	τέ-τριψ-θε	τε-τριμ-μένος ὦ
	3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι εἰσὶν or τε-τρίψ-ᾶται	τε-τρίψ-θωσαν or τε-τρίψ-θων	
Plup.	S. 1.	ἔ-τε-τρίμ-μην	D. ἔ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον	P. ἔ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα
Ind.	2.	ἔ-τέ-τριψο	ἔ-τέ-τριψ-θον	ἔ-τέ-τριψ-θε
	3.	ἔ-τέ-τριπ-το	ἔ-τε-τριψ-θην	τε-τριμ-μένοι ἦσαν
Opt.		τε-τριμ-μένος εἴην		[or ἔ-τε-τρίψ-ατο
Fut.	Ind.	τρίψομαι	Opt. τριψοίμην	Inf. τρίψεσθαι
Aor. I.	Ind.	ἐ-τριψάμην	Subj. τριψώμαι	Opt. τριψαίμην
			Imp. τρίψαι	
			Inf. τρίασθαι	Part. τριψάμενος
F. Pf.	Ind.	τε-τρίψομαι	Opt. τε-τριψοίμην	Inf. τε-τρίψεσθαι
				Part. τε-τριψόμενος.
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	Ind.	(ἐ-τρίβ-θην)	ἐ-τρίψ-θην	Subj. τριψ-θῶ
			Opt. τριψ-θείην	
			Inf. τριψ-θῆναι	Imp. τρίψ-θε
Fut. I.	Ind.	τριψ-θήσομαι	Opt. τριψ-θησοίμην	Inf. τριψ-θήσεσθαι
			Part. τριψ-θησόμενος	
A. II.	Ind.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην	Subj. τρίβ-ῶ	Opt. τρίβ-είην
			Imp. τρίβ-ηθι	
			Inf. τρίβ-ῆναι	Part. τρίβ-είς
F. II.	Ind.	τρίβ-ήσομαι	Opt. τρίβ-ησοίμην	Inf. τρίβ-ήσεσθαι
				Part. τρίβ-ησόμενος.
Verbal adjective: (τρίβ-τός, -ή, -όν, τριπ-τέος, -έα, -έον.				

§ 146. (b) Impure Characteristic, πτ in Pres. and Impf.

Fut. -ψω.

(140.)

κόπτω, to cut.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
Pres.	κόπτ-ω	κόπτ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-κοπτ-ον	ἔ-κοπτ-όμην	
Perf. I.	(κέ-κοπ-ά) κέ-κοψ-α	κέ-κομ-μαι, like τέ-τριμμαι	
Plup. I.	ἔ-κε-κόψ-ειν	ἔ-κε-κόμ-μην, like ἔ-τε-τριμμην	
Perf. II.	κέ-κοπ-α (Hom.)		
Plup. II.	ἔ-κε-κόπ-ειν		
Fut.	(κόπ-σω) κόψω	κόψομαι	A. I. ἐ-κόψ-θην
Aor. I.	ἔ-κοψα	ἔ-κοψάμην	F. I. κοψ-θήσομαι
Fut. Pf.		κε-κόψομαι	A. II. ἐ-κόπ-ην
			F. II. κοπ-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective: κοπ-τός, -ή, -όν, κοπ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον.			

Inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. <i>κάμπ-τ-ω, to bend down (κέκαμ-μαι for κέκαμ-μαι, § 144, Rem. 2).</i>				
Ind.	S. 1.	κέκαμμαι	Imperative.	Infinitive.
	2.	κέκαμψαι	κέκαμψο	κεκάμφθαι
	3.	κέκαμπται	κεκάμφθω	
	D. 1.	κεκάμμεθον		Participle.
	2.	κέκαμψθον	κέκαμψθον	κεκαμμένος, -η, -ον
	3.	κέκαμψθον	κεκάμφθων	Subjunctive.
	P. 1.	κεκάμμεθα		κεκαμμένος ὧ
	2.	κέκαμψθε	κέκαμψθε	
	3.	κεκαμμένοι εἰσὶν	κεκάμφθωσαν or κεκάμφθων	
Verbal adjective: καμπτός, -ή, -όν, καμπτέος, -τέα, -τέον.				

§ 147. B. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Kappa mute, γ, κ, χ.* (141.)

(a) Pure Characteristic, γ, κ, χ. (b) Impure Characteristic in the Pres. and Impf., σσ, Att. ττ, rarer ζ.

πλέκ-ω, to weave. Fut. -ξω. *τάσσω, Att. τᾶττω, to arrange.*

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	τάσσω	τάσσομαι	
Impf.	ἐ-πλεκ-ον	ἐ-πλεκ-ομην	ἐ-τασσο-ον	ἐ-τασσο-ομην	
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά)	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι)	(τέ-ταγ-ά)		
	πέ-πλεγ-α	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	τέ-ταγ-α	τέ-ταγμαί	
Plup.	ἐ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πλέγ-μην	ἐ-τε-τάχ-ειν	ἐ-τε-τάγ-μην	
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι	(τάγ-σω) τάξω	τάξομαι	
Aor.	ἐ-πλέξα	ἐ-πλέξαμην	ἐ-ταξα	ἐ-τάξαμην	
F. Pf.		πε-πλέξομαι		τε-τάξομαι	
PASSIVE.					
Aor. I.	(ἐ-πλέκ-θην)	ἐ-πλέχ-θην	(ἐ-τάγ-θην)	ἐ-τάχ-θην	
Fut. I.		πλεγ-θήσομαι		ταχ-θήσομαι	
A. II.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλεκ-ην			ἐ-τάγ-ην	
F. II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			ταγ-ήσομαι	
Verbal Adj. πλεκτός, -ή, -όν; πλεκ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον; τακτός, τακτέος.					

Inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. <i>τάσσω, to arrange, and σφιγγω (§ 144, Rem. 2), to bind.</i>				
Ind.	S. 1.	τέταγμαί	ἔσφιγμαί	Imperative.
	2.	τέταξαι	ἔσφιγξαι	τέταξο
	3.	τέτακται	ἔσφιγξται	τετάχθω
	D. 1.	τετάγμεθον	ἔσφιγμεθον	ἔσφιγξθω
	2.	τέταχθον	ἔσφιγχθον	
	3.	τέταχθον	ἔσφιγχθον	τέταχθων
	P. 1.	τετάγμεθα	ἔσφιγμεθα	ἔσφιγχθων
	2.	τέταχθε	ἔσφιγχθε	
	3.	τεταγμένοι εἰσὶν or τετάχθαι	ἔσφιγμένοι εἰσὶν or τετάχθων	τετάχθωσαν or ἔσφιγχθωσαν
Inf. τετάχθαι ἔσφιγθαι Part. τεταγμένος ἔσφιγμένος.				

§ 148. *C. Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Tau-mute, δ, τ, θ.* (142.)

(a) Pure Characteristic, δ, τ, θ. (b) Impure Characteristic in Pres. and Impf., ζ, rarer σσ.—Fut. σω.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω, to deceive.	ψεύδ-ομαι, to lie,	φράζ-ω, to say,	φράζ-ομαι, to think,	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἔ-ψευδ-όμην	ἔ-φραζ-ον	ἔ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα)	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι)	(πέ-φραδ-κα)	(πέ-φραδ-μαι)	
	ἔ-ψευ-κα	ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	πέ-φρά-κα	πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plup.	ἔ-ψεύ-κειν	ἔ-ψεύσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φρά-κειν	ἔ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω)	(ψεύδ-σομαι)	(φράδ-σω)	(φράδ-σομαι)	
	ψεύσ-ω	ψεύ-σομαι	φράδ-σω	φράδ-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἔ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φρά-σα	ἔ-φρα-σάμην	
F. Pf.		ἔ-ψεύ-σομαι		πε-φρά-σομαι	

PASSIVE.		
Aor. 1.	(ἔ-ψεύδ-θη)	ἔ-ψεύσ-θη
Fut. 1.	ψευσ-θήσομαι	
Verbal. Adj. (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον; φρασ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον.		

Inflection of Perf. Mid. or Pass.			
Ind. S. 1.	ἔψευσ-μαι	Imper.	Infinitive.
2.	ἔψευ-σαι	ἔψευ-σο	ἔ-ψεύσ-θαι
3.	ἔψευσ-ται	ἔψεύ-σθω	Participle.
D. 1.	ἔψεύσ-μεθον		ἔ-ψευσ-μένος, -η, -ον
2.	ἔψευ-σθον	ἔψευ-σθον	Subjunctive.
3.	ἔψευ-σθον	ἔψεύ-σθων	ἔ-ψευσ-μένος ὦ.
P. 1.	ἔψεύσ-μεθα		
2.	ἔψευ-σθε	ἔψευ-σθε	
3.	ἔψευσ-μένοι εἰσίν	ἔψεύ-σθωσαν or ἔψεύ-σθων	

§ 149. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF LIQUID-VERBS.
(143—145.)

1. Liquid verbs, i. e. verbs whose characteristic is one of the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, form the Fut. Act. and Mid. and the first Aor. Act. and Mid. without the tense-characteristic σ, § 20, 3, but the Perf. Act. with the tense-characteristic κ, e. g.

σπάλλω, stem ΣΠΑΛΛ, Fut. σπαλ-ῶ, first Aor. ἔ-σφαλ-α, Perf. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

REMARK 1. The endings of the Fut. in liquid verbs, namely, -α, -οῦμαι, are contracted from -ίσω, -ίσομαι after the rejection of σ, § 20, 3. The inflection of these contracted endings is like that of contracts in -ίω in the Pres. Act. and Mid. φαλ-ῶ, φαλ-οῦμαι, § 135. The Fut. Perf. is wanting in liquid verbs.

2. The Present tense of the above verbs—with the exception of a few whose stem-vowel is ϵ —is strengthened, either by doubling the characteristic λ , or by inserting the liquid ν after the characteristic, or by either lengthening the short stem-vowel, as is the case in all verbs in $-\dot{\iota}\nu\omega$, $-\dot{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, $-\dot{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, or by changing it into a long vowel or diphthong, § 16, 3, e. g. $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, stem $\Sigma\Phi\Lambda\Lambda$, TEM , $KPIN(\dot{\iota})$, $\acute{\Lambda}MYN(\ddot{u})$ $KTAN$, ΦAN); but $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\omega$ with a pure stem.

3. All the tenses are formed from the pure stem, yet the vowel in the final syllable of the stem in the first Aor. Act. and Mid., is lengthened, see No. 5, e. g. $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$ ($\Sigma\Phi\Lambda\Lambda$), Fut. $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$, second Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\eta\nu$, first Aor. Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, first Aor. Act. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\phi\eta\lambda\text{-}\alpha$. The second Aorists Act. and Mid. rarely occur, and very seldom in prose; on the contrary, the second Aor. Pass. is more in use than the first Aor.; the first Aor. is wholly wanting in many verbs.

4. In liquid verbs with an impure characteristic, the ground-form of the stem is not borrowed—as is the case with mute-verbs—from the second Aor., but from the Fut., since only a few verbs of this class form a second Aor. Act. and Mid.

5. Liquid verbs are divided into four classes according as the stem-vowel of the Fut. is $\tilde{\alpha}$, ϵ , $\dot{\iota}$ or \ddot{u} before the ending $-\tilde{\omega}$. In the first Aor. Act. and Mid., $\tilde{\alpha}$ is lengthened into η , ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, into $\dot{\iota}$, \ddot{u} into \tilde{u} , § 16, 3. Thus:

I. Class with $\tilde{\alpha}$ in the Future.

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.
$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$, to deceive,	$\sigma\phi\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\phi\eta\lambda\text{-}\alpha$
$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\omega$, to labor,	$\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\sigma\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$	wanting
$\tau\epsilon\kappa\mu\acute{\alpha}\dot{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$, to point out,	$\tau\epsilon\kappa\mu\tilde{\alpha}\dot{\rho}\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\kappa\mu\eta\dot{\rho}\text{-}\alpha$
$\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, to show,	$\varphi\tilde{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\varphi\eta\nu\text{-}\alpha$

II. Class with ϵ in the Future.

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$, to remain,	$\mu\epsilon\nu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\text{-}\alpha$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, to announce,	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\eta\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\lambda\text{-}\alpha$
$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\omega$, to cut,	$\tau\epsilon\mu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	wanting
$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\omega$, to divide,	$\nu\epsilon\mu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\epsilon\iota\mu\text{-}\alpha$
$\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu\text{-}\omega$, to kill,	$\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\text{-}\alpha$
$\dot{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$, to desire,	$\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\rho\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\rho\text{-}\alpha$

III. Class with $\dot{\iota}$ in the Future.

$\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, to pluck,	$\tau\dot{\iota}\lambda\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\dot{\iota}\lambda\text{-}\alpha$
$\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, to separate,	$\kappa\rho\dot{\iota}\nu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\dot{\iota}\nu\text{-}\alpha$

IV. Class with υ in the Future.

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.
$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$, to draw,	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$	$\tilde{\sigma}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\text{-}\alpha$
$\tilde{\alpha}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$, to defend,	$\tilde{\alpha}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$	$\tilde{\eta}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\alpha$.

REM. 2. The following verbs in $-\alpha\iota\nu\omega$ of the first class take $\tilde{\alpha}$ in the Aor. instead of η , namely, $\iota\sigma\chi\nu\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to make emaciated, ($\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$), $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to gain, ($\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$), $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to hollow out, ($\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$), $\lambda\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to whiten, $\delta\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to enrage, $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to ripen; also all verbs in $-\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, e. g. $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, Fut. $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, Inf. $\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$ (except $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to bore, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\nu\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$), and all in $-\alpha\iota\delta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, e. g. $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to make sad, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\pi\iota\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$ (except $\mu\alpha\iota\delta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to stain, $\mu\iota\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, rarely $\mu\iota\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$).—The verb $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to give a signal, has both $\sigma\eta\mu\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, which is usual among the Attic writers, and $\sigma\eta\mu\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$. Also $\alpha\iota\tilde{\rho}\omega$, to raise, and $\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, to leap, are formed with $\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$, $\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, but in the Ind. the α is changed into η on account of the augment, e. g. $\tilde{\eta}\rho\alpha$, $\tilde{\eta}\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ (second Aor. $\tilde{\eta}\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ is not used in the Ind. and very rarely elsewhere). Comp. on α , § 16, 7.

6. The first Perf. Act. of verbs with the characteristic ν , according to § 19, 3, must end in $-\gamma\kappa\alpha$, e. g. $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\chi\text{-}\kappa\alpha$ from $\mu\alpha\iota\tilde{\alpha}\nu\omega$ instead of $\mu\epsilon\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ from $\phi\alpha\iota\tilde{\nu}\omega$, $\pi\alpha\rho\omega\tilde{\xi}\nu\gamma\kappa\alpha$ from $\pi\alpha\rho\omega\tilde{\xi}\nu\omega$, to excite. But this form is found only among later writers. The best writers endeavor to avoid it, sometimes by dropping the ν , e. g. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\tilde{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ from $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, or also, as in $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, by using the form of the second Perf., e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omicron\nu\alpha$, in the sense of the first Perf., or, as in the case of verbs in $-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, by not forming any Perf., or, as e. g. in $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, by forming it from a new theme, as $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\gamma\kappa\alpha$ from $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$.

7. The three following verbs with the characteristic ν drop that letter, not only in the Perf. and Plup. Act., but also in the Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. and in the first Aor. Pass.:

$\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$, to separate,	$\kappa\epsilon\rho\tilde{\iota}\kappa\alpha$	$\kappa\epsilon\rho\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\tilde{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$
$\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, to bend down,	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\iota}\kappa\alpha$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\tilde{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$
$\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, to wash,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$.

REM. 3. $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, to stretch, and $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, to kill, form the above mentioned tenses from new themes, viz. $\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu\omega$, thus:

$\tau\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\alpha\kappa\alpha$	$\tau\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\iota}\alpha\theta\eta\nu$
$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tilde{\iota}\alpha\kappa\alpha$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tilde{\iota}\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tilde{\iota}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tilde{\iota}\alpha\theta\eta\nu$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tilde{\iota}\alpha\nu\theta\eta\nu$ among the later writers);

yet the forms of $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ here presented, are not Attic. The Attic writers use $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omicron\nu\alpha$ as the Perf. Act., see No. 6, and instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\theta\eta\nu$, substitute $\tau\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\theta\eta\nu\kappa\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ in passive phrases with $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\omicron$ and the Gen.

REM. 4. $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ and $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, among the poets, often retain ν in the first Aor. Pass. according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$; in prose these forms seem to be doubtful, yet $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$ is found in X. Hell. 4. 1, 30., in all the copies.

8. On the formation of the Perf. Mid., the following things should be noted :

Verbs in *-αίνω* and *-ώνω*, usually drop the *ν* before the endings beginning with *μ*, and insert *σ* to strengthen the syllable, e. g. φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι πε-φά-σ-μεθα — σημαίνω σεσήμασμαι — περαίνω πε-πέρασμαι — ραίνω ῥήρασμαι — παχύν-ω πεπάχυν-σ-μαι — μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι — λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι εἰσίν — μαίνω μεμίασμαι ; but some verbs of this kind assimilate the *ν* to the following *μ*, e. g. ξηραίν-ω, ἐξήραμ-μαι and ἐξήρασμαι instead of ἐξήραν-μαι, παροξύνω, *to excite*, παρώξυνμαι, αἰσχύν-ω ἤσχυμμαι ; a very few verbs drop *ν* without substituting a strengthening *σ* ; the vowel, however, is made long, e. g. τραχύν-ω, *to make rough*, τε-τραχύ-μαι also τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυνμαι. It is evident, that in the personal-endings, except those beginning with *μ*, the *ν* remains, e. g. πέφασ-μαι, πέφαν-σαι, πέφαν-ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -ανται, ἤσχυμμαι, -νυσαι, -ννται, -ύμμεθον. See φαίν-ω and ξηραίνω, page 179.

REM. 5. On the omission of *σ* in endings beginning with *σθ*, see § 25, 3 ; on the *α*, the vowel of variation, in the first Perf. Act. and Mid. and in the first Aor. Pass., and also in the second Aorists of liquid verbs with a monosyllabic stem and the stem-vowel *ε*, see § 140 ; on the Perf. of ἀγείρω and ἐγείρω with Att. Redup., see § 124.

9. In the second Perf., which, however, belongs only to a few verbs, the short stem-vowel before the ending *-α*, is lengthened, as in the first Aor. Act., except in verbs with *ε* in the Fut., which take *ο*, the vowel of variation, § 140, 4, e. g. φαίν-ω, first Aor. ἔφην-α, second Perf. πέφην-α ; but σπεύ-ω, Fut. σπευ-ῶ, second Perf. ἔσπου-α.

§ 150. *Paradigms of Liquid-Verbs.* (146.)

ἀγγέλλω, *to announce.*

ACTIVE.					
Present,	Ind. ἀγγέλλ-ω	Subj. ἀγγέλλω	Imp. ἄγγελλε	Inf. ἀγγέλλειν	
	Part. ἀγγέλλον				
Impf.	Ind. ἡγγέλλ-ον	Opt. ἀγγέλλοιμι			
Perf. I.	Ind. ἡγγέλ-κα	Subj. ἡγγέλκω	Imp. not in use	Inf. ἡγγέλκεναι	
	rt. ἡγγελκώς ἡλ-κειν Opt. ἡγγέλ-κοιμι				
	ε, perdidit, from φθείρω-ω, perdo ; Plup. II. ἐ-φθόρω-ειν				

Fut. Ind.	S. 1.	ἄγγελ-ῶ	Opt. ἀγγελοῖμι	or	ἀγγελοῖην
	2.	ἄγγελ-εῖς	ἀγγελοῖς	"	ἀγγελοῖης
	3.	ἄγγελ-εῖ	ἀγγελοῖ	"	ἀγγελοῖη
	D. 2.	ἄγγελ-εῖτον	ἀγγελοῖτον	"	ἀγγελοῖητον
	3.	ἄγγελ-εῖτον	ἀγγελοῖτην	"	ἀγγελοῖητην
	P. 1.	ἄγγελ-οῦμεν	ἀγγελοῖμεν	"	ἀγγελοῖημεν
	2.	ἄγγελ-εῖτε	ἀγγελοῖτε	"	ἀγγελοῖητε
	3.	ἄγγελ-οὔσθε	ἀγγελοῖσθε	"	ἀγγελοῖησθε
		Inf. ἀγγελεῖν	Part. ἀγγελῶν, -ούσα, -ούν		
	Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγειλ-α	Subj. ἀγγεῖλω	Opt. ἀγγεῖλαιμι	Imp. ἀγγειλον
Aor. II.		Inf. ἀγγεῖλαι	Part. ἀγγεῖλας		
	Ind. ἡγγελ-ον	Subj. ἀγγέλω	Opt. ἀγγέλοιμι	Imp. ἄγγελε	
		Inf. ἀγγελεῖν	Part. ἀγγελῶν, -ούσα, -όν.		
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	Ind.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	Subj. ἀγγέλλωμαι	Imp. ἀγγέλλον	Inf. ἀγγέλλεσθαι
Impf.	Ind.	ἡγγελλ-όμην	Opt. ἀγγελλοίμην		Part. ἀγγελλόμενος
Pf. Ind.	S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι	Imperative.		Infinitive.
	2.	ἡγγελ-σαι			
	2.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγέλ-θω		Participle.
	D. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθον			ἡγγελ-μένος
	2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον		Subjunctive.
	3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγέλ-θων		ἡγγελ-μένος ὦ
	P. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθα			
	2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε		
	3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσίν	ἡγγέλθωσαν or ἡγγέλ-θων		
	Plp. Ind.	ἡγγέλ-μην, -σο, -το, -μεθον, -θον, -θην, -μεθα, -θε, ἡγγεμένοι ἦσαν			
Fut. Ind.	S. 1.	ἄγγελ-οῦμαι	Opt. ἀγγελ-οίμην		Infinitive.
	2.	ἄγγελ-ῃ or -εῖ			
	3.	ἄγγελ-εῖται	ἀγγελ-οῖτο		ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι
	D. 1.	ἄγγελ-οὔμεθον	ἀγγελ-οῖμεθον		Participle.
	2.	ἄγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθον		ἀγγελ-ούμενος
	3.	ἄγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
	P. 1.	ἄγγελ-οὔμεθα	ἀγγελ-οῖμεθα		
	2.	ἄγγελ-εῖσθε	ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
	3.	ἄγγελ-οὔνται	ἀγγελ-οῖντο		
	Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγειλ-άμην	Subj. ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι	Opt. ἀγγειλ-αίμην	Imp. ἀγγειλ-αι
Aor. II.		Inf. ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	Part. ἀγγειλ-άμενος		
	Ind. ἡγγελ-όμην	Subj. ἀγγέλ-ωμαι	Opt. ἀγγελ-οίμην	Imp. ἀγγελ-ού	
		Inf. ἀγγελ-έσθαι	Part. ἀγγελ-όμενος.		
PASSIVE.					
Aor. I.	Ind.	ἡγγέλ-θην	Subj. ἀγγέλ-θῶ	Opt. ἀγγέλ-θείην	Imp. ἀγγέλ-θε
		Inf. ἀγγέλ-θῆναι	Part. ἀγγέλ-θείς		
Fut. I.	Ind.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	Opt. ἀγγελοῖμαι	Inf. ἀγγελ-θήσομαι	
				ἀγγελ-οίην	Imp. ἀγγέλ-ηθι

§ 151. *Shorter Paradigms, arranged according to the stem-vowel of the Future.* (147.)

(a) with *ǎ* in the Future, σφάλλω, *fallo*; φαίνω, *to show*,
Mid. *to appear*.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἔ-σφαλλ-όμην	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμην	
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πέ-φαι-κα)	πέ-φασ-μαι	
Plup. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-κειν	ἔ-σφάλ-μην	(ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην	
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, I appear,		
Plup. II.			ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν, I appeared,		
Fut.	σφαῶλ-ω, εἰς, εἴ	wanting	φάν-ω	φάν-οῦμαι ¹	
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α	wanting	ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-φην-άμην ²	
¹ I shall appear, ἀποφ., I shall affirm. ² Prose ἀπεφ., it was affirmed by me.					
PASSIVE.					
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-θην		ἔ-φάν-θην, I appeared,		
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι		φαν-θήσομαι		
Aor. II.	ἔ-σφαλ-θην		ἔ-φάν-θην, I appeared,		
Fut. II.	σφαλ-ήσομαι		φάν-ήσομαι, I will appear.		
Verbal adjective; σφαλ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, φαν-τέος.					
Inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. of φαίν-ω, <i>to show</i> , ξηραίν-ω, <i>to dry</i> , and τείν-ω, § 149, Rem. 3, <i>to stretch</i> .					
Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἔ-ξηράμ-μαι	τέ-τᾶ-μαι		
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἔ-ξηραν-σαι	τέ-τᾶ-σαι		
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἔ-ξηραν-ται	τέ-τᾶ-ται		
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τε-τᾶ-μεθον		
2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον		
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον		
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾶ-μεθα		
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξηραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε		
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶν	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶν	τέ-τα-νται		
Imp. S. 2.	(πέ-φαν-σο)	(ἔ-ξηραν-σο)	τέ-τᾶ-σο		
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἔ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω		
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξηραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον		
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων		
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξηραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε		
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθωσαν or τε-τά-σθων		
	πε-φάν-θαι	ἔ-ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι		
	φασ-μένος	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾶ-μένος.		

§ 152. (b) with ε in the Future, "μεῖρ-ω (Ion. and Poet.),
to desire, and στέλλω, to send. (148.)

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἰμεῖρ-ω	ἰμεῖρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἰμειρ-ον	ἰμειρ-ομην	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-ομην
Pf. I.	ἰμερ-κα	ἰμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plp. I.	ἰμερ-κειν	ἰμερ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-κειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Pf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω. I have destr.	
Plp. II.			ἔ-φθόρ-ειν, I had destroyed,	
Fut.	ἰμερ-ῶ	ἰμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἰμειρ-α	ἰμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην.
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἰμέρ-θην	ἔ-στάλ-θην	A. II.	ἔ-σταλ-θην
Fut. I.	ἰμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II.	στάλ-θήσομαι
Verbal Adj. ἰμερ-τός, -ή, -όν, ἰμερ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, σταλ-τός, σταλ-τέος.				
REMARK. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. is like ἤγγελ-μαι.				

§ 153. (c) With ῖ and ῡ in the Future. (149.)

(α) τῖλλ-ω, to pluck, σύρ-ω, to draw, μολύν-ω, to defile.

Pres.	τῖλλ-ω	σύρ-ω	μολύν-ω
	τῖλλ-ομαι	σύρ-ομαι	μολύν-ομαι
Perf.	τέ-τιλ-κα	σέ-συρ-κα	(με-μόλυν-κα)
	τέ-τιλ-μαι	σέ-συρ-μαι	με-μόλυνσ-μαι
Fut.	τίλ-ῶ	σύρ-ῶ	μολύν-ῶ
	τίλ-οῦμαι	σύρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-τίλ-α	ἔ-σύρ-α	ἔ-μόλυν-α
	ἔ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-σύρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-άμεν
A. I. P.	ἔ-τίλ-θην	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἔ-μόλυν-θην
F. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι
Aor. II. and Fut. II. P.	ἔ-σῶρ-ην, σύρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal Adj. τιλ-τός, τιλ-τέος, συρ-τός, συρ-τέος, μολυν-τός, μολυν-τέος.			
REMARK 1. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. of τέ-τιλ-μαι, σέ-συρ-μαι, is like ἤγγελ-μαι, and that of με-μόλυνσ-μαι like πέ-φασσ-μαι, that of ἥσυχμ-μαι, formed from αἰσχύν-ω, to shame, like ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι.			

(β) κλῖν-ω, to bend down, πλύν-ω, to wash, with ν dropped, § 149, 7.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	κλῖν-ω	κλῖν-ομαι	πλύν-ω	πλύν-ομαι
Perf.	κέ-κλῖ-κα	κέ-κλῖ-μαι	πέ-πλυν-κα	πέ-πλυν-μαι
Fut.	κλῖν-ῶ	κλῖν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ	πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἐ-κλῖν-α	ἐ-κλῖν-άμην	ἐ-πλύν-α	ἐ-πλύν-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἐ-κλί-θην	Fut. I. κλῖ-θήσομαι	ἐ-πλῦ-θην	πλῦ-θήσομαι
A. II.	ἐ-κλί-ν-ην	Fut. II. κλῖν-ήσομαι		
Verbal Adj. κλι-τός, -ή, -όν, κλι-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, πλυ-τός, πλυ-τέος.				
REM. 2. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. of κέ-κλῖ-μαι and πέ-πλυν-μαι is like τέ-τᾶ-μαι, and corresponds with that of pure verbs.				

§ 154. *Special Peculiarities in the Formation of single Verbs, both Pure and Impure.* (150—153.)

1. The Future of very many Active verbs is in the Middle form, e. g. ἀκούω, *to hear*, Fut. ἀκούσομαι, *I shall hear*, Aor. ἤκουσα, *I heard*. See § 198.

2. The following verbs in -αῖω or -ᾶω and -έω, whose stem ended originally in -av and -ev (αF, εF), resume the *v* in the Aorist and Future, § 25, 2:

καῖω, Att. κᾶω (without contraction), *to burn*, Fut. καίσω; Aor. ἔκανσα; Perf. κέκανκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκανμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκαύθην; Fut. Pass. καυθήσομαι; verbal Adj. καυστίος, καυστός, καυτός; but second Aor. Act. ἐκάην, *I burned*, Intrans., in the Ion. and later writers.

κλαῖω, Att. κλάω (without contraction), *to weep*, κλαύσομαι or κλανσοῦμαι, No. 3, ἔκλανσα, etc. See § 166, 18.

θεῖω, *to run*, Fut. θεύσομαι or θενσοῦμαι, No. 3; the other tenses are wanting. See τρέχω, § 167.

νέω, *to swim*, Fut. νεύσομαι or νενσοῦμαι, No. 3; Aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *to sail*, Fut. πλείσομαι, usually πλενσοῦμαι, No. 3; Aor. ἔπλευσα; Perf. πέπλευκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπλευσμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐπλείεσθην; verbal Adj. πλευστίος.

πνέω, *to blow*, Fut. πνείσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι, No. 3, but the compounds, e. g. συμ-, ἐμ-πνέω; Aor. ἔπνευσα; Aor. Pass. ἐπνείεσθην.

ρέω, *to flow*, Fut. ρεύσομαι; Aor. ῥέψενσα; neither form belongs to the Attic, which uses instead of them ῥυήσομαι, ῥήύην, § 192, and so also the Perf. ῥέψυκα.

REMARK 1. The verb χέω (χέFω, χεύω), *to pour out*, differs from the preceding verbs; Fut. χέω; Fut. Mid. χέομαι, see No. 4; Aor. ἔχεα, Subj. χέω, Inf. χέαι, Imp. χέον, χέατω, etc.; Aor. Mid. ἐχεάμην, see No. 7; Perf. Act. κέχυκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέχυμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐχέσθην, § 223. The forms with *ev* belong only to the Epic; Fut. χεύω; Aor. ἔχενα.

3. Doric Future. The circumflexed Fut. form of liquid verbs is used by the Doric writers with verbs whose tense-characteristic is σ, e. g. τυψῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ, -οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦντι; τυψοῦμαι, etc., and this form prevails in common use in the following verbs, yet only in the Middle form, with the signification of the Fut. Act.:

φεύγ-ω, <i>to flee</i> ,	Fut. φευξοῦμαι and φεύζομαι
παίζ-ω, <i>to sport</i> ,	“ παιζοῦμαι “ παίζομαι
χέζ-ω, <i>alvum exonerare</i> ,	“ χεσοῦμαι
πίπτ-ω, <i>to fall</i> ,	“ πισοῦμαι (ΠΕΤΩ)
αι, <i>to inquire</i> ,	“ πινσοῦμαι, usually πείσομαι
	those mentioned under No. 2, κλαῖω, πλέω, πνέω,
	ω.

4. Future without the tense-characteristic. The following verbs have a Future, which, as it wants the Future characteristic σ , and has the inflection of the Present, takes, throughout, the form of a Present, viz.

$\tilde{\epsilon}\delta$ - ω , Epic, usually $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$, to eat, Fut. $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta$ -ομαι; $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu$ - ω (ΠΙΝΩ), to drink, Fut. $\pi\acute{\iota}$ -ομαι; $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to pour out, Fut. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, etc.; Fut. Mid. $\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, see Rem. 1.

5. Also two mute verbs take the Future form of liquid verbs in -οῦμαι without σ :

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi$ -ομαι, to fight, Fut. $\mu\alpha\chi$ -οῦμαι, formed from the Ion. $\mu\alpha\chi$ -έσομαι.
 $\tilde{\epsilon}\zeta$ ομαι (ΕΛΩ), to sit, Fut. ($\tilde{\epsilon}\delta$ -οῦμαι) καθέδ-οῦμαι.

6. The Fut. Perf. of the following verbs has an Active form:

$\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$, to die, Perf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\eta\kappa\alpha$, I am dead, Fut. Perf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\eta\acute{\xi}\omega$ or -ξομαι, I shall be dead;
 $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, to cry out, Perf. $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$, I am crying out, Fut. Perf. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\xi}\omega$ or -ξομαι, I shall be crying out;
 $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, to station, Perf. $\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, I stand, Fut. Perf. $\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\acute{\xi}\omega$ or -ξομαι, I shall stand.

7. The three following verbs, which are not liquid, form the first Aor. according to the analogy of the second Aor., without the tense-characteristic σ :

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, second Aor., to say, first Aor. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi$ -α; $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ (ΕΓΚΩ), to bear, first Aor. $\eta\gamma\epsilon\gamma\kappa$ -α, second Aor. $\eta\gamma\epsilon\gamma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\alpha$, see Rem. 1.

8. The verb $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta$ - ω (ΧΕΛΩ), *alvum exonerare*, forms the second Aor. according to the analogy of the first Aor., i. e. with the tense-characteristic σ , viz. $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$. The first Aor. $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ is more frequent.

REM. 2. In the second Aor., $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$, from ΠΕΤ- ω (πίπτω), to fall, the σ is not the tense-characteristic, but belongs to the stem, since the τ has here been changed into σ , Dor. $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. The first Aor. $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ is later, but is found in Eurip.

9. The following verbs, pure and impure, but which by assuming an ϵ as their characteristic in forming the tenses, are analogous to pure verbs, form the Perf. Subj. and Plup. Opt. Mid. or Pass. without the aid of an auxiliary verb:

$\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ -ομαι, to obtain, Perf. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, I possess, Subj. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tilde{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, -ῆ, -ῆται;
 Plup. $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\mu\eta\nu$, I possessed, Opt. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\omicron$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\tau\omicron$ or $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tilde{\iota}\omega\mu\eta\nu$, -ῶ, -ῶτο.

$\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ (ΜΝΑΩ), to remind, Perf. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, I remember, Subj. $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, -ῆ, -ῆται; Plup. $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\eta\mu\eta\nu$, Opt. $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\eta\mu\eta\nu$, -ῆ, -ῆτο or $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\nu}\omega\mu\eta\nu$, -ῶ, -ῶτο, and in X. An. 1. 7, 5. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\omicron\iota\omicron$.

βάλλω, to throw (*BAA*), Perf. βέβλημαι, 2 Pers. Pl. Perf. Subj. διαβεβλήσθαι, Andoc. p. 22. § 24.

καλέω, to name, Perf. κέκλημαι, I am named; Plup. ἐκεκλήμην, Opt. κελήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο.

REM. 3. ἐκτεμῆσθον may be found in Pl. Rp. 564, c; at present, however, the right reading in most Codd. is ἐκτεμῆσεσθον.

§ 155. Syncope.

(154.)

1. A few verbs, in certain forms, suffer Syncope, § 16, 8. The following prose words, e. g. belong here:

πέτομαι, to fly, Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτίσθαι

ἐγίγω, to wake, second Aor. ἠγρόμην (also the Inf. ἔγρεσθαι with the accent of the Pres.), I awoke.

ἔρχομαι, to go, second Aor. ἦλθον, Inf. ἐλθεῖν, etc., from ἘΛΕΤΘΩ, § 167.

2. This Syncope occurs most frequently after the reduplication; thus, e. g.

a. In the Present:

γίγνομαι, to become, instead of γι-γένομαι, stem ΓΕΝΩ.

μῖμνω, to remain, Poet., instead of μι-μένω.

πίπτω, to fall, instead of πι-πέτω, stem ΠΕΤΩ.

b. In the Perfect:

πεπάννυμι, to spread out, πέπταμαι.

§ 156. Metathesis.

(155.)

1. Metathesis, § 22, occurs in the formation of the tenses of several verbs, most frequently in the Perf., Plup., first Aor. Pass. and first Fut. Pass., seldom in the second Aor., sometimes also in the Passive, both for the sake of an easier or more euphonic form, and, in poetry, for the sake of making a syllable long by position.

2. In the Common language, the following verbs are subject to Metathesis:

βάλλω, to throw, Fut. βαλῶ (βαλλήσω, Aristoph.); Aor. ἔβαλλον; Aor. Mid. ἐβαλόμην; *BAA*; Perf. βέβληκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. βέβλημαι; Aor. Pass. ἐβλήθη.

δαμάω, usually δαμάζω, to tame, Fut. δαμάσω; Aor. ἐδάμασα; *ΔMA*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. δέδημαι; Aor. Pass. ἐδμή-

ly Poet. and Ion., Aor. ἔδεμα; Aor. Mid. ἐδεμάμην; ἰμῆκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. δέδημαι.

θνήσκω, to die, Aor. ἔθανον; Perf. τέθνηκα.

θρῶσκω, to leap, Aor. ἔθορον.

καλέω, to call, Poet. κικλήσκω, like θνήσκω, Fut. καλώ; Perf. κέκληκα.

κάμνω, laboro, Aor. ἔκαμον; Perf. κέκμηκα.

σκέλλω, σκελίω, to make dry, second Aor. ἔσκλην; Perf. ἔσκληκα; Fut. σκλησόμαι.

τέμνω, to cut, Aor. ἔτεμον, Perf. τέτμηκα.

τέλῃσομαι, I will bear; Aor. ἔτελην; Perf. τέτεληκα, from the stem ΤΑΛΛ.

REMARK. When the stem of the verb is dissyllabic, then the vowel transposed by Metathesis coalesces with the following vowel; (a) In inflection:

κρά-ννυμι, Poet. κρά-ω, to mingle, Fut. κραιῶ; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκρᾱ-μαι instead of κικρέα-μαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκράθη.

πικράσκω, to sell, instead of πιπεράσκω, πιπρεάσκω, from πικράω, hence Fut. πικραιῶ; Perf. πικραιῶκα, πικραιῶμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐπικράθη; Fut. Perf. πεπικράσομαι.

σπορέ-ννυμι, to strew; secondary form στρώννυμι instead of σπριό-ννυμι; Fut. στρώσω; Aor. ἔστρωσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔστρω-μαι; Aor. Pass. ἐστρώθη.

πλάζω, appropinquo, to bring to, πλάθω, πλάθω; Aor. Pass. ἐπλάσθη; Poet. Att. ἐπλάθη; second Aor. Att. ἐπλάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. Att. ἐπλάμαι.

(b) Also in the stem of the verb θράττω, to disturb, formed from ταρατίω, secondary Attic form of ταρασσω; Aor. ἔθραξα.

§ 157. Verbs in -ω with the Stem of the Present strengthened. (156.)

1. It has already been seen, §§ 138—140, that the stem of many verbs is strengthened in the Present; but this strengthening remains only in the Present and Imperfect. Besides the mode of strengthening there mentioned, by τ (πτ, κτ), σ, (σσ, ζ), and by lengthening the stem-vowel, there are others, which will now be specified.

2. In this specification, all the forms which are assumed for the sake of constructing the tenses in use, are indicated by capitals, § 138, 3. As many verbs do not form the Fut. and first Aor. Mid., every verb, which has these tenses, is denoted by the abbreviation, *Mid.* The abbreviations, D. M., signify *Deponent Middle*, and D. P., *Deponent Passive*, § 102, 3. The μ, placed in parenthesis, shows that the form standing before it, is analogous to the conjugation in -μ, to be treated more at large below. See § 191.

§ 158. I. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting ν before the ending.* (158.)

PRELIMINARY REMARK. *Balw* has lengthened the stem-vowel α into $\alpha\iota$; *ελαίνω*, α into $\alpha\nu$; *δένω* and *πίνω*, \ddot{u} and \ddot{i} into \ddot{u} and \ddot{i} .

1. *βαίνω*, to go, (BA-), Fut. *βήσομαι*; Perf. *βέβηκα*, § 194; second Aor. *ἔβην* (μ , § 191); Pass. in compounds, e. g. *ἀναβαίνομαι*, *ἀναβέβᾶμαι*, *παρεβέβᾶμαι*, *ἀνεβᾶσθην*, *παρεβᾶσθην*, §§ 130, (c) and 131, 5. Verbal adjective *βατός*.

REMARK. First Aor. Act. *ἔβησα*, and Fut. *βήσω*, are transitive, *I brought, will bring*, and belong only to the poetic Ionic and later writers.

2. *δένω*, to go in, to go under, to emerge, to put on. The un-strengthened verb *δύω* (*καταδύω*) Fut. *δύσω* and first Aor. Act. *ἔδυσα* has a transitive signification in the Pres., to wrap up, to sink; Aor. Pass. *ἔδυσθην*, § 130, (b) 2. But the Mid. *δύομαι*, *δέδῃμαι*, *δύσομαι*, *ἔδυσάμην*, to wrap up one's self, to go into, or under, to clothe one's self; the Perf. *δέδυκα* and the Aor. *ἔδυν* (μ , § 191), have the same signification.

3. *ελαίνω*, to drive, secondary form *ἐλῶ*, *-ᾶς*, etc. poetic, yet also in X. Cy. 8. 3. 32. *ἀπέλα* Imp., Fut. *ἐλᾶσω*, Att. *ἐλῶ*, *-ᾶς*, *-ᾶ*, Inf. *ἐλᾶν*, § 117; Aor. *ἤλασα*; Perf. *ἐλήλακα*, *ἐλήλαμαι*; Inf. *ἐληλάσθαι*, § 124; Aor. Pass. *ἤλασθην* [α in the tense-formation, § 130, (c); without σ , § 131, 5].—Mid.—Verbal adjective *ελατός*, *ελατέος* (X. Hipparch. 2, 7.).

4. *θύνω* and *θύω* (poet.), to rage, Fut. *θύσω*, etc.; second Aor. Part. *θύμενος* (μ), raging.

5. *πίνω*, to drink, *πίομαι*, § 154, 4, among the later writers *πιούμαι*, but also, in X. Symp. 4, 7. *πεισθε*; second Aor. *ἔπιον*, Inf. *πειν*, Pass. *πιών*, Imp. *πίθι*, § 192, poet. *πίε*; *ΠΙΟ*- Perf. *πέπωκα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπομαι*; Aor. Pass. *έπόσθην*, §§ 130, (c) and 131, 5. Verbal adjective *ποτός*, *ποτέος*.

6. *τίνω*, to expiate, to satisfy, Fut. *τίσω*; Aor. *ἔτισα*; Perf. Act. *τέτικα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *τέτισμαι*, Aor. Pass. *έτίσθην*, § 131. Mid. *τίνομαι*, to avenge, to punish, *τίσομαι*, *έτίσάμην*.

τίω, to honor, *τίσω*, *έτισα*, *τέτιμαι*, Poet.

7. *φθάνω*, to anticipate, Fut. *φθήσομαι*, more rarely *φθάσω*,

e. g. X. Cy. 5. 4, 38; first Aor. ἐφθᾶσα; second Aor. ἐφθην and ἐφθάμην (μ, § 192); Perf. ἐφθᾶκα.

8. φθίνω (poet., rarely prose and only in the Pres., e. g. Pl. Phaedr. 246, e. Symp. 211, a.), *to perish*, (seldom *to consume*), Fut. φθίσω and Aor. ἐφθισα, *trans. to consume*. — Intrans., Fut. φθίσομαι; Perf. ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθινται; Plup. and second Aor. ἐφθίμην, Subj. φθίωμαι, Opt. φθίμην, φθίτω, Imp. φθίσθω, Inf. φθίσθαι, Part. φθίμενος, e. g. X. Cy. 8. 7, 18. τοῖς φθιμένοις, *to the dead*, (μ, § 192). Verbal adjective φθιτός.

Here belong also three verbs, whose pure stem ends with a consonant:

9. δάκνω, *to bite*, Aor. ἔδᾶκον; Fut. δήξομαι; Perf. Aor. δέδηχα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. δέδηγμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐδήχθην.

10. κάμνω, *laboro*, Aor. ἔκᾰμον; Fut. καμοῦμαι; Perf. κέμηκα, § 156, 2.

11. τέμνω, *to cut*, Fut. τεμῶ; Aor. ἔτεμον (ἔταμον, § 140, 2); Perf. τέτμηκα, § 156, 2); Perf. Mid. or Pass. τέτμημαι, Subj. τέτμησθον, § 154, Rem. 3; Aor. Pass. ἐτέμήθην; Fut. Perf. τετμήσομαι.—Mid.

§ 159. II. Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable *ve* before the ending. (100.)

1. βῦ-νέω, *to stop up*, Fut. βύσω; Aor. ἔβῦσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. βέβυσμα; Aor. Pass. ἐβύσθην, § 131.

Pres. βύω, not used by the Attic writers.

2. ἰκ-νέομαι, (the simple is seldom used in prose, e. g. Th. 5, 40. Pl. Phaedr. 276, d., the compound being generally used instead of it) ἀφικνέομαι, *to come*, Fut. ἀφίξομαι; Aor. ἀφικόμην, ἀφικέσθαι; Perf. ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι; Plup. ἀφίγμην, ἀφίχτο.

3. κυ-νέω, *to kiss*, Fut. κῦσω; Aor. ἔκῦσα, § 130, (b). But προσκυνέω, *to worship*, Fut. προσκυνήσω; Aor. προσεκύντησα (also poetic προσέκυσα, Inf. προσκύνσαι).

4. ὑπισχ-νέομαι (ὑπίσχομαι Ion.), *to promise*, Aor. ὑπεσχόμην, Imp. ὑπόσχον; but Fut. ὑποσχέσομαι; Perf. ὑπέσχημαι. So, ἀμπισχνόμην or ἀμπέχομαι, *to clothe*, from ἀμπέχω, *to surround*, Fut. ἀμφέξω, Aor. ἤμπισχον, ἀμπισχεῖν, Fut. ἀμφέξομαι; Aor. ἤμπισχόμην and ἤμπεσχόμην, § 126, 1.

§ 160. III. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable ᾶν, more rarely αν, before the ending.* (161.)

a. ᾶν or αν is inserted without any change.

PRELIMINARY REMARK. All verbs of this kind form their tenses from a three-fold stem, viz. the Pres. and Impf. from the strengthened stem, the second Aor. from the pure stem, the Fut. and Perf. from a third stem, consisting of a pure stem and ε, which is changed in the inflexion into η.—The α in the ending -άνω is short Attic, but the Epic is long; in ἰκάνω it is long both among the Attic and the Epic writers.

1. αἰσθ-άν-ομαι (seldom αἰσθομαι), *to perceive*, Aor. ἤσθ-όμην, αἰσθέσθαι; Perf. ἥσθημαι; Fut. αἰσθήσομαι.

2. ἀμαρτάνω, *to miss*, Aor. ἤμαρτον; Fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι; Perf. ἡμάρτηκα; Perf. Pass. ἡμάρτημαι; Aor. Pass. ἡμαρτήθην (X. An. 5. 9, 21. Vect. 4, 37).

3. ἀπεχθάνομαι, *to be hated*, Aor. ἀπηχθόμην (poet. ἤχθόμην); Fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι; Perf. ἀπήχθημαι, *I am hated*.

4. αὐξάνω (and αὐξω), *to increase*, Fut. αὐξήσω; Aor. ἠῦξησα; Perf. ἠῦξηκα; Mid. and Pass. *to thrive*, Perf. ἠῦξημαι; Fut. αὐξήσομαι; Aor. ἠῦξήθην.

5. βλαστάνω, *to sprout*, Aor. ἐβλαστον; Fut. βλαστήσω; Perf. ἐβλάσθηκα and βεβλάσθηκα, § 123, 2.

6. δαρθάνω, commonly in composition, καταδ., *to sleep*, Aor. κατέδαρθον (καταδαρθέντα Aristoph. Plut. 300.); Fut. καταδαρθήσομαι; Perf. καταδεδάρθηκα.

7. ἰζάνω and καθιζάνω, secondary form from ἰζω, καθίζω. See § 166, 16.

8. κλαγγάνω, used of dogs, a secondary form from κλάζω, *to cry out*, Fut. κλάγξω (κεκλάγξομαι Aristoph. Vesp. 930, see § 164, 6); Aor. ἐκλαγξα, ἐκλάγον Eur. Iph. T. 1062.; Perf. κέκλαγγα (old form κέκληγα).

9. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (also οἰδάω, οἰδέω), *to swell*, Fut. οἰδήσω.

10. ὀλισθάνω (-αίνω not used by the Attic writers), *to slip*, Aor. ὤλισθον; Fut. ὀλισθήσω; Perf. ὤλισθηκα (first Aor. ὤλισθησα later).

11. ὀσφραίνομαι, *to smell*, Aor. ὤσφρόμην; Fut. ὀσφρήσομαι.

Pres. ὀσφραῖσθαι was a rare Attic form; Aor. ὤσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθῆναι later.

12. *ὀφλισκάνω*, (Inf. *ὀφλειν*, Part. *ὀφλων*, seldom), *to be liable to a fine, to incur punishment*—the double strengthening *ισκ* and *αν* is to be noted—Aor. *ὤφλον*; Fut. *ὀφλήσω*; Perf. *ὥφληκα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ὥφλημαι*.

First Aor. *ὀφλήσαι* later.

b. *ᾶν* is inserted before the Tense-ending, and *ν* is inserted before the Characteristic-consonant of the Pure Stem.

PRELIMINARY REMARK. The short vowel in the middle of the pure stem, is changed into a long one, in inflexion. The *ν* suffers the usual changes before the Pi and Kappa-mutes, § 19, 3.

13. *ἐρνγγάνω*, instead of *ἐρν-ν-γάνω*, *ructor*, Aor. *ἤρῳγον*; Fut. *ἐρεύξομαι*.

14. *θιγγάνω*, *to touch*, Aor. *ἔθιγον*; Fut. *θιξομαι*.

15. *λαγχάνω*, *to obtain by lot*, Aor. *ἔλαχον*; Fut. *λήξομαι*; Perf. *εἴληχα*, rarely *λελογχα* from *ΛΕΓΧ*, comp. *πέπονθα*, *παθεῖν*, *πένθος*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *εἴληγμαι*, § 123, 4; Aor. Pass. *ἐλήχθην*.

16. *λαμβάνω*, *to take*, Aor. *ἔλαβον*, Imp. *λάβε* and Attic *λαβέ*, § 118, 3, (a); Fut. *λήψομαι*; Perf. *εἴληφα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *εἴλημμαι*, § 123, 4; Aor. Mid. *ἐλαβόμην*; Aor. Pass. *ἐλήφθην*.

17. *λανθάνω* (poet. and also X. O. 7, 31., also *λήθω*), *to be concealed*, Aor. *ἔλαθον*; Fut. *λήσω*; Perf. *ἔληθα*, *I am concealed*, Mid. *λανθάνομαι* (Ion. and poet. also *λήθομαι*), *to forget*, Fut. *λήσομαι*; Perf. *ἔλησμαι*, § 131; Aor. *ἐλαθόμην*.

18. *λιμπάνω*, rare secondary form from *λείπω*.

19. *μανθάνω*, *to learn*, Aor. *ἔμαθον*; Fut. *μαθήσομαι*; Perf. *μεμάθηκα*.—The *α* remains short, and the Fut. and Perf. are formed from the stem *ΜΑΘΕ*, according to No. a.

20. *πυνθάνομαι*, *to ask*, Aor. *ἐπυνθόμην*; Perf. *πέπυσμαι*, *πέπυσαι*, etc., § 131; Fut. *πένσομαι* (very rarely *πενσοῦμαι*, § 154, 3). Verbal adjective *πενστός*, *πενστέος*.

21. *τυγχάνω*, *to happen*, Aor. *ἔτῳχον*; Fut. *τεύξομαι* (*ΤΕΤΧ*); Perf. *τετύχηκα* (*ΤΤΧΕ*—according to No. a.). The transitive of this verb is the poetic *τεύχω*, *paro*.

22. *φυγγάνω*, secondary form from *φεύγω*, *to flee*, Fut. *φεύξομαι* and *-ξοῦμαι*, § 154, 3; Aor. *ἔφυγον*; Perf. *πέφευγα*. Verbal adjective *φευκτός*, *-τέος*.

23. *χαρδάνω*, to take, Aor. *ἔχᾱδον*; Perf. with a Pres. signification *κέχαρδα*; Fut. *χέισομαι*, stem *XENΔ-*, comp. *ἔπαθον*, *πέισομαι*.

§ 161. IV. Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by annexing the two consonants *σκ* or the syllable *ισκ*. (162, 163.)

Σκ is annexed, when the stem-characteristic is a vowel, and *ισκ*, when it is a consonant; *κν-ῖσκω*, and *χρη-ῖσκομαι* are exceptions. Most verbs, whose pure stem ends with a consonant, form the Future, etc. according to the analogy of pure verbs, e. g. *εὐρ-ίσκω*, Fut. *εὐρή-σω* from *ΕΤΡΕ-*; *ἀμβλίσκω*, Fut. *ἀμβλώ-σω* from *ΑΜΒΛΟ-*. Some of these verbs, in the Pres. and Impf., take a reduplication also, which consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with *ι*.

1. *ἀλ-ίσκ-ομαι*, to be taken, to be conquered, Impf. *ἡλίσκόμεην*; (*ΑΛΟ-*) Fut. *ἀλώσομαι*; second Aor. *ἦλυν*, Att. *ἑάλων* and *ἦλων* (*μ*, § 192), *I was taken*; Perf. *ἦλωκα*, and Att. *ἑάλωκα* and *ἦλωκα*, *I have been taken* (Aug., § 122, 4 and 6). The Active is supplied by *αἰρεῖν*, signifying, to take captive, to conquer.

2. *ἀμβλίσκω* (seldom *ἀμβλόω*), to miscarry, *ΑΜΒΛΟ-*, Fut. *ἀμβλώσω*; Aor. *ἤμβλωσα*; Perf. *ἤμβλωκα*.

3. *ἀναβιώσκομαι*, (a) to recall to life, (b) to live again, Aor. *ἀνεβίωσάμην*, *I lived again*; but second Aor. *ἀνεβίω* (*μ*, § 192), *I recalled to life*.

4. *ἀνᾱλίσκω* (also *ἀνᾱλώω*), to spend, to consume, Impf. *ἀνήλυσκον* (*ἀνᾱλὸν* without Aug.); Fut. *ἀνᾱλώσω*; Aor. *ἀνήλωσα* and *ἀνᾱλώσα*, *κατηγάλωσα*; Perf. *ἀνήλωκα* and *ἀνᾱλώκα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἀνήλωμαι* and *ἀνᾱλωμαι*; Aor. *ἀνᾱλώθη*.

5. *ἀρέσκω*, to please, Fut. *ἀρέσω*; Aor. *ἤρεσα*, § 130, (d); Perf. (*ᾠρήρεκα* is mentioned as in use) Mid. or Pass. *ἤρεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἤρέσθην*. — Mid.

6. *βιβρώσκω*, to eat (Fut. Att. *ἔδομαι* from *ἔσθίω*, second Aor. *ἔφαγον*), Perf. *βέβρωκα*; Part. *βέβρως*, § 194; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *βέβρωμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἔβρώθη*.

7. *γεγωνίσκω*, mostly Poet., to call, to make known, Fut. *γεγωνήσω*; Aor. *ἐγεγώνησα*; Perf. *γέγωνα*, with a Present signification; — further, *γεγωνεῖτω*, Xen., *γεγωνεῖν*, Poet., seldom prose, e. g. Pl. Hipp. M. 292, d, from the Prim. *ΓΕΓΩΝΕΩ*.

8. γηράσκω or γηράω, *to grow old*, Fut. γηράσομαι, seldom γηράσω; Aor. ἐγήρασα, in Aesch. Suppl. 901., Trans. *to cause to grow old*, Inf. γηράσαι (also γηράναι from an old second Aor. ἐγήραν, μί, § 192); Perf. γεγήρακα.

9. γινώσκω (γινώσκω), *to know*, (ΓΝΟ-) Fut. γνώσομαι; second Aor. ἔγνω (μί, § 192); Perf. ἔγνωκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔγνωμαι, § 131; verbal Adj. γνωστός (old form γνωτός), γνωστής.

10. διδράσκω, *to run away* (usually in compounds, e. g. ἀποδ., ἐκδ., διαδ.), Fut. δράσομαι; Perf. δέδρακα; second Aor. ἔδραν (μί, § 192).

11. εὑρίσκω, *to find*, second Aor. εὔρον; Imp. εὔρέ, § 118, 3, (a); (ΕΥΡΕ-) Fut. εὔρήσω; Perf. εὔρηκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. εὔρημαι; Aor. Pass. εὔρέσθην, § 130, (d); Aor. Mid. εὔρόμην (Aug., § 121, Rem.); verbal Adj. εὑρετός.

12. ἡβάσκω, *to become marriageable*, Aor. ἡβησα (ἡβάω, *to be young*, but ἀνηβάω, *to become young again*).

13. θνήσκω, commonly ἀποθνήσκω, *to die* (Metathesis, § 156, 2), (ΘΑΝ-) Aor. ἀπέθανον (Poet. ἔθανον; θανών, οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose); Fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, Poet. θανοῦμαι; Perf. τέθνηκα both in prose and poetry, τέθναμεν, § 194, etc., Inf. τεθνήσκειν; Fut. Perf. τεθνήξω, old Att., § 154, 6, and τεθνήξομαι, *I shall be dead*.

14. ἱλάσκομαι, *to propitiate*, Fut. ἱάσομαι; Aor. ἱλάσάμην.

15. κύσσω and κύσσομαι, *to conceive*, inchoative, from κύω.

16. μεθύσκω, *to intoxicate*, Fut. μεθύσω; Aor. ἐμέθυσα. But μεθύω, *to be intoxicated*, borrows its tenses from the Passive, e. g. ἐμεθύσθην, § 131.

17. μιμνήσκω, *to remind*, (ΜΝΑ-) Fut. μνήσω; Aor. ἔμνησα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. μέμνημαι, memini, *I remember*, *I am mindful* (Redup. § 123, Rem. 1), Subj. μεμνώμην, -ῃ, -ῃται, § 154, 9, Imp. μέμνησο; Plup. ἐμεμνήμην, *I remembered*, Opt. μεμνήμην, -ῃτο, -ῃτο, or μεμνώμην, -ῶτο, -ῶτο, § 154, 9; Fut. Perf. μεμνήσομαι, *I shall be mindful*; among the Tragedians also, *I will mention*; Aor. ἐμνήσθην, *I remembered*, ἔμνησάμην Poet.; Fut. μνησθήσομαι, *I shall remember*.

18. πάσχω, formed from πάθω, by transferring the aspiration to π, *to experience a sensation*, *to suffer*, Aor. ἐπάθον; (ΠΕΝΘ-) Fut. πείσομαι; Perf. πέπονθα. Verbal Adj. παθητός.

19. *πίσχω*, to give to drink, Fut. *πίσω*; Aor. *ἔπισα*.

20. *πυράσχω*, to sell, Fut. and Aor. in the Common language expressed by *ἀποδώσομαι*, *ἀπεδόμην*; Perf. *πέπρακα*, § 156, Rem.; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπραμαι* (Inf. *πεπραῖσθαι* often instead of the Aor.); Aor. *ἔπραθην*; Fut. Perf. *πεπρώσομαι* in the sense of the simple Fut. *πραθήσομαι*.

21. *στερίσχω* (seldom *στερέω*), to deprive of, Fut. *στερήσω*; Aor. *ἔστέρησα*; Perf. *ἔστέρηκα*; Mid. and Pass. *στερίσκομαι*, *στερούμαι*, *privor*, *στέρομαι*, I am deprived, Fut. *στερήσομαι*; Perf. *ἔστέρημαι*; Aor. *ἔστέρηθην*; Fut. *στερηθήσομαι*. The simple occurs most frequently in the Middle form; in the Active, the compound *ἀποστερίσχω* is more frequent.

22. *τρώσχω*, to wound, Fut. *τρώσω*; Aor. *ἔτρωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *τέτρωμαι*, Inf. *τετρωῖσθαι*, Part. *τετρωμένος*; Aor. *ἔτρωθην*; Fut. *τρωθήσομαι* and *τρώσομαι*.

23. *φάσχω*, to say, to think (Ind. not used), Impf. *ἔφασκον*; Fut. *φήσω*; Aor. *ἔφησα*.

24. *χάσχω*, to gape (XAN-, among the later writers *χαίνω*), Aor. *ἔχων*; Fut. *χῶνμαι*; Perf. *κέχηνα*, to stand open.

REMARK. In *διδάσχω*, *doc-eo*, the *σ* belonging to the stem is strengthened by *σ* prefixed; hence the *σ* remains in forming the tenses, Fut. *διδάξω*; Aor. *ἔδίδαξα*; Perf. *δεδίδακα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *δεδίδαμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἔδιδάχθην*. This is found in the Epic and poetic verbs, *ἀλθήσκει*, *ἀλίσκει*, *λίσκει*. See § 230.

§ 162. V. Verbs which have a Secondary Form

in -ΘΩ.

(166.)

Several verbs, particularly in poetry, have secondary forms in -ΘΩ, e. g. *φλέγειν*, poetic, instead of *φλέγειν*, to burn; *ἡγγερέθονται* and *ἡερέθονται*, Epic, instead of *ἡγγιγνύσθαι* and *αἰγίσθαι*. Here belong also the Pres. and Impf. endings, -άειν and -αθον, which are used even in Attic prose, e. g. *ἀλέξω*, to ward off, tragic Inf. *ἀλκάθειν*, stem *AAK*; *ἄμυνω*, to ward off, *ἄμυνάθειν*, Impf. *ἡμύναθον*;—*διώκω*, to pursue, *διωκάθειν*, Impf. *ἔδιώκαθον*, also prose;—*εἴκω*, to yield, Impf. *εἴκαθον*;—*εἴργω*, to shut up, Impf. and Aor. *εἴργαθον*;—*ἔχω*, to have, *σχεθίειν*, in Homer *σχεθίειν* as Aor.

§ 163. VI. Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by prefixing the Reduplication.

(164.)

The reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the root with the stem-vowel *ι*. In the Epic and poetic dialects, there are also verbs,

which take the Attic reduplication, i. e. they repeat the first two letters of the root, see ἀναχάζω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, § 230.

1. βιβάζω, *to make go, to convey*, Fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾷ.
2. γίγνομαι (commonly γίνομαι) instead of γιγένομαι, § 155, 2, *to become*, (ΓΕΝ-) Aor. ἐγενόμην; Fut. γενήσομαι (Pl. Parm. 141, c. γενήσεται, *fiet*, and moreover γενεθήσεται, *efficietur*); Perf. γεγένημαι, *I have become, factus sum, exstiti*, and γέγονα with a present signification, *I am*.
3. πίπτω, instead of πιπέτω, § 155, 2, *to fall*, Imp. πίπτε; (ΠΕΤ-) Fut. πεσοῦμαι, § 154, 3; Aor. ἔπεσον (very seldom first Aor. ἔπεσα), § 154, Rem. 2; Perf. πέπτωκα with irregular vowel of variation (Part. πεπτῶς, πεπτῶτος Poet., § 194).
4. τιτράω, *to bore*, Fut. τρήσω; Aor. ἔτρησα. More usual the secondary form τετραίνω, Fut. τετραῖνῶ; Aor. ἐτέτρηνα, § 149, Rem. 2; Perf. τέτρηκα, τέτρημαι.—Mid.

Several verbs of class IV, § 161, belong here, as γιγνώσκω, and several verbs in -μι, as δίδωμι.

§ 164. VII. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem-vowel α is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by ι.* (157.)

Here belong the dialectic verbs, mostly Epic and poetic, ἀγaloμαι, *to be indignant*, δαλω, *to divide* and burn, μαλομαι, *to rage*, ραλω, *to dwell*. See § 230.

§ 165. VIII. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem takes ε in the Pres. and Impf.* (170.)

1. γαμέω, *to marry* (of the man), Perf. γεγάμηκα; but Fut. γᾶμῶ; Aor. ἔγημα, γῆμαι (ἐγάμησα in Lucian.; γαμήσειας with the better reading γαμησείεις in X. Cy. S. 4, 20). Mid. γαμοῦμαι (with the Dat.), *to marry* (of the woman, nubo), Fut. γαμοῦμαι; Aor. ἐγημάμην. Pass. in matrimonium ducor, Aor. ἐγαμήθην, etc., § 130, (d) 2.
2. γηθίω, usually Perf. γέγηθα, (also prose), *to rejoice*, Fut. γηθήσω.
3. δοκίω, *to seem, videor, to think*, Fut. δόξω; Aor. ἔδοξα; Aor. Pass. ἐδόχθην, Perf. Mid. or Pass. δέδογμαι, *visus sum*.
4. πυντίω (Poet.), *to resound*, Fut. -ήσω, etc.; second Aor. ἔκτυπον (Epic and S. O. C. 1450); first Aor. ἐπύπνησα (ib. 1606).

5. μαρτυρέω, *to witness*, Fut. μαρτυρήσω, etc. But μαρτύρομαι, Dep. Mid. *to call as witnesses*.

6. ξυρέω, *to shave*, Mid. ξύρομαι; Aor. ἐξυράμην; but Perf. ἐξύρημαι.

7. ώθέω, *to push*, Impf. ἐώθουν; Fut. ὥσω and ὠθήσω; Aor. ἔωσα, ὤσαι; Perf. ἔωκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔωσμαι; Aor. ἐώσθην (Aug., § 122, 4).—Mid.

§ 166. *Verbs, whose Stem is Pure in the Pres. and Impf. but which assume an ε in forming the tenses.* (168.)

This change has taken place in the formation of verbs in -έω, partly from necessity, as is the case with verbs whose characteristic is ξ, ψ, partly for the sake of perspicuity, that the root may not wholly disappear by the introduction of consonants, as in verbs whose characteristic is σκ, χθ, and partly from mere choice or the desire of euphony, as in verbs whose characteristic is δ, τ, ζ, λ, ρ, π, κ, χ, α, αι, ε, οι. The ε is changed into η in inflexion. Exceptions: αἰδομαι, ἄχθομαι and μάχομαι, § 130, (d).

1. αἰδομαι, *to be ashamed* (Pres. and Impf. old poetic, in the Common language αἰδέομαι), Impf. αἰδόμην without Aug.; Fut. αἰδέσομαι and -ήσομαι; Aor. ᾔδεσάμην, *to regard a suppliant*, and ᾔδέσθην, *I was ashamed*.

2. ἀλέξω, *to ward off*, Fut. ἀλεξήσω; Mid. *to ward off from myself*, Fut. ἀλεξήσομαι, seldom ἀλεξομαι (from ἈΛΕΚ-); Aor. ἤλεξάμην (Inf. second Aor. ἀλκάθειν, used by the Trag., § 162).

3. αὖξω, *to increase*, see αὖξάνω, § 160, 4.

4. ἄχθομαι, *to be vexed*, Fut. ἀχθήσομαι; Aor. ἤχθέσθην, § 131; Fut. ἀχθεσθήσομαι having the same signification as ἀχθήσομαι.

5. βόσκει, *to feed*, Fut. βοσκήσω; Aor. ἐβόσκησα; Mid. *I fed*, intransitive.

6. βούλομαι, *to wish*, (second Pers. βούλει, § 116, 11), Fut. βουλήσομαι; Perf. βεβούλημαι; Aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἤβονλ. (Aug., § 120, Rem. 1).

want, to need, usually Impers. δεῖ, *it is wanting*, it
7, 2, Subj. δέη, Part. δέον, Inf. δεῖν; Impf. ἔδει,
ει; Aor. ἐδέησε(ν); Perf. δεδέηκε(ν); Mid. δέο-
μαι; Aor. ἐδεήθην.

will, Impf. ἤθελον and ἔθελον; Fut. ἐθε-
λήσει and ἐθέλησα; Perf. only ἠθέληκα.

9. *εἴλω, εἴλλω, ἔλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, to *press*, to *shut up*, Fut. *εἰλήσω*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *εἴλημαι*; Aor. Pass. *εἰλήθην*.

10. *εἴλω*, to *drain*, Fut. *εἴξω* (which more commonly has the other form *εἰκύνω* from *ΕΑΚΤΩ*); Aor. *εἰκνυσα*, § 122, 3, *εἰκύναι* (more common than *εἴλα*); Aor. Pass. and Perf. Mid. or Pass. only *εἰκύνσθην, εἰκνυσμαι*.—Mid.

11. *ΕΙΠΟΜΑΙ*, Aor. *ἠρώμην*, I *inquired*, *ἐρέσθαι, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦν, ἐρόμενος*; Fut. *ἐρήσομαι*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἔρωταῖν*; but the Aor. *ἠρώτησα* is rejected.

12. *ἐρέω*, to *go forth*, Fut. *ἐρήρώσω*; Aor. *ἤρῃσα*.

13. *εὕδω*, commonly *καθεύδω*, to *sleep*, Fut. *καθευδήσω* (Aug., § 121, Rem. and 126, 3). Verbal adjective *καθευδητέον*.

14. *ἔχω*, to *have*, to *hold*, Impf. *εἶχον*, § 122, 3; Aor. *ἔσχον*, instead of *ἔ-σεχον*, Inf. *σχεῖν*, Imp. *σχές, παράσχες* according to verbs in *μι* (in composition also *παράσχε*), Subj. *σχῶ, -ης, παράσχω, παράσχης*, etc., Opt. *σχοίην* (*μι*, § 192, Rem.), Part. *σχών*; Fut. *ἔξω* and *σχήσω*; Perf. *ἔσχηκα*; Aor. Mid. *ἐσχόμην*, Subj. *σχωμαι*, Opt. *σχοίμην*, Imp. *σχοῦ, παράσχον*, Inf. *σχέσθαι, παρασχεσθαι*, Pass. *σχόμενος*; Fut. *σχήσομαι*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔσχημαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐσχέθην*. Verbal adjective *ἐκτός* and *σχετός*.

15. *ἔψω*, to *cook*, Fut. *ἐψήσω*. Verbal adjective *ἐφθός* or *ἐψητός, ἐψητέος*.

16. *ἕζω*, commonly *καθίζω*, to *seat*, to *sit*, Perf. *ἐκάθισον*, old Attic *καθίζον*; Fut. *καθιῶ*; Aor. *ἐκάθισα*, old Attic *καθῖσα*, § 126, 3; Perf. *κεκάθισκα*; Mid. I *seat myself*, Fut. *καθιζήσομαι*; Aor. *ἐκαθισάμην*, I *seated for myself*, I *caused to sit*. But *καθεζόμαι*, I *seat myself*, I *sit*, Impf. *ἐκαθεζόμην*; Fut. *καθεδοῦμαι*.

17. *κῆδω*, to *make anxious*, (Act. only Epic), Fut. *κηδήσω*; Perf. *κέκηδα*, I *am anxious*; Mid. *κῆδομαι*, to *be anxious in prose only* Pres. and Impf.; in Aesch. S. 138. is *κῆδω*.

19. μάχομαι, *to fight*, Fut. μαχοῦμαι, § 154, 5; Aor. ἐμαχεσάμην; Perf. μεμάχημαι. Verbal adjective μαχετός and μαχητός.

20. μέλλω, *to intend, to consider, to be about to do, hence to delay*, Impf. ἔμελλον and ἤμελλον; Fut. μελλήσω; Aor. ἐμέλλησα; Pass. μέλλεσθαι, *to be put off*, (Aug. § 120, Rem. 1).

21. μέλει μοι, *curae mihi est* (rarely personal μέλω), Fut. μελήσει; Aor. ἐμέλησε(ν); Perf. μεμέληκε(ν); Mid. μέλομαι, commonly ἐπιμέλομαι (and ἐπιμελοῦμαι); Fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι (sometimes ἐπιμελήσομαι); Aor. ἐπεμελήθην.

The compounds, e. g. μεταμέλει ποενίη, are used as impersonals only. Epic Perf. μέμηλε, *I am concerned about*; μέμηλα has in prose the sense of the Pres., as well as of the Perf., curo, curavi, μεμηλώς, *caring for*.

22. μύζω, *to suck*, Fut. μυζήσω, etc.

23. ὀζω, *to smell*, Fut. ὀζήσω; Aor. ὤζησα; Perf. ὄδωδα with the meaning of the Pres., § 124, 2.

24. οἶμαι and οἶμαι, *to think*, second Pers. οἶε, § 116, 11; Impf. ὥόμην and ὥόμην; Fut. οἴσομαι; Aor. ὤήθην, οἴθηναι, (Aug., § 122, 1).

The abbreviated forms, οἶμαι, ὥόμην, are used in prose as a mere parenthetic expression, like the Lat. *credo*, and hence are often employed in an ironical sense; οἶομαι, on the contrary, has such a sense, only when it is a governing verb; still, this difference of usage is not fully observed even by the best Attic writers.

25. οἶχομαι, *to go away, abii*, Inf. ὥόμην, *I went away*; Fut. οἴχομαι; Perf. ὥόχημαι, in the Common language only as a compound, e. g. παρῳόχημαι, Ion. and Att. Poet. οἶχωκα, (so originate, οἶχα, οἶκ-ωχα, οἶχ-ωκα, comp. the Epic ὄκωχα from ἔχω, § 230).

26. ὀφείλω, *to be obliged, to owe, debeo*, Fut. ὀφείλῃσω; Aor. ὤφειλῃσα; second Aor. ὤφελον, -ες, -ε(ν) (first and second Pers. Pl. not used), in forms expressing *wish, imprecation, utinam*.

27. παῖω, *to strike*, Fut. παῖσω (Att. secondary form παῖήσω in Aristoph.); Aor. ἔπαισα; Perf. πέπαικα; Pass. with σ, § 131, 2.—Mid.

28. πέρδω, *emittere flatum*, Aor. ἔπαρδον; Fut. παρδήσομαι; Perf. πέπορδα, § 140, 4.

29. πέτομαι, *to fly*, Fut. (πετήσομαι, Aristoph.) commonly πτήσομαι; Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι (rarer ἔπτην and ἐπτάμην, § 192, 2); Perf. πεπότημαι.—Syncope, § 155, 1.

30. σκέλλω or σκελέω, *to dry*, Aor. ἔσκλην, § 192, 4, and Perf. ἔσκληκα and Fut. σκλήσομαι, intensive, *to dry up*.—Metathesis, § 156, 2.

31. τύπτω, *to strike*. Instead of τύψω the Attic dialect has τυπτήσω, but Aor. ἔτυψα, second Aor. only in Eur. Ion. 766; Aor. Pass. ἐτύπην. Verbal Adj. τυπτητός.

32. χαίρω, *to rejoice*, Fut. χαίρήσω; Aor. ἐχάρην (μ, § 192, 8); Perf. κεχάρηκα, *I have rejoiced*, and κεχάρημαι, *I am glad*.

REMARK 1. Of the preceding classes, there belong here verbs in -άναι, § 160, and ὑπισχνέομαι, mentioned in § 159.

REM. 2. With these verbs several liquid verbs are classed, § 149, 6; still, these form the Fut. and the Aor. regularly, e. g.

μένω, *to remain*, Fut. μενῶ; Aor. ἔμεινα; Perf. μεμείνηκα. Verbal Adj. μενετός.

νίμω, *to divide*, Fut. νεμῶ; Aor. ἔνειμα; Perf. νενέμηκα; Aor. Pass. ἐνεμήθη. — Mid. νίμομαι, Fut. νεμοῦμαι; Aor. ἐνειμάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. νενέμημαι. Verbal Adj. νεμητός.

§ 167. *Verbs, whose Tenses are formed from different Roots, and which are classed together only in respect to Signification.* (171.)

1. αἰρέω, *to take, to capture*, e. g. a city, Impf. ἤρουν; Fut. αἰρήσω; Perf. ἤρηκα; Aor. (from ΕΛ) εἶλον, εἶλεῖν; Aor. Pass. ἤρεθην; Fut. Pass. αἰρεθήσομαι, § 130, (d). — Mid. *to choose*, Fut. αἰρήσομαι; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἤρημαι; Fut. Perf. ἤρήσομαι, Pl. Prot. 338, b. Verbal Adj. αἰρετός, -τός.

2. ἔρχομαι, *to go, to come*, (the remaining modes and participials are borrowed from εἶμι, § 181, thus ἔρχομαι, ἶω, ἰθι, ἰέναι, ἰών), Impf. ἤρχόμην, commonly ἦειν and ἦα, Opt. ἴοιμι; Fut. εἶμι, *I shall go*, ἦξω, *I shall come*; — (ΕΛΕΤΘ-) Perf. ἐλήλυθα, § 124, 2; Fut. ἐλεύσομαι almost exclusively poetical and later prose, still also Lys. p. 165, § 11; Aor. ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, § 118, 3, (a), ἔλθειν, ἐλθών. Verbal Adj. ἐλευστέον. — ἔρχομαι has in common the signification of *to come* and *to go*; the idea of *coming* commonly belongs to the form from ἐλθεῖν, and the idea of *going* to that of εἶμι. But in compounds, each of these three verbs expresses both ideas, and only the preposition limits it to the one or to the other signification.

3. ἐσθίω, *to eat*, Impf. ἥσθιον; (ἔδω, Ep.) Fut. ἔδομαι, § 154, 4;

Perf. ἐδήδοκα; Aor. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, § 124, 2; Aor. Pass. ἠδέσθην. Verbal Adj. ἐδεστός.

4. ὁράω, *to see*, Impf. ὥρων; Perf. ὥρᾱκα, Poet. also ἑώρακα, (Aug., § 122, 6); Aor. (from ἴδ-) εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἰδέ, § 118, 3, (a), ἰδεῖν, ἰδών. On the second Perf. οἶδα, ἴκνω, see § 195. Fut. (from ὄψ-) ὄψομαι, 2. p. ὄψει, § 116, 11. — Mid. or Pass. ὁρῶμαι; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἐώρᾱμαι or ὤμμαι, ὤψαι, etc.; Inf. ὤφθαι; Aor. Mid. εἰδόμην, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and with the meaning *ecce, ἰδοῦ*), as a simple only Poet.; Aor. Pass. ὤφθην, ὀφθῆναι; Fut. ὀφθῆσομαι. Verbal Adj. ὁρατός and ὀπίος.

5. τρέχω, *to run*, (APEM-) Fut. δραμοῦμαι; Aor. ἔδραμον; Perf. δεδράμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. δεδράμηναι.

ἄρξομαι, ἔθρεξα very rare. — Epic second Perf. δέδρομα (APEMΩ).

6. φέρω, *to bear*, (OI-) Fut. οἴσω (Aor. Imp. οἴσε, οἰσέτω, *bring*, in Aristoph., see § 230, under φέρω); — (EΓK-) Aor. ἤνεγκον (rarer ἤνεγκα), -ες, -ειν, -ομεν, -ετε, -ον (and -αμεν, -ατε, -αν), § 124, Rem. 2, Opt. ἐνέγκοιμι, etc. (rarer -αμι, etc.), Inf. ἐνεγκεῖν, Part. ἐνεγκών and ἐνέγκας, Imp. ἔνεγκε, -έτω, etc.; — (ENEK-) Perf. ἐνήνοχα, § 124, 2; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, -γξαι, -γκται, or ἐνήνεκται; Aor. Mid. ἠνεγκάμην, ἔνεγκαι, -ασθαι, -άμενος; Aor. Pass. ἠνέχθην; Fut. ἐνεχθήσομαι, rarer οἰσθήσομαι. — Verbal Adj. οἰστός, οἰστέος, Poet. φερτός. — Mid.

7. φημί, § 178, *to say*, Impf. ἔφην with the meaning of the Aor., also φάναι and φάς, § 178, Rem. 2; — (EΠ-) Aor. εἶπον, εἶπω, εἵπομι, εἰπέ, § 118, 3, (a), (the other forms of the Imp. are rarely or never used, compound πρόειπε), εἶπειν, εἰπών, first Aor. εἶπα, not very frequent in Attic writers, more frequent εἶπας, very frequent εἶπατε, rarely εἶπαν, Imp. εἶπον rarely, very frequent εἰπάτω, εἶπατον, εἰπάτων, and always εἶπατε; all other forms wanting in the Att. From the Epic Pres. εἶρω, come Fut. ἐρῶ, Perf. εἶρηκα, Perf. Mid. or Pass. εἶρημαι, § 123, 4; — (PE-) Aor. Pass. ἐρρήθην (ἐρρήθην appears to be not Attic), ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς; Fut. Pass. ῥηθήσομαι and εἰρήσομαι. — Mid. only in compounds, Fut. ἀπεροῦμαι and first Aor. ἀπείπασθαι, *to deny, to despair*, like ἀπειπεῖν. — Verbal Adj. ῥητός, ῥητέος.

Compare ἀπαγορεύω, *to forbid*, ἀπείπον, *I forbade*; ἀντιλέγω, *to contradict*, ἀντίπον, *I contradicted*, oftener than ἀπηγόρευσα and ἀντέλεξα. So, ἀγορεύω τινά κακῶς, but ἀντίπον κακῶς.

§ 168. *Conjugation of Verbs in -μΙ.* (172.)

1. Verbs in -μΙ are principally characterized by taking in the Pres. and Impf., (also in the second Aor. Act. and Mid. of several verbs) personal-endings, different from those of the conjugation in -Ω, and also by omitting the mode-vowel in the Ind. of the tenses just named. The formation of all the remaining tenses of these verbs is like that of verbs in -Ω, with a few exceptions.

2. Several verbs in -μΙ, which have a monosyllabic stem, take, in the Pres. and Impf., a reduplication, § 163, which consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with ι, when the stem begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute and liquid; but, when the stem begins with στ, πτ, or with an aspirated vowel, ι with the rough Breathing is placed before the stem. These verbs are the following:

ΣΤΑ ἴ-στη-μι	ΠΑΡ πλ-μ-πρη-μι
ΧΡΑ κλ-χρη-μι	ΔΕ (δι-δη-μι) διδίασι
ΒΑ (βι-βη-μι) βιβάζ	ΘΕ τί-θη-μι
ΠΑΤ ἰ-πα-μαι	Ε ἴ-η-μι
ΠΑΔ πλ-μ-πλη-μι	ΔΟ δι-δω-μι.

REMARK. Most verbs in -μΙ do not follow this conjugation throughout in the three tenses above named, but only in some particular forms; four verbs, τίθημι, to place, ἵστημι, to station, δίδωμι, to give, and ἵημι, to send, have this conjugation complete, though even in these verbs there are forms in use (together with several forms of the inflexion in -μΙ), which are borrowed from the conjugation in -Ω. See § 172, Rem. 8.

§ 169. *Division of Verbs in -μΙ.* (173.)

Verbs in -μΙ are divided into two principal classes:

1. Such as annex the personal-ending to the stem-vowel. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

(a) in α, e. g. ἴ-στη-μι, to station,	Stem ΣΤΑ-
(b) " ι, " τί-θη-μι, to place,	" ΘΕ-
(c) " ο, " δι-δω-μι, to give,	" ΔΟ-
(d) " ι, " ἵημι, to go,	" ἴ-
(e) " σ, " εἶμι, instead of εἶμι, to be,	" ΕΞ-

2. Such as annex to their stems the syllable -ρνῦ or -ρῦ, and then append to this syllable the personal-endings. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

A. In one of the four vowels, *α, ε, ι, ο*, and assumes -*ρρῦ*.

- (a) in *α*, e. g. *σκεδά-ρρῦ-μι*, to scatter, Stem *ΣΚΕΔΑ-*
 (b) " *ε*, " *χορῆ-ρρῦ-μι*, to satisfy, " *ΚΟΡΕ-*
 (c) " *ι*, only *τί-ρρῦ-μι*, to atone " *ΤΙ-*
 (d) " *ο*, e. g. *σπρώ-ρρῦ-μι*, to spread out, " *ΣΤΡΩ-*.

B. In a consonant, and assumes -*ρῦ*.

- (a) in a mute, e. g. *δείκ-ρῦ-μι*, to show, Stem *ΔΕΙΚ-*
 (b) " liquid " *ὄμ-ρῦ-μι*, to swear, " *ὍΜ-*.

REMARK 1. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the stem, then that consonant is omitted before the -*ρῦ*, except it is a Kappa-mute, e. g.

- αἶ-ρρῦμαι* Stem *ἌΙΡ* (comp. *αἶρ-ω*, *ἄρ-ρρῦμαι*)
δαί-ρρῦμι " *ΔΑΙΤ* (comp. *δαίς*, *δαιτ-ός*)
καί-ρρῦμαι " *ΚΑΙΔ* from *ΚΑΔ* (comp. Perf. *κέκαδ-μαι*, *κέκασμαι*)
κτεῖ-ρρῦμι " *ΚΤΕΙΝ* from *ΚΤΕΝ* (Fut. *κτεν-ῶ*); but
δείκ-ρρῦμι, *εἰργ-ρρῦμι*, *ζεύγ-ρρῦμι*, *οἶγ-ρρῦμι*.

REM. 2. Verbs of the second class—those in -*ρρῦ*—form only the Pres. and Impf. like verbs in *μι*, and even in these tenses, forms in -*ρῦμι* and -*ρῶ* often occur indiscriminately, and in the Sing. Impf. the accompanying forms in -*ρῶ* are predominant, and in the Pres. Subj. and in the Impf. Opt., these are the regular forms. The verb *σβέ-ρρῦ-μι* from the stem *ΣΒΕ-*, is the only verb of this class which forms the second Aor., namely *ἔσβην*; there are, also, several verbs in -*ω*, which form their second Aor. according to the analogy of these verbs, e. g. *δύω*, *ἔδυν*.

§ 170. *Characteristic-vowel and Strengthening of the Stem of the Present.* (174.)

1. In verbs of the first class, the short characteristic-vowel of the stem, *ᾱ, ε, ο*, is lengthened in the Pres., Impf. and second Aor. Act., as follows:

α and *ε* into *η*, and *ο* into *ω*.

Still, this prolongation extends in verbs in -*ε* and -*ο* only to the Sing. Ind. of the three tenses above named, but in verbs in -*α*, to the Dual and Pl. Ind., and also to the entire Imp. and Inf. of the second Aor. Act. In the second Aor. Inf. Act. of verbs in -*ε* and -*ο*, the -*ε* is lengthened into -*ει*, and -*ο* into -*ου*, e. g. *θεῖ-ναι*, *δοῦ-ναι*. In the second Aor. Mid., however, the short characteristic-vowel remains throughout.

2. In verbs of the second class in -*ρρῦ*, the stem ending in a vowel, and which annexes -*ρρῦ*, retains the short characteristic-vowel, except those whose stem ends in -*ο*, e. g. *σπρώ-ρρῦμι*,

ΣΤΡΟ-; but the stem ending in a consonant, which annexes -νν, is strengthened in the Pres. by prolonging the stem-vowel, namely,

α	becomes η, as in	πήγ-ννμι, second Aor. Pass. ἐπᾶγ-ην
α	"	αι, " αἶ-ννμι instead of ἄρννμαι, stem ἈΡ, ᾿ΑΙΡ
ε	"	ει, " εἶκ-ννμι, stem ΔΕΚ, hence Ion. ἔδεξα
υ	"	ευ, " ζεύγ-ννμι, second Aor. Pass. ἐζύγ-ην.

§ 171. Mode-vowels.

(175.)

1. The Ind. of the Pres., Impf. and second Aor. do not take the Mode-vowel, § 168, 1, and hence the personal-endings are annexed to the verb-stem, e. g.

ἴ-σ τ α-μεν	ἔ-τ ι-θ ε-μεν	ἔ-δ ο-μεν
ἴ-σ τ α-μεθα	ἔ-τ ι-θ ε-μεθα	ἔ-δ ο-μεθα

2. The Subj. has, like verbs in -ω, the mode-vowels ω and η, but these vowels coalesce with the characteristic-vowel, so that the following deviations from the verbs in -ω in respect to contraction are to be noted, namely,

ἀη and ᾶη coalesce into ῆ and ῆ̃ (not, as in contracts in -άω, into ᾶ and ῥ̃)
ὀη coalesces into ῶ̃ (not, as in contracts in -όω, into οῖ), e. g.

ἴ-σ τ α-ω = ἴ-σ τ ῶ	ἴ-σ τ α-ης = ἴ-σ τ ῆς	ἴ-σ τ α-η-ται = ἴ-σ τ ῆ-ται
σ τ α-ω = σ τ ῶ	σ τ α-ης = σ τ ῆς	
τ ι-θ ι-ω = τ ι-θ ῶ	τ ι-θ ι-ης = τ ι-θ ῆς	τ ι-θ ι-ω-μαι = τ ι-θ ῶ-μαι
δ ι-δ ο-ω = δ ι-δ ῶ	δ ι-δ ο-ης = δ ι-δ ῆς	δ ι-δ ο-η = δ ι-δ ῶ̃

REMARK 1. This form of the Subj. of ἵστημι and τίθημι is like the Subj. of the two Aorists of the Pass. of all verbs, e. g. τυφθῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ̃, etc., τυπ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ̃, from τύπ-τω, στα-θῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ̃, from ἵστημι.

REM. 2. The Subj. of verbs in -νμι is like that of verbs in -ναι, e. g. δεικνύω, -ύης, etc.

3. The Impf. and second Aor. Opt. have the mode-vowel ι, which is annexed to the characteristic-vowel, and with it forms a diphthong, e. g.

Opt. Impf. A. ἴ-σ τ α-ι-ην = ἴ-σ τ αι-ην	Aor. II. A. σ τ αι-ην	Impf. M. ἴ-σ τ αι-μην
τ ι-θ ε-ι-ην = τ ι-θ ει-ην	θ ει-ην	τ ι-θ ει-μην
δ ι-δ ο-ι-ην = δ ι-δ οι-ην	δ οι-ην	δ ι-δ οι-μην

REM. 3. The form of the Opt. of verbs in -ι (τίθημι) is like the Opt. of the Aorists Pass. of all verbs, e. g. στα-θ ει-ην, τυφ-θ ει-ην, τυπ-θ ι-ην.

REM. 4. The Impf. Opt. of verbs in -νμι, like the Subj. Pres., follows the form in -ω, e. g. δεικνύοιμι. The few exceptions will be noticed below.

§ 172. *Personal-endings.*

(176—178.)

1. The personal endings for the Act. are the following:

(a) Indicative Present,

Sing. 1.	-μι	ἰ-στυη-μι
2.	-ς (properly -σι)	ἰ-στυη-ς
3.	-σι(ν) properly -τι	ἰ-στυη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	-τον	ἰ-στυα-τον
3.	-τον	ἰ-στυα-τον
Plur. 1.	-μεν (properly -μες)	ἰ-στυα-μεν
2.	-τε	ἰ-στυα-τε
3.	[-νσι(ν)] (properly -ντι)	[ἰ-στυα-ντι ἰ-στυα-νσι(ν)].

The ending of the third Pers. Pl. -νσι(ν) is changed into -ᾶσι(ν), and then is contracted with the preceding stem-vowel of the verb. Still, the Attic dialect admits contraction only in the stems ending in -α, thus:

from	ἰ-στυα-νσι	is formed	ἰ-στυᾶσι	(ἰ-στυᾶ-ᾶσι)
"	τι-θε-νσι	"	τι-θεῖσι	Att. τι-θεῖ-ᾶσι
"	δι-δο-νσι	"	δι-δοῖσι	" δι-δοῖ-ᾶσι
"	δεικ-νυ-νσι	"	δεικ-νύσι	" δεικ-νύ-ᾶσι.

REMARK 1. The uncontracted form in -εᾶσι, -οᾶσι, -ῦᾶσι, is the common form of the Attic writers, though it, also, occurs in the Ionic dialect; the contracted form in -εῖσι, -οῖσι, -ῦσι, is the usual form of the Ionic and of the older Attic writers, as, also, of writers in the Common language. From ἵημι—Stem *E*—to send, comes the Attic ἰᾶσι, contracted from ἰ-έ-ᾶσι.

(b) The personal endings of the Pres. and second Aor. Subj. do not differ from those of verbs in -ω.

(c) The following are used for the Impf. and second Aor. Ind.

Sing. 1.	-ν	Impf. ἰ-στυη-ν	έ-τιέ-θη-ν
2.	-ς	ἰ-στυη-ς	έ-τιέ-θη-ς
3.	-	ἰ-στυη	έ-τιέ-θη
Dual 2.	-τον	A. II. ἔ-στυη-τον	έ-θε-τον
3.	-την	έ-στυή-την	έ-θε-την
Plur. 1.	-μεν (properly -μες)	ἔ-στυη-μεν	έ-θε-μεν
2.	-τε	ἔ-στυη-τε	έ-θε-τε
3.	-σαν	ἔ-στυη-σαν	έ-θε-σαν.

the Ind. of the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs is like the second
 ' έτιπ-ην, έ-σταῖ-θην, -ης, -η, -ητον, -ήτην, -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.

nal-endings of the Opt. Impf. and second Aor.

Pers. Sing.—differ from those of the Opt.

ases of verbs in -ω only, that in verbs in -μι, η

precedes the endings mentioned under (c) above, comp. Opt. βουλεύοιμι, βουλεύσασαι, etc. with

σταλ-ην ἰ-σταλ-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δόλ-ην δι-δόλ-ην.

REM. 3. In the Dual and Pl. Impf. Opt., the -η in the Attic dialect is commonly rejected, and the ending of the third Pers. Pl. -ησαν is regularly shortened into -εν, e. g.

τιθεί-ημεν = τιθείμεν ἰσταλ-ητε = ἰσταῖτε
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν διδολ-ησαν = διδοῖεν.

The same holds of the Opt. of Pass. Aorists of all verbs, e. g. παιδεύθειμεν = παιδεύθ-είμεν—wholly like τιθείην.—On the contrary, in the second Aor. Opt. Act., the abbreviated forms are very rare, except the third Pers. Pl., which is commonly abridged.

REM. 4. The forms διδοῖην and δαῖην also occur.

(e) The endings of the Pres. and second Aor. Imp. are,

Sing. 2.	-θι	(ἴ-στα-θι)	(τι-θε-θι)	(δι-δο-θι)
3.	-τω	ἰ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	-τον	ἴ-στα-τον	τι-θε-τον	δι-δο-τον
3.	-των	ἰ-στά-των	τι-θέ-των	δι-δό-των
PL. 2.	-τε	ἴ-στα-τε	τι-θε-τε	δι-δο-τε
3.	-τωσαν	ἰ-στά-τωσαν	τι-θέ-τωσαν	δι-δό-τωσαν
		or ἰ-σάντων	τι-θέντων	δι-δόντων.

REM. 5. The second Pers. Sing. Pres. Imp. rejects the ending -θι, and as a compensation lengthens the short characteristic-vowel, namely, α into η, ε into ει, ο into ου, υ into ῡ,

ἴ-στα-θι becomes ἴ-σις τι-θε-θι becomes τι-θει
δι-δο-θι “ δι-δου δεικ-νῦ-θι “ δεικνῦ.

The ending -θι in the Pres. is retained only in a very few verbs, e. g. φάθι from φημι, ἴσθι from εἰμι, ἴθι from εἴμι, and some others; also in simple forms of the Perf. of verbs in -ω, e. g. τίθναθι.

In the second Aor. of τίθημι, ἵημι and δίδωμι, the ending -θι is softened into ς, thus θι-θι becomes θες, ἴ-θι = ἔς, δό-θι = δός; but in the second Aor. of ἵστημι, the ending -θι is retained, thus στή-θι, also in the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs, e. g. τύπη-θι, παιδεύθητι, instead of παιδεύθη-θι, § 21, Rem. 3. In compounds of στήθι, in the Poet. dialect and in other Aorists belonging here, the ending -ῆθι is often shortened into ᾶ, e. g. παράστα, ἀπόστα, πρόβα, κατάβα.

(f) The ending of the Pres. and second Aor. Inf. is -σαι. This ending is appended in the Pres. to the short characteristic-vowel; but in the second Aor., to the lengthened vowel, α being lengthened into η, ε into ει, ο into ου, § 170, 1, thus,

Pres. ἰ-σά-σαι τι-θεί-σαι δι-δό-σαι δεικ-νῦ-σαι
Second Aor. στή-σαι θῆ-σαι δοῦ-σαι.

REM. 6. The Inf. of Pass. Aorists of all verbs is like *σῆναι*, e. g. *τυπῆναι*, *βουλευθῆναι*.

(g) The endings of the Pres. and second Aor. participle are -νς, -νσα, -ντ, which are joined to the characteristic-vowel according to the common rules, thus,

ἰ-σά-νς	= ἰ-σάς, ἰ-σάσα, ἰ-σάν	σάς, σάσα, σάν
τι-θεί-νς	= τι-θείς, -είσα, -έν	θείς, θείσα, θέν
δι-δό-νς	= δι-δούς, -ούσα, -όν	δούς, -ούσα, -όν
δεικ-νύ-νς	= δεικ-νύς, -ύσα, -ύν	

REM. 7. The participles of the two Pass. Aorists of all verbs are like the Part. *τιθείς* or *θείς*, e. g. *τυπ-είς*, -είσα, -έν, *βουλευθ-είς*.

2. The Personal-endings of the Mid. are like those of verbs in -ω, except that in the second Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf. Ind., and in the Imp., the Personal-endings retain their full form, -σαι and -σο, almost throughout. Still, the following things are to be noted,

(a) The second Pers. Pres. Ind. of verbs in -α is, in the Attic prose writers, only -ασαι; the contracted form is found, from the earliest period, only in the poetic dialect, e. g. *ἐπίστα* from *ἐπίσταμαι*, in Aesch., *δύνη*—from the Ionic ending -εαι—instead of *δύνῃ*, in Soph. and Eurip.—In the second Pers. Imp. and in the Impf. *ἵστω*, *ἐπίστω*, *ῥηπίστω*, *δύνω*, *ῥηδύνω*, are explained by the old grammarians as used instead of the better Attic forms *ἵστασο*, *ἐπίστασο*, etc.; still they are very often found in the Attic poets.

(b) In verbs in -ε, both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the Pres. and Impf. are used, e. g. *τίθεσαι* and *τίθη*, *τίθεισο* and *τίθου*, *τίθου* and *τίθου*; the regular forms of the second Aor., both of verbs in -ε and -ο, are those which are contracted, e. g. *ἔθου*, *θοῦ*, *ἔδου*, *δοῦ*. But in verbs in -ο, the contracted forms are not used in the Pres. Ind., though in the Impf. and Imp. both forms occur: *ἐδίδωσο* and *ἐδίδου*, *δίδωσο* and *δίδου*.

(c) The contracted forms are uniformly employed throughout the Subj.; in the Opt., as in verbs in -ω, the σ is always omitted, yet the form remains uncontracted.

REM. 8. The Sing. Impf. Act. of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* is generally formed from *ΤΙΘΕΩ* and *ΔΙΔΩΩ* with the common contractions. Of verbs in -ύμι, the corresponding forms of -ύνω may be used throughout the Pres. and Impf., and exclusively in the Pres. Subj. and Impf. Opt., e. g. *δεικνύω*, *ἔμνυν*, *συμμύγνυμι*, together with *δεικνυμι*, *ἔμνυμι*, *συμμύγνυμι*.—In Attic poetry, there are also contracted forms of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι* in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. Act., e. g. *τιθεῖς*, *εἶς*, *τιθεῖ*, *εἶ*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 173. I. *First Class of Verbs in -μι.* (179.)

1. In forming the tenses of the Act., as well as of the Fut. and first Aor. Mid., the short characteristic-vowel is lengthened, namely, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *η*, and in the Perf. Act. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι*, *ε* into *ει*, and *ο* into *ω*; but in the remaining tenses of the Mid., and throughout the Pass., the short characteristic-vowel is retained, with the exception of the Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι*, where the *ει* of the Perf. Act., *τέθεικα*, *τέθειμαι*, *εἶκα*, *εἶμαι*, is retained.

2. The first Aor. Act. and Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι* and *δίδωμι*, has *κ* for the characteristic of the tense, not *σ*, thus,

ἔ-θη-κ-α, *ἦ-κ-α*, *ἔ-δω-κ-α*.

The forms of the first Aor. Act. *ἔθηκα*, *ἦκα* and *ἔδωκα*, are, however, used only in the Ind., and, for the most part, only in the Sing.; in the other Persons, as well as in the other Modes and Participials, the Attic writers used the forms of the second Aor.; still, the first Aor. is sometimes employed in the Pl. Ind., and somewhat often in the third Pers. Pl., e.g. *ἔθήκαμεν*, X. C. 4. 2, 15. *ἔδώκαμεν*, O. 9, 9. 10. *ἔδώκατε*, Antiph. 138, 77. *ἔδωκαν*, X. Cy. 4. 6, 12. *ἔθηκαν*, H. 2. 3, 20. *ἄφηκαν*, Cy. 4. 5, 14. Also the forms of the second Aor. Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι* and *δίδωμι*, are used by the Attic writers instead of the first Aor. On the con-

§ 175. *Paradigms of*

ACTIVE.						
Tenses.	Modes.	Numbers and Persons.	ΣΤΑ-to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵ-στυ-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νῦμι ¹
		2.	ἵ-στυ-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νῦ-ς
		3.	ἵ-στυ-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦσι(ν)
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-στυ-τον	τί-θη-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἵ-στυ-τον	τί-θη-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		P. 1.	ἵ-στυ-μεν	τί-θη-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἵ-στυ-τε	τί-θη-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἵ-στυ-σι(ν) (from ἵστα-ασι)	τι-θέ-ασι(ν) and τι-θεῖσι(ν)	δι-δό-ασι(ν) and δι-δοῦσι(ν)	δεικ-νῦ-ασι(ν) et δεικ-νῦσι(ν)

¹ And δεικνῦ-ω, -εις, etc., especially δεικνῦσιν(ν). Also Impf. ἰδείκνυσθαι.

¹ And *δεικνῦ-ω*, *-εις*, etc., especially *δεικνῦσσι(ν)*. Also Impf. *ἔδεικνυν*.

trary, the forms of the second Aor. Ind. Act. of τίθημι, ἵημι and δίδωμι, namely, ἔθην, ἦν, ἔδων, are not in use.

3. The verb ἵστημι forms the first Aor. Act. and Mid., like verbs in -ω, with the tense-characteristic σ, e. g. ἔστη-σ-α, ἔστη-σ-άμην. The second Aor. Mid. ἐστάμην is not used. This tense is formed, however, by some other verbs, e. g. ἐπτάμην, ἐπριάμην.

REMARK 1. The second Aor. Mid. and the second Fut. Mid. are wanting in these verbs, also the Fut. Perf., except in ἵστημι, the Fut. Perf. of which is ἰστήξω old Att., and ἰστήξομαι, § 154, 6.

REM. 2. On the meaning of the verb ἵστημι, the following things are to be noted: the Pres., Impf., Fut. and first Aor. Act. have a Trans. meaning, *to station*; on the contrary, the second Aor., the Perf. and Plup. Act., and the Fut. Perf., have a reflexive or Intrans. meaning, *to station one's self, to stand*, namely, ἔστην, *I stationed myself, or I stood*, ἔστηκα, *I have stationed myself, I stand*, sto, ἰστίμην, *stabam*, ἰστήξω, ἰστήξομαι, *stabo*, — ἀφιστήξω, *I shall withdraw*. The Mid. denotes either *to station one's self, to stand erect, to stand*, consistere, or *to let one's self be stationed*, i. e. *to be stationed*.

§ 174. II. Second Class of Verbs in -μι. (179.)

The formation of tenses of verbs of the second class, § 169, 2, has no difficulty. All the tenses are formed from the stem, after the rejection of the ending -νῦμι or -νῦμ. Verbs in -ο, which in the Pres. have lengthened the ο into ω, retain the ω throughout the tenses, e. g. στροῶ-νῦ-μι, ζώ-νῦ-μι, ῥώ-νῦ-μι, Fut. στροῶ-σω, etc. But verbs, whose stem ends in a liquid, take, in forming some of the tenses, a Theme ending in a vowel, e. g. ὄμ-νῦ-μι, Aor. ὤμ-ο-σα, from ὈΜΟΩ. The second Aor. and the second Fut. Pass. occur only in a few verbs, e. g. ζεύγ-νῦ-μι. See § 182.

Verbs in -μι.

(180.)

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἵ-σταῖ-μαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
ἵ-στα-σαι	τί-θε-σαι and τί-θη	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
ἵ-σταῖ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νῦ-ται
ἵ-σταῖ-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
ἵ-στα-σθον	τι-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
ἵ-στα-σθον	τι-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
ἵ-σταῖ-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
ἵ-στα-σθε	τι-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
ἵ-στα-νται	τι-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νῦ-νται

-νῦς, -νῦ(ν), and the Participle usually δεικνῦ-ων, -ούσα, -ον, § 172, Rem. 8.

ACTIVE.							
Tenses.	Modes.	Numbers and Persons.	ΣΤΑ- to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.	
Present.	Subjunctive.	S. 1.	ἰ-στω̄	τι-θω̄	δι-δω̄	δεικ-νῶ-ω	
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-ς	τι-θῶ-ς	δι-δῶ-ς	δεικ-νῶ-ης,	
		3.	ἰ-στω̄	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	etc.	
		D. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-τον	τι-θῶ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον		
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-τον	τι-θῶ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον		
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-τον	τι-θῶ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον		
		P. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-μεν	τι-θω̄-μεν	δι-δω̄-μεν		
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-τε	τι-θῶ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε		
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-σι(ν)	τι-θω̄-σι(ν)	δι-δω̄-σι(ν)		
		Imperative.	S. 2.	ἰ-στω̄ (from ἰσταῖθι)	τί-θει (from τίθειθι)	δί-δου (from διδοῖθι)	δείκ-νῦ (from δείκνυθι)
			3.	ἰ-στω̄-τω	τι-θε̄-τω	δι-δο̄-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω
			D. 2.	ἰ-στω̄-τον	τί-θε̄-τον	δί-δο̄-τον	δεικ-νῦ-τον
	3.		ἰ-στω̄-των	τι-θε̄-των	δι-δο̄-των	δεικ-νῦ-των	
	P. 2.	ἰ-στω̄-τε	τί-θε̄-τε	δί-δο̄-τε	δεικ-νῦ-τε		
		ἰ-στω̄-τωσαν et ἰ-σταντων	τι-θε̄-τωσαν et τι-θεντων	δι-δο̄-τωσαν et δι-δόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσαν and δεικ-νύντων		
Infinitive.		ἰ-στω̄-ναι	τι-θε̄-ναι	δι-δο̄-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι		
Participle.		ἰ-σταῖς, ἄσα, αῖν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οἷσα, ὄν G. ὀντος	δεικ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος		
Imperfect.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-ν	ἐ-τί-θουν	ἐ-δί-δουν	ἐ-δείκ-νυν	
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-ς	ἐ-τί-θεις	ἐ-δί-δους	ἐ-δείκ-νύς	
		3.	ἰ-στω̄	ἐ-τί-θει	ἐ-δί-δου	ἐ-δείκ-νυ	
		D. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-τον	
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-την	ἐ-τι-θε̄-την	ἐ-δί-δο̄-την	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-την	
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-την	ἐ-τι-θε̄-την	ἐ-δί-δο̄-την	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-την	
		P. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-μεν	
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-τε	
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σαν	
	Optative.	S. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-ην	τι-θεῖ-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικ-νύ-οιμι	
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-ης	τι-θεῖ-ης	δι-δοί-ης	δεικ-νύ-οις,	
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-η	τι-θεῖ-η	δι-δοί-η	etc.	
		D. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-τον ¹	τι-θεῖ-τον ¹	δι-δοί-τον ¹		
		2.	ἰ-στω̄-την	τι-θεῖ-την	δι-δοί-την		
		3.	ἰ-στω̄-την	τι-θεῖ-την	δι-δοί-την		
P. 1.	ἰ-στω̄-μεν	τι-θεῖ-μεν	δι-δοί-μεν				
	2.	ἰ-στω̄-τε	τι-θεῖ-τε	δι-δοί-τε			
	3.	ἰ-στω̄-εν	τι-θεῖ-εν	δι-δοί-εν			
	Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἐ-στω̄-ν, I	(ἐ-θῆ-ν) } A.I. (ἐ-δω-ν) } A.I.	(ἐ-δω-ν) } A.I.	wanting.
			2.	ἐ-στω̄-ς [stood,	(ἐ-θῆ-ς) } used	(ἐ-δω-ς) } used	
			3.	ἐ-στω̄	(ἐ-θῆ) } for it	(ἐ-δω) } for it	
D. 1.			ἐ-στω̄-τον	ἐ-θε̄-τον	ἐ-δο̄-τον		
2.			ἐ-στω̄-την	ἐ-θε̄-την	ἐ-δο̄-την		
3.			ἐ-στω̄-την	ἐ-θε̄-την	ἐ-δο̄-την		
P. 1.			ἐ-στω̄-μεν	ἐ-θε̄-μεν	ἐ-δο̄-μεν		
2.			ἐ-στω̄-τε	ἐ-θε̄-τε	ἐ-δο̄-τε		
3.			ἐ-στω̄-σαν	ἐ-θε̄-σαν	ἐ-δο̄-σαν		

See § 172, Rem. 3. ¹ On the irregular accentuation of ἐπιστάμαι, etc., see § 176, 1.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἰ-στώ-μαι ² ἰ-στέῃ ἰ-στή-ται ἰ-στώ-μεθον ἰ-στέ-σθον ἰ-στή-σθον ἰ-στώ-μεθα ἰ-στή-σθε ἰ-στώ-νται	τι-θώ-μαι τι-θῇ τι-θή-ται τι-θώ-μεθον τι-θέ-σθον τι-θή-σθον τι-θώ-μεθα τι-θή-σθε τι-θώ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι δι-δῷ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δείκ-νύ-ωμαι δείκ-νύ-η, etc.
ἰ-σταῖ-σο and ἰ-στω ἰ-σταῖ-σθω ἰ-σταῖ-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθων ἰ-σταῖ-σθε ἰ-σταῖ-σθωσαν and ἰ-σταῖ-σθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θέ-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθωσαν and τι-θέ-σθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν and δι-δό-σθων	δείκ-νύ-σο δείκ-νύ-σθω δείκ-νυ-σθον δείκ-νύ-σθων δείκ-νυ-σθε δείκ-νύ-σθωσαν and δείκ-νύ-σθων
ἰ-σταῖ-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-σταῖ-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δείκ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἰ-σταῖ-μην ἰ-σταῖ-σο and ἰ-στω ἰ-σταῖ-το ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθην ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα ἰ-σταῖ-σθε ἰ-σταῖ-ντο	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην [θου ἐ-τί-θε-σο and ἐ-τί- ἐ-τί-θε-το ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἐ-τί-θε-σθον ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-τί-θε-σθε ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μην [δου ἐ-δί-δο-σο and ἐ-δί- ἐ-δί-δο-το ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δί-δο-σθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δί-δο-σθε ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μην ἐ-δείκ-νύ-σο ἐ-δείκ-νύ-το ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μεθον ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθον ἐ-δείκ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἰ-σταῖ-μην ³ ἰ-σταῖ-ο ἰ-σταῖ-το ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθην ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα ἰ-σταῖ-σθε ἰ-σταῖ-ντο	τι-θοῖ-μην ⁴ τι-θοῖ-ο τι-θοῖ-το τι-θοῖ-μεθον τι-θοῖ-σθον τι-θοῖ-σθην τι-θοῖ-μεθα τι-θοῖ-σθε τι-θοῖ-ντο	δι-δοῖ-μην ⁴ δι-δοῖ-ο δι-δοῖ-το δι-δοῖ-μεθον δι-δοῖ-σθον δι-δοῖ-σθην δι-δοῖ-μεθα δι-δοῖ-σθε δι-δοῖ-ντο	δείκ-νύ-οίμην δείκ-νύ-οιο, etc.
(ἐ-σταῖ-μην does not occur, but ἐ-πτά-μην ἐ-πριά-μην)	ἐ-θέ-μην ἐ-θον (from ἐθεσο) ἐ-θε-το ἐ-θέ-μεθον ἐ-θε-σθον ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-μεθα ἐ-θε-σθε ἐ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δό-μην ἐ-δον (from ἔδοσο) ἐ-δο-το ἐ-δό-μεθον ἐ-δο-σθον ἐ-δό-σθην ἐ-δό-μεθα ἐ-δο-σθε ἐ-δο-ντο	wanting.

² On the accentuation in *ἐπύρταιο*, etc., see § 176, 1.⁴ See § 176, 2.

ACTIVE.						
Tenses.	Modes.	Numbers and Persons.	ΣΤΑ- to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
Aorist II.	Subjunctive.	S. 1.	στω ¹	θω ¹	δω ¹	
		2.	σῆς	θῆς	δῶς	
		3.	σῇ	θῇ	δῶ	
		D. 1.				
		2.	σῆ-τον	θῆ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	σῆ-τον	θῆ-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	σῶ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	σῆτε	θῆ-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	σῶ-σθε	θῶ-σθε	δῶ-σθε	
	Optative.	S. 1.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	σταί-ητον ²	θεί-ητον ²	δοί-ητον ²	
		3.	σταί-ητην	θεί-ητην	δοί-ητην	
		P. 1.	σταί-ημεν	θεί-ημεν	δοί-ημεν	
		2.	σταί-ητε	θεί-ητε	δοί-ητε	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	
	Imperative.	S. 2.	στέ-θι ³	θείς (θέθι) ⁴	δός (δόθι) ⁴	
		3.	στέ-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στέ-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στέ-των	θέ-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στέ-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στέ-τωσαν and στάσων	θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στέ-ναι	θεί-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν Gen. σάντος	θείς, εἶσα, ἐν Gen. θέντος	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν Gen. δόντος	
Future.		στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	δείξω	
Aorist I.		ἔ-στησα, I sta- tioned,	ἔ-θη-κα Instead of these forms the second Aor. is used in the Dual and Pl. Ind. and in the other Modes and Participials, § 173, 2.	ἔ-δω-κα	ἔ-δειξα	
Perfect.		ἔ-στη-κα ⁵ sto	τέ-θι-κα	δέ-δω-κα	δέ-δειχα	
Pluperfect.		ἔ-στή-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θι-κειν	ἔ-δε-δω-κειν	ἔ-δε-δείχεν	
Fut. Perf.		ἔ-στήξω old Att.	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.	
P A S						
Aor. I.		ἔ-στα-θην	ἔ-τέ-θην ⁶	ἔ-δό-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην	

¹ The compounds, e. g. ἀποστώ, ἐκθῶ, διαθῶ, have the same accentuation as the simples, e. g. ἀποστώσι, ἐκθῆτον, διαθώμεν. ² See § 172, Rem. 3.
³ In composition, παρῆστηθι, παρῆστα; ἀπόστηθι, ἀπόστα, § 172, Rem. 5.
⁴ In composition, περίθεις, ἐνθεις; ἀπόδος, ἐκδος; περίθιτε, ἐκδοτε, § 118, Rem. 1. ⁵ See § 176, 3. ⁶ ἐτέθην and τεθήσομαι instead of ἐτέθην

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- to station.	ΘΕ- to place.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
(στώ-μαι does not occur, but πρίω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῆται, etc.)	θῶ-μαι ⁷ θῆ- θῆ-ται θῶ-μεθον θῆ-σθον θῆ-σθον θῶ-μεθι θῆ-σθι θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι ⁷ δῶ- δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθι δῶ-σθι δῶ-νται	
(σταί-μην does not occur, but πριαί-μην, -αιο, -αιτο, etc.)	θοί-μην ⁸ θοῖ-ο θοῖ-το θοί-μεθον θοῖ-σθον θοί-σθην θοί-μεθι θοῖ-σθι θοῖ-ντο	δοί-μην ⁸ δοῖ-ο δοῖ-το δοί-μεθον δοῖ-σθον δοί-σθην δοί-μεθι δοῖ-σθι δοῖ-ντο	
(στά-σο or στώ does not occur, but πρία-σο or πρίω)	θον̄ (θέσο) ⁹ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθι θέ-σθωσαν and θέ-σθων	δον̄ (δόσο) ⁹ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθι δό-σθωσαν and δό-σθων	
(στά-σθαι) πρίασ.	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στά-μενος) πρία-μενος	θέ-μενος, -ῃ, -ον	δό-μενος, -ῃ, -ον	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἔ-στη-σάμην	(ἔ-θη-κά-μην) Instead of these forms the second Aor. Mid. is used by the Attic writers, § 173, 2.	(ἔ-δω-κά-μην)	ἔ-δείξάμην
ἔ-σταῖ-μαι	τέ-θ ει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἔ-σταῖ-μην	ἔ-τε-θ ει-μην	ἔ-δε-δό-μην	ἔ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἔ-στήξομαι	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.

S I V E.

| Fut. I. | σταῖ-θήσομαι | τε-θήσομαι ⁶ | δο-θήσομαι | δειχ-θήσομαι
and θεθήσομαι, § 21, 2. ⁷ Also in composition, ἐνθῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, etc., ἀποθῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, etc., ἐκθῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται, etc., ἀποδῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται, etc. ⁸ See § 176, 2. ⁹ In composition, κατάθον, ἀπόθον; περιθον, ἀπόθον; κατάθισθι, περιδοσθι; ἐνθισθι, πρόδοσθι; but ἐνθού, εἰςθού; προδοῦ, ἐνδοῦ, § 118, Rem. 1.

§ 176. *Remarks on the Paradigms.*

1. The verbs δύναμαι, *to be able*, ἐπιστάμαι, *to know*, χρέεσθαι, *to hang*, and πρᾶσθαι, *to buy*, have a different accentuation from ἵκναι in the Pres. Subj. and Impf. Opt., namely, Subj. δύωμαι, ἐπιστώμαι, -ῃ, -ῇται, -ησθον, -ησθε, -ωνται; Opt. δύναιμην, ἐπιστάιμην, -αιο, -αιτο, -αισθον, -αισθε, -αιτο; so also δναιμην, -αιο, -αιτο (§ 177, 4.)

2. The forms of the Opt. Impf. and second Aor. Mid. in -οι, viz. τιθοίμην, δοίμην, are more common than those in -ει, viz. τιθείμην, -εῖο, -εῖτο, etc., θειμην, -εῖο, -εῖτο, etc. In compounds the accent remains as in simples, thus, ἐνθουίμην (ἐνθεύμην), ἐνθουῖο (ἐνθεύεῖο), etc. The same is true of compounds of δοίμην, e. g. διαδοίμην, διαδοῖο, etc.

3. On the abbreviated form of the Perf. and Plup.: ἔ-σταῖ-τον, ἔ-σταῖ-μεν, ἔ-σταῖ-τε, ἔ-σταῖ-σι(ν), see § 193.

4. The forms of the Impf. εἰδύν, -εις, -ει, εἰδίδουν, -ουσ, -ου, are constructed according to the Conjugation in -έω and -όω. The other forms, εἰλθην, -ης, -η, εἰδίδων, -ως, -ω, are not used, § 172, Rem. 8.

5. Verbs in -ύμι, as has been seen, form the Subj. and Opt. like verbs in -έω. Still there are some examples where these Modes follow the analogy of verbs in -μι, ὅπως μὴ δῖασκε δά ν υ τ α ι—instead of -ύται.—Pl. Phaedon. 77, b. ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πεγγύτο (from ύτο, instead of ύοιτο) Ibid. 118, a.

6. In later writers the Perf. and Plup. are found with the Trans. meaning, *I have stationed*, namely ἔσταῖκα, ἔσταῖκειν.

SUMMARY OF VERBS IN -μι.

1. Verbs in -μι which annex the Personal-endings to the Stem-vowel.

§ 177. (a) *Verbs in -α, (ῖ-στη-μι, ΣΤΑ-).* (183.)

1. κί-χρη-μι, *to lend, to bestow*, ΧΡΑ-, κυχράναι, Fut. χρήσω, etc. Mid. *to borrow*, Fut. χρήσομαι.—Aor. ἐχρησάμην in this sense is not used by the Attic writers. To the same stem belong,

2. χρέ-, *oportet*, stem ΧΡΑ- and ΧΡΕ-, Subj. χρεῖ, Inf. χρεῖναι, Part. (τὸ) χρεῖν; Impf. ἐχρεῖν or χρεῖν, Opt. χρεῖη from ΧΡΕ-.

Inf. χρεῖν, ἀποχεῖν, in Eurip., by contraction from χράειν.

3. ἀπόχρη, ἵ suffices, sufficit; besides those formed regularly from ΧΡΑΩ; ἀποχρῶσιν, Inf. ἀποχεῖν; Impf. ἀπέχρη; Aor. ἀπέχρησεν, etc. Mid. ἀποχρῶμαι, *to have enough*, ἀποχεῖσθαι, inflected like χράομαι, § 129, Rem. 2.

4. ὀνίημι, *to benefit*, ὈΝΑ-, ὀνινάναι; Impf. Act. wanting; Fut. ὀνήσω; Aor. ὤνησα, Inf. ὀνήσαι (for ὀνήναι, like στήναι, in Pl. Rp. 600, d.). Mid. ὀνίναμαι, *to be profited*, Fut. ὀνήσομαι; Aor. ὠνήμην (ὠνάμην later, but also in Eur. ὠνασθε), -ησο, -ητο, etc., Imp. ὀνησο, Part. ὀνήμενος (Hom.), Opt. ὀναίμην, -αιο, -αιτο, § 176,

1., Inf. ὄνασθαι; Aor. Pass. ὠνήθη instead of ὠνήμην. The remaining forms are supplied by ὠφελεῖν.

5. πί-μ-πλη-μι, to fill, ΠΛΑ-, πιμπλάναι; Impf. ἐπίμπλην; Fut. πλήσω; Aor. ἐπλησα; Mid. πίμπλαμαι, πίμπλασθαι; Impf. ἐπιμπλάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπλησμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθη § 131; second Aor. ἐπλήμην Poet. — Mid.

The μ in the reduplication of this and the following verb is usually omitted in composition, when a μ precedes the reduplication, e. g. ἐμπιπλάμαι, but ἐνεπιμπλάμην. Contrary to this rule, however, forms with and without μ are both used by the poets, according to the necessities of the verse.

6. πίμπρημι, to burn, Trans., in all respects like πίμπλημι.

7. ΤΑΗ-ΜΙ, to endure, Pres. and Impf. wanting, (instead of them ὑπομένω, ἀνέχομαι); Aor. ἐτλην, (τλώ,) τλαίην, τλήθι, τλάς; Fut. τλήσομαι; Perf. τέτληκα.

8. φη-μί, to say, (stem ΦΑ-), has the following formation:

§ 178. (184.)

Present.		ACTIVE.		Imperf.	
Indicative	S. 1.	φημί	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἔφην
	2.	φῆς		2.	ἔφης, us'ly ἔφησθα
	3.	φῆσί(ν)		3.	ἔφη [§ 116, 2.
	D. 2.	φαίτον		D. 2.	ἔφατον
	3.	φατόν		3.	ἐφαίνην
	P. 1.	φαῖμεν		P. 1.	ἔφαμεν
	2.	φατέ		2.	ἔφατε
	3.	φασί(ν)		3.	ἐφάσαν
Subj.	φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, φῆτον, φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι(ν)		Opt.	φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, φαίητον and φαῖτον, φαίητην and φαίτην, φαίημεν and φαῖμεν, φαίητε and φαῖτε, -ιεν	
Imp.	φάθι or φάθι, φάτω, φάτον, φάτων, φάτε, φάτωσαν and φάντων		Fut.	φήσω	
Inf.	φάναι		Aor.	ἔφησα.	
Part.	φάς, φάσα, φάν				
	G. φάντος, φάσης				
MIDDLE.					
Perf. Imp. πεφάσθω, let it be said. Aor. Part. φάμενος, affirming. Verbal adjective φατός, φατέος.					

REMARK 1. In the second person φῆς, both the accentuation and the Iota subscript is contrary to all analogy. In compounds it retains the accent

on the ultimate, e. g. ἀνισχύς, but στήφωμι, ἀποφωμι, στήφωθα, etc. On the inclination of this verb in the Pres. Ind. (except φής), see § 33.

REM. 2. This verb has two significations, (a) *to say in general*, (b) *to affirm*, (also) *to assert*, etc. The Fut. φήσω, however, has only the last signification; the first is expressed by λέξω, ἔρω. The Impf. ἔφην with φωναι and φάς, is used also as an Aorist.

REM. 3. With φημί the verb ἔμμι, ἔμμεν may be compared, which, like ἵσταμαι, is used in the spirited repetition of what had been said; the imperfect ἔμ, ἔμμεν is used in the phrases ἔμ δ' ἔγωγε, *I said*, ἔμ δ' ὅς, *he said*, to describe a conversation.

§ 179. *The following Deponents also belong here.*

(185.)

1. ἀγᾶμαι, *to wonder*, Impf. ἔγᾶμην; Aor. ἔγᾶσθην; Fut. ἀγάσομαι.

2. δύναμαι, *to be able*, second Pers. δύνασαι (δύνη from the Ion. δύναι, Poet. and later,) Subj. δύναμαι, § 176, 1, Imp. δύνασο, Inf. δύνασθαι, Part. δυνάμενος; Impf. ἐδυνάμην and ἔδυν; second Pers. ἐδύνω (-ας more rarely), Opt. δυνάμην, δύναιο, § 176, 1; Fut. δυνήσομαι; Aor. ἐδυνήθην, ἔδ. and ἐδυνάσθην, the last Ion. and in Xen. (Aug., § 120, Rem. 1.); Perf. δεδυνήμαι. Verbal adjective δυνάτος, *able and possible*.

3. ἐπίσταμαι, *to know*, (properly, *to stand upon something*, to be distinguished from ἐγίσταμαι), second Pers. ἐπίστασαι (ἐπίστα seldom and only Poet.), Subj. ἐπίστωμαι, § 176, 1, Imp. ἐπίστω (more seldom ἐπίστασο); Impf. ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστω (more seldom ἠπίστασο), Opt. ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίσταιο, § 176, 1; Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι; Aor. ἠπιστήθην, (Aug., § 126, 3). Verbal Adj. ἐπιστητός.

4. ἐραμαι, *to love*, (in the Pres. and Impf. only poetic, in prose ἐράω is used instead of it); Aor. ἠράσθην, *amavi*; Fut. ἐρασθήσομαι, *amabo*.

5. κρέμαμαι, *to hang*, pendeo, Subj. κρέμωμαι, § 176, 1, Part. κρεμύμενος; Impf. ἐκρεμάμην, Opt. κρεμαίμην, -αιο, -αυτο, § 176, 1, (Arist. Vesp. 298, κρέμεισθε, comp. μάρναμαι, § 230, and μεμνόμεν, § 154, 9; Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην; Fut. Pass. κρεμασθήσομαι, *I shall be hung*; Fut. Mid. κρεμήσομαι, pendebo, *I shall hang*).

6. πρίασθαι, *to buy*, ἐπριάμην, (the Attic writers employ an Aor. Mid. of this verb, instead of the Aor. of ὠνέσθαι, viz. ὠνησάμην, which is not used by them, § 122, 4, Subj. πρίωμαι, § 176, 1; Opt. πριαίμην, -αιο, -αυτο, § 176, 1; Imp. πρίασο or πρίω; Part. πριώμενος.

§ 180. (b) *Verbs in -ε (τί-θη-μι, ΘΕ-).*

(186.)

Τ-η-μι (stem ϵ -), *to send*. Many forms of this verb are found only in composition.

ACTIVE.	
Pres.	Ind. ἴημι, ἴης, ἴησι(ν); ἴετον; ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἰᾶσι(ν) or ἰεῖσι(ν). Subj. ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ; ἰῆτον; ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι(ν); ἀφῖῶ, ἀφῖῆς, ἀφῖῆ (ἀφίῃ in Xen.), etc. Imp. (ἰεθι), ἰεῖ, ἰέτω, etc. — Inf. ἰέναι. — Part. ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν.
Impf.	Ind. ἰούν (from ἸΕΩ), ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν (seldom ἰεῖν, προῖεν, ἡφίεῖν), ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ; ἰέτον, ἰέτην; ἰεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν, ἡφίεσαν. Opt. ἰεῖην (second Pers. Pl. ἀφίετε Plat.).
Perf. Aor.II.	ἔκα. — Plup. εἴκειν. — Fut. ἥσω. — Aor. I. ἦκα (§ 173, 2). Ind. Sing. is supplied by Aor. I. (§ 173, 2); Dual εἰτον, εἴτην; Plur. ἔμεν, commonly with Aug. εἴμεν, καθεἴμεν, ἔτε, commonly εἴτε, ἀνείτε, ἔσαν, commonly εἴσαν, ἀφείσαν. Subj. ῶ, ῆς, ἀφῶ, ἀφῆς, etc. Opt. εἴην, εἴης, εἴῃ; εἶτον, εἴτην; εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν. Imp. ἔς, ἀφες, ἔτω; ἔτον, ἔτων; ἔτε, ἔτωσαν and ἔντων. Inf. εἶναι, ἀφεῖναι. — P. εἶς, εἶσα, εἶν, Gen. ἱντος, εἴσης, ἀφέντος.

REMARK 1. On the Aug. of ἀφίημι, see § 126, 3.

REM. 2. The form of the Impf. ἰν is very doubtful, and also the forms ἴης, ἴῃ are very rare. The form ἰεῖν has the ending of the Plup., as the Impf. of εἶμι, *to go*; it is Att. and Ion., a secondary form from ἰούν.

MIDDLE.	
Pres.	Ind. ἴμμαι, ἴσαι, ἴται, etc. — Subj. ἰῶμαι, ἀφῖῶμαι, ἰῆ ἀφῖῆ etc. Imp. ἴεσο or ἰον. — Inf. ἴεσθαι. — Part. ἰέμενος, -η, -ον.
Impf.	ἰέμην, ἴεσο, etc. — Opt. ἰέμην, Att. ἰοίμην, ἰοῖω, ἀφῖοῖω, etc.
Aor.II.	Ind. εἴμην εἴσο, ἀφείσο εἴτο, ἀφείτο εἴμεθα, etc. Subj. ὦμαι, ἀφῶμαι, ῆ, ἀφῆ, ῆται, ἀφῆται Opt. προσίμην, -οῖο, -οῖτο, -οῖμεθα, -οῖσθε, -οῖντο; (προεῖτο, προεῖσθε, προεῖντο are rarer forms), Imp. οὐ, ἴσθω, etc. Inf. ἴσθαι. — Part. ἔμενος, -η, -ον.
Perf.	εἴμαι, μεθεἴμαι; Inf. εἴσθαι, μεθεῖσθαι. — Plup. εἴμην, εἴσο, ἀφείσο, etc. — Fut. ἥσομαι. — Aor. I. ἠκάμην, § 173, 2.
PASSIVE.	
A. I. εἴθην, P. εἴθεις. — Fut. εἴθῃσομαι. — Ver. Adj. ἐτός, ἐτός, (ἀφέντος).	

REM. 3. Besides the two verbs τίθημι and ἴημι, only the following dialectic verbs belong here, viz. $\Delta\text{H-MI}$, $\Delta\text{I-}\Delta\text{II-MI}$ (ΔE), (διδίασι, however, from the last is found in X.), διζήμμαι and $\Delta\text{IIH-MI}$.

§ 181. (c) *Verbs in -ι, only εἰμι (ἴ), to go.*

PRELIMINARY REMARK. The verbs εἰμι, *to go*, and εἰμι, *to be*, are presented together, though the last, on account of its stem ἴΕΣ, does not belong here, in order to exhibit to the eye the agreement and disagreement of the two verbs in their formation.

PRESENT.			
Ind.S.1. εἰμί, <i>to be</i>	Subj. ᾧ	Ind. εἰμι, <i>to go</i>	Subj. ἴω
2. εἶ	ῆς	2. εἶ	ῆς
3. ἐστί(ν)	ῆ	3. ἐσσι(ν)	ῆ
D. 2. ἐστόν	ῆτον	D. 2. ἴτον	ἴητον
3. ἐστόν	ῆτον	3. ἴτον	ἴητον
P. 1. ἐσμέν	ώμεν	P. 1. ἴμεν	ἴωμεν
2. ἐστέ	ῆτε	2. ἴτε	ἴητε
3. εἰσί(ν)	ώσι(ν)	3. ἴασι(ν)	ἴωσι(ν)
Imp.S. 2. ἴσθι	Inf. εἶναι	Imp. ἴθι, πρόσθι (seld. πρόσθι)	Inf. ἰέναι
3. ἴστω		3. ἴτω, πρόσθι	
D. 2. ἴστον	Part. ᾧν, οὔσα, ᾧν	D. 2. ἴτον	Part. ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν
3. ἴστων	G. ὄντος, οὔσης	3. ἴτων	Gen. ἰόντος, ἰούσης.
P. 2. ἴστε		P. 2. ἴτε	
3. ἴστωσαν and ἴστων (ὄντων Plat.)		3. ἴτωσαν or ἰόντων (ἴων Aesch. E. 32.)	
IMPERFECT.			
Ind.	Opt.	Ind.	Opt.
S. 1. ἦν, <i>I was</i>	εἶην	S. 1. ῖεν or ῖα, <i>I went</i>	ἰοίμι or ἰοίην
2. ἦσθα, § 116, 2.	εἶης	2. ῖεις, us'y ῖεισθα	ἰοίς
3. ἦν (from ἦεν)	εἶη	3. ῖει	ἰοί
D. 2. ἦστον (ῆτον)	εἶητον	D. 2. ῖειτον, us'y ῖτον	ἰοίτον
3. ἦστην (ῆτην)	εἶήτην [μεν]	3. ῖείτην, “ ῖτην	ἰοίτην
P. 1. ἦμεν	εἶήμεν (seld. εἶ-	P. 1. ῖειμεν, “ ῖμεν	ἰοίμεν
2. ἦστε (ῆτε)	ἦητε (seld. εἶτε)	2. ῖειτε, “ ῖτε	ἰοίτε
3. ἦσαν	εἶησαν and εἶεν	3. ῖεσαν	ἰοίεν
Fut. ἔσομαι, <i>I shall be</i> , ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσται, etc. — Opt. ἐσοίμην. — Inf. ἐσεσθαι. — Part. ἐσόμενος. — Verbal Adj. ἐστέον, συνεστέον.			
MIDDLE FORM, Pres. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵη, ἵεται, etc., Imp. ἵεσο, Inf. ἵεσθαι, Part. ἵέμενος; The Impf. ἵέμην, ἵεσο, etc., signifying <i>to hasten</i> , ought probably to be written with the rough breathing, which is strongly confirmed by the manuscripts, and to be referred to ἵημι. — Verbal Adj. ἰτός, ἰτέον or ἰτητόν, ἰτητέον.			

REMARK 1. On the inclination of the Ind. of εἶμι, *to be* (except the second Pers. εἶ), see § 33. In compounds, the accent is on the preposition, as far back as the general rules of accentuation permit, e. g. πάρειμι, *πάρεῖ, πάρ-εσι*, etc., Imp. *πάρισθι*; but *παρήν* on account of the temporal augment, *παρέσται* on account of the omission of ε (*παρέσεται*), *παρεῖναι* like infinitives with the ending -ναι, *παρῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ*, etc., on account of the contraction; the accentuation of the Part. in compound words should be particularly noted, e. g. *παρών*, Gen. *παρόντος*, so also *παριών*, Gen. *παριόντος*.

REM. 2. The compounds of εἶμι, *eo*, follow the same rules as those of εἶμι, *sum*; hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds, e. g. *πάρεμι, πάρεῖ* and *πάρεσι*, third Pers. Sing. of εἶμι and third Pers. Pl. of εἶμι; but Inf. *παριέναι*, Part. *παριών*.

REM. 3. The form εἶεν, *esto, be it so, good*, shortened from εἶη and strengthened by a ν, must be distinguished from the shortened form εἶν instead of εἶσαν of the third Pers. Pl. Opt. Impf. A secondary form of the third Pers. Imp. ἦτω instead of ἔστω is found once in Pl. Rp. 361, c. The form of the first Pers. Impf. is often ἦ, among the Attic poets, and sometimes also in Plato; the form ἦμην is rare, e. g. X. Cy. 6. 1, 9. The form of the second Pers. Impf. ἦς is found frequently in the later writers, and rarely in lyric passages of the Attic poets. The Dual forms with σ are preferred to those without σ.

REM. 4. The form of the third Pers. Sing. Impf. ἦεν instead of ἦει is found in the Attic poets only before vowels, Arist. Plut. 696. *προσῆεν* (*Senarius*).

REM. 5. The Pres. of εἶμι, *to go*, particularly the Ind., also the Inf. and Part., among the Attic prose writers, has almost always a Future signification, *I shall or will go, or come*. Hence the Pres. is supplied by ἐρχομαι, § 167, 2.

II. Verbs in -μι which annex the Syllable ννῦ or νῦ to the Stem-vowel and append to this the Personal-endings.

§ 182. Formation of the Tenses of Verbs whose Stem ends with α, ε, ο, or with a Consonant.

(195.)

A. Verbs whose Stem ends with α, ε or ο.

Voice.	Tenses.	a. Stem in α.	b. Stem in ε.	c. Stem in ο (ω).
Act.	Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
	Impf.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
	Perf.	ἐ-σκεδά-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἐ-στρώ-κα
	Plup.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
	Fut.	σκεδά-σω, Att. σκεδῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾷ	κορέ-σω, Att. κορῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ	στρώ-σω
	Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σα	ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἐ-στρώ-σα

Mid.	Pres. Impf. Perf. Plup. Fut. Aor. F. Pf.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην κε-κόρε-σ-μαι ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην κορέ-σ-ομαι ἐ-κορε-σ-αμην κε-κορέ-σ-ομαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην ἐ-στρω-μαι ἐ-στρώ-μην ἐ-στρώ-μην ἐ-στρώ-μην ἐ-στρώ-μην
Pass.	Aor. Fut.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην κορε-σ-θήσομαι	ἐ-στρώ-θην στρω-θήσομαι
Verbal Adj.		σκεδα-σ-τός σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τός κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τός στρω-τέος.
* And σκεδα-ννύω, ἐσκεδά-ννυον — κορε-ννύω, ἐ-κορέ-ννυον — στρω-ννύω, ἐ-στρώ-ννυον (ν always short).				

B. Verbs whose Stem ends with a Consonant.

Pres.	ὄλ-λῦ-μι, * perdo,	ὄλ-λῦ-μαι, pereō,	ὄμ-νῦ-μι *	ὄμ-νῦ-μαι
Impf.	ὄλ-λῦ-ν *	ὄλ-λῦ-μην	ὄμ-νῦ-ν *	ὄμ-νῦ-μην
Perf. I.	ὄλ-ώλε-κα ('ΟΛΕΐς), perdidici, § 124, 2.		ὄμ-ώμο-κα ('ΟΜΟΩ), § 124, 2.	ὄμ-ώμο-μαι
Perf. II.	ὄλ-ώλ-α, perii,			
Plup. I.	ὄλ-ώλε-κειν, perdideram,		ὄμ-ωμό-κειν	ὄμ-ωμό-μην
Plup. II.	ὄλ-ώλ-ειν, perieram,			
Fut.	ὄλ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ	ὄλ-οῦμαι, -εῖ	ὄμ-οῦμαι, -εῖ	ὄμ-οῦμαι, -εῖ
Aor. I.	ὤλε-σα	A. II. ὤλ-όμην	ὤμο-σα	ὤμο-σάμην
			A. I. P. ὤμό-σ-θην εἰ ὤμόθην	
			I. F. P. ὤμο-σ-θήσομαι.	
* And ὀλλύ-ω, ὀλλυ-ον — ὀμνύ-ω, ὀμνυ-ον (always ν).				

REMARK. ὀλλνμι comes by assimilation from ὄλ-ννμι, § 18, Rem. For an example of a stem-ending with a mute, see δεικνῖμι above, under the paradigms, § 175. The Part. Perf. Mid. or Pass. of ὀμννμι is ὀμωμοσμένος. The remaining forms of the Perf. and Plup. commonly omit the σ among the Attic writers, e. g. ὀμώμοισαι, ὀμώμοτο.

SUMMARY OF THE VERBS BELONGING HERE.

The Stem ends,

A. In a Vowel and assumes -ννῦ.

§ 183. (a) Verbs whose Stem ends in α. (198.)

1. κερά-ννῦ-μι (poetic secondary form κερνάω, κέρνημι; Epic and Poet. κερᾶω), to mix, Fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ; Aor. ἐκέρᾶσα; Perf. κέρᾶκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέρᾶμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐκράσθην, Att. also ἐκράσθην. — Mid. — Metathesis, § 156, Rem.

2. *κρεμά-νν̄-μι*, to hang, Fut. *κρεμάσω*, Att. *κρεμῶ*; Aor. *ἐκρέμασα*; Mid. or Pass. *κρεμάννυμαι*, I hang myself or am hung (but *κρέμμαι*, to hang, § 179, 5); Fut. Pass. *κρεμασθήσομαι*; Aor. *ἐκρεμάσθην*, I was hung, or I hung.

3. *πετά-νν̄-μι*, to spread out, to open, Fut. *πετάσω*, Att. *πετώ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπτῃμαι*, § 155, 2; Aor. Pass. *ἐπετάσθην*.

4. *σκεδά-νν̄-μι*, to scatter, Fut. *σκεδάσω*, Att. *σκεδῶ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έσκεδάσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έσκεδάσθην*.

§ 184. (b) *Verbs whose Stem ends in ε.*

PRELIMINARY REMARK. The verbs *έννν̄-μι*, *σβέννν̄-μι*, and also *ζώννν̄-μι*, § 186, do not properly belong here, since their stem originally ended in σ, *ΕΣ-*, comp. *ves-tire*, ΣΒΛΣ-, comp. *ύσθις-τος*, ΖΩΣ-, comp. *ζωσ-τήρ*, *ζώσ-θρον*, *ζώσ-της*, *ζωσ-τός*; but by the omission of the σ, they become analogous to verbs in -ε and -ο.

1. *ένν̄-μι*, to clothe, in prose *άμφιένν̄-μι*, Impf. *άμφιέννν̄* without Aug.; Fut. *άμφιέσω*, Att. *άμφιῶ*; Aor. *ήμφιέσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ήμφιέσμαι*, *ήμφιέσαι*, *ήμφιέσται*, etc., Inf. *ήμφιέσθαι*; Fut. Mid. *άμφιέσομαι*, Att. *άμφιούμαι*. (Aug., §§ 126, 3. and 230). As in *άμφιέννν̄-μι*, so generally in other compounds, the preposition is not elided, e. g. *έπιέσασθαι*.

2. *ζέ-νν̄-μι*, to boil, Trans., Fut. *ζέσω*; Aor. *έζεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έζεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έζέσθην*.—(ζέω, on the contrary, is usually intransitive).

3. *κορέ-νν̄-μι*, to satiate, Fut. *κορέσω*, Att. *κορῶ*; Aor. *έκόρεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κεκόρεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έκορέσθην*.—Mid.

4. *σβέ-νν̄-μι*, to extinguish, Fut. *σβέσω*; first Aor. *έσβεσα*, I extinguished; second Aor. *έσβην*, I ceased to burn; Perf. *έσβηκα*, I have ceased to burn.—Mid. *σβένν̄-μι*, to cease to burn, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έσβεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έσβέσθην*. No other verb in -νν̄-μι has a second Aor., § 191, 2.

5. *στορέ-νν̄-μι*, to spread out, shortened form *στόρνν̄-μι*, Fut. *στορέσω*, Att. *στορῶ*; Aor. *έστόρεσα*. The other tenses are formed from *στρώνν̄-μι*; *έστρωμαι*, *έστρώθην*, *στρωτός* (not Att. *έστορέσθην* and *έστορήθην*). See § 182.

§ 185. (c) *Verbs, whose Stem ends in ι.* (198.)

τί-νν̄-μι (ΤΙ-), to expiate, Mid. *τί-νν̄-μαι*, to punish, to avenge, second-

ary Epic form of *τινω* and *τινομαι*.—In Attic poetry the Mid. is often found and with one *ν*, *τινῦμαι*.

§ 186. (d) *Verbs in o, with the o lengthened into ω.*
(199.)

1. *ζώ-νῦ-μι*, to gird, Fut. ζώσω; Aor. ἔζωσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔζωσμαι, § 131.—Mid.

2. *ῥώ-νῦ-μι*, to strengthen, Fut. ῥώσω; Aor. ἔρῥωσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔρῥωμαι, Imp. ἔρῥωσο, farewell, Inf. ἔρῥώσθαι; Aor. Pass. ἔρῥώσθην, § 131.

3. *σπρώ-νῦ-μι*, § 182, to spread out, Fut. σπρώσω; Aor. ἔσπρωσα, etc. See *στορέννῦμι*, § 184, 5.

4. *χρῶ-νῦ-μι*, to color, Fut. χρώσω; Aor. ἔχρωσα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. κίχρωμαι.

B. Verbs whose Stem ends in a Consonant and assumes
-νῦ.

§ 187. (a) *In a Mute.* (200.)

1. *ἄγ-νῦ-μι*, to break, Fut. ἄξω; Aor. ἔαξα, Inf. ἄξαι (P. Lys. 100, 5. κατεάξαντες with the Aug.); second Perf. ἔαγα, I am broken; Aor. Pass. ἐάγην (Aug., § 122, 4.)—Mid.

2. *δείκ-νῦ-μι*, see § 175.

3. *εἰργ-νῦ-μι* (or *εἰργω*), to shut in, Fut. εἰρξω; Aor. εἶρξα, Inf. εἶρξαι, Part. εἶρξας (Pl. Polit. 285, b.), περιεῖρξαντες (Th. 5, 11), ξυνέειρξαντος (Pl. Rp. 5. 461, b), Subj. καθεἰρξέης (with the variation καθεἰρξέης) Pl. Gorg. 461, d; Aor. Pass. εἶρχθην; Perf. εἶργμαι. (But *εἰργω*, *εἶρξω*, *εἶρξα*, *εἶρχθην*, to shut out, etc.)

4. *ζεύγ-νῦ-μι*, to join together, Fut. ζεύξω; Aor. ἔζενξα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔζενγμαι; Aor. Pass. ἔζενχθην and more frequently ἔζενγην.

5. *μίγ-νῦ-μι*, to mix, (μίσγω, Poet. secondary form), Fut. μιξω; Aor. ἔμιξα, μιξαι; Perf. μέμιχα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. μέμιγμαι, μεμιχθαι; Aor. Pass. ἐμίχθην more frequently ἐμίγην; Fut. Perf. μεμιξομαι.

6. *ἀνγ-νῦ-μι*, usually as a compound, ἀνοίγνῦμι (but instead of it ἀνοίγω is more frequently used in the Pres. and ἀνέφωτο always in the Impf.), to open, Fut. ἀνοίξω; Aor. ἀνέφξα, ἀνοίξαι (in X. Hell. ἔφωτο, ἔφωξα signifying to put to sea, to weigh anchor); first Perf. ἀνέφξα, I have opened; second Perf. ἀνέφγα, I stand

open, instead of which Att. ἀνέωγμαi; Impf. Mid. ἀνεωγόμεν; Aor. Pass. ἀνεώχθην, ἀνοιχθῆναι (Aug., § 122, 6).

7. ὀμόργ-νῦ-μι, *to wipe off*, Fut. ὀμόρξω; Aor. ὤμορξα.—Mid.

8. πηγ-νῦ-μι, *to fasten*, Fut. πήξω; Aor. ἔπηξα; first Perf. πέπηχα, *I have fastened*; second Perf. πέπηγα, *I stand fast*; Mid. πηγ-νῦμαι, *I stick fast*; Perf. πέπηγμαi, *I stand fast*; Aor. Pass. ἐπάγην (more seldom ἐπήχθην); Fut. Pass. παγήσομαι.—Mid.

9. ῥήγ-νῦ-μι, *to rend*, Fut. ῥήξω; Aor. ῥόρηξα; second Perf. ῥόρωγα, *I am rent*, § 140, Rem. 3; Aor. Pass. ἐρόραγην; Fut. ῥάργη-σομαι.

10. φράγ-νῦ-μι, secondary form of φράσσω, φράττω, § 143, 1, *to shut up*, Impf. ἐφράγγων (Thuc. 7, 74); Fut. φράξω; Aor. ἔφραξα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέφραγμαi; Aor. Pass. ἐφράχθην (ἐφράγγην among the later writers).—Mid.

§ 188. (b) *Verbs whose Stem ends in a Liquid.* (201.)

1. αἶρ-νῦ-μαι (Epic and also in Plato), *to take, obtain*, secondary form of αἶρομαι, and used only in particular phrases, *to obtain, to acquire*, namely, *a reward, spoils*, etc. Impf. ἠρνούμεν. The remaining forms come from αἶρομαι.

2. κτεί-νῦ-μι, commonly written, κτείννμι in the Codd., *to put to death*, Att. prose secondary form of κτείνω, is used in the Pres. and Impf. The stem is KTEIN-, lengthened from KTEN-. The ν of the stem is omitted on account of the diphthong, § 169, Rem. 1.

3. ὄλ-λῦ-μι instead of ὄλ-νῦ-μι, *to destroy*. See § 182, B.

4. ὅμ-νῦ-μι, *to swear*. See § 182, B.

5. στόρ-νῦ-μι, *to spread out*. See στορέννμι, § 184, 5.

§ 189. *Inflection of the two forms of the Perf.*
κεῖμαι and ἤμαι. (212.)

PRELIMINARY REMARK. The two forms of the Perf. κεῖμαι and ἤμαι, are so essentially different, in their formation, from the other verbs in -μι, that they require to be treated by themselves.

a. *Κεῖμαι, to lie.*

Κεῖμαι, properly, *I have laid myself down, I am lying down*,
, (e. g. ἀνιάκειμαι, *I am consecrated*, σήγκειται, com-
constat, but συντέθεται ὑπό τινος, *it has been agreed*

by some one); this verb is a form of the Perf. without reduplication, from the stem *KEI-*, contracted from *KEE-*.

<i>Perf.</i>	Ind. <i>κείμει, κῆσαι, κῆται, κείμεθα, κῆσθε, κῆνται</i> ; Subj. <i>κέωμαι, κή, κήται</i> , etc. Imp. <i>κῆσο, κῆσθω</i> , etc.; — Inf. <i>κῆσθαι</i> ; — Part. <i>κείμενος</i> .
<i>Impf.</i>	Ind. <i>ἐκείμεν, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο</i> , third Pers. Pl. <i>ἔκειντο</i> . Opt. <i>κείμην, κείοιο, κείοιτο</i> , etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>κείσομαι</i> .
<i>Compounds</i>	<i>ἀνέκειμαι, κατάκειμαι, κατέκεισαι</i> , etc.; — Inf. <i>κατακῆσθαι</i> ; — Imp. <i>κατέκεισο, ἔγκεισο</i> .

§ 190. b. *ἤμαι, to sit*.

(203.)

1. *ἤμαι*, properly, *I have seated myself, I have been seated*, hence *to sit*,—also Ion. and poetic of inanimate objects, instead of *ἰδρῶμαι, I have been established, erected*;—this verb is a Perf. form of the Poet. Aor. Act. *εἶσα, to set, to establish*. The stem is *ἤδ-*, comp. *ῆσ-ται* instead of *ῆδ-ται*, according to § 17, 5, and the Lat. *sed-eo*.

REMARK 1. The active Aorist forms of *εἶσα* are dialectic, § 230, and Poet., but the Mid. signifying *to erect, to establish*, belongs also to Attic prose, *εἰσάμην*; Part. *εἰσάμενος* Th. 3, 58. *εἰσάμενος*; Imp. *εἶσαι, εἶσαι* (*ἐφίσσαι*); Fut. poetic *εἶσομαι, εἶσομαι* (*ἐφίσσομαι*). The defective forms of this word are supplied by *ἰδρίω*.

<i>Perf.</i>	Ind. <i>ῆμαι, ῆσαι, ῆσαι, ῆμεθα, ῆσθε, ῆνται</i> ; Imp. <i>ῆσο, ῆσθω</i> , etc.; — Inf. <i>ῆσθαι</i> ; — Part. <i>ῆμενος</i> .
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>ῆμην, ῆσο, ῆστο, ῆμεθα, ῆσθε, ῆντο</i> .

2. In prose, the compound *κάθημαι*, is commonly used instead of the simple. The inflection of the former differs from the latter in never taking *σ* in the third Pers. Sing., and in the Plup., only when it has the temporal Augment:

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται</i> , etc.; — Subj. <i>κάθωμαι, κάθῃ, κάθηται</i> , etc.; — Imp. <i>κάθησο</i> , etc.; — Inf. <i>καθῆσθαι</i> ; — Part. <i>καθήμενος</i> .
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>ἐκαθήμην</i> and <i>καθήμην, ἐκάθησο</i> and <i>καθῆσο, ἐκάθητο</i> and <i>καθήτο</i> , etc.; — Opt. <i>καθόμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο</i> , etc.

REM. 2. The defective forms of *ῆμαι* are supplied by *ῆσθαι* or *ῆσθαι*, prose *καθῆσθαι, καθῆσθαι*.

VERBS IN -ω, WHICH FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN -μ, IN FORMING THE SECOND AOR. ACT. AND MID., THE PERF. AND PRES. ACT.

§ 191. I. *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (201.)

1. Several verbs with the characteristic α, ε, ο, υ, form a second Aor. Act. and, though rarely, a second Aor. Mid., according to the analogy of verbs in -μ, since it wants the mode-vowel, and hence appends the personal-endings to the stem. But all the remaining forms of these verbs are like verbs in -ω.

2. The formation of this second Aor. Act., through all the modes and participials, is like that of the second Aor. Act. of verbs in -μ. The characteristic-vowel, with some exceptions, is lengthened, as in *ἔστην*, viz. *ᾶ* and *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*, *ι* and *υ* into *ῑ* and *ῡ*. This lengthened vowel remains, as in *ἔστην*, throughout the Ind., Imp. and Inf. The third Pers. Pl. in -*ησαν* (Char. α) and -*υσαν* shortens the vowel, when the poets use the abridged form in -*ν*, instead of -*σαν*, e. g. *ἔβαν*, *ἔδυν*. The Subj., Opt. and Part., with some exceptions, which will be noticed in the following tables, are like verbs in -μ, e. g. *βαίην* (*σταίην*), *σβείην* (*θείην*), *γνοίην* (*δοίην*), *γρούς* (*δούς*). The Imp., like *στῆθι*, in the second Pers. Sing., takes the ending -*θι*, and the stem-vowel remains long through all the persons; in compounds of *βαίω*, *βηθι* is also abridged into *βᾶ*, e. g. *κατάβᾶ*, *πρόβᾶ*, *εἰςβᾶ*, *ἐμβᾶ*, *ἐπίβᾶ* instead of *κατάβηθι*, etc.

Modes and Persons.	a. Character. α BA-Ω, βαίω, to go.	b. Characteristic ε SBE-Ω, σβέννυμι, to extinguish.	c. Characteristic ο ΓNO-Ω, γινώσκω, to know.	d. Charact. υ δύ-ω, to wrap up.
Ind. S. 1.	ἔ-βη-ν, I went,	ἔσβην, I ceased	ἔγνων, I knew,	ἔδυν, to go
2.	ἔ-βη-ς	ἔσβης [to burn,	ἔγnows	ἔδως [in or
3.	ἔ-βη	ἔσβη	ἔγνω	ἔδῦ [under,
D. 2.	ἔ-βη-τον	ἔσβητον	ἔγνωτον	ἔδῦτον
3.	ἔ-βη-την	ἔσβήτην	ἔγνώτην	ἔδυτην
P. 1.	ἔ-βη-μεν	ἔσβημεν	ἔγρωμεν	ἔδῦμεν
2.	ἔ-βη-τε	ἔσβητε	ἔγρωτε	ἔδῦτε
3.	ἔ-βη-σαν (Poet. ἔβαν)	ἔσβησαν	ἔγρωσαν (Poet. ἔγρων)	ἔδῦσαν (Poet. ἔδυν)

Subj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ ¹	σβῶ, ῆς, ῆ ¹	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ ¹	δύω, ῆς, ῆ ¹
D.	βῆτον	σβῆτον	γνῶτον	δύητον
P.	βῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)	σβῶμεν, ῆτε ῶσι(ν)	γνῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1.	βαίην	σβείην	γνοιήν ²	
2.	βαίης	σβείης	γνοιίης	
3.	βαίη	σβείη	γνοιή	
D. 2.	βαίητον et αἶτον	σβείητον et αἶτον	γνοιήτον et οἶτον	
3.	βαίητην et αἶτην	σβείητην et αἶτην	γνοιήτην et οἶτην	
P. 1.	βαίημεν et αἶμεν	σβείημεν et αἶμεν	γνοιήμεν et οἶμεν	
2.	βαίητε et αἶτε	σβείητε et αἶτε	γνοιήτε et οἶτε	
3.	βαῖεν (seldom βαίησαν)	σβείεν σβείησαν	γνοῖεν (rarely γνοιήσαν)	
Imp. S.	βῆθι, ῆτω ³	σβῆθι, ῆτω ³	γνῶθι, ὦτω ³	δύθι, ὕτω ³
D. 1.	βῆτον, ῆτων	σβῆτον, ῆτων	γνῶτον, ὠτων	δύτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	σβῆτε	γνώτε	δύτε
3.	βῆτωσαν and βάντων	σβῆτωσαν and σβέντων	γνώτωσαν and γνόντων	δύτωσαν et δύντων
Inf.	βῆναι	σβῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, ᾧσα, ἄν G. βάντος	σβείς, εἶσα, ἐν G. σβέντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνόντος	δύς, ἔσα, ὄν G. δύντος.

¹ Compounds, e. g. ἀναβῶ, ἀναβῆς, etc.; ἀποσβῶ; διαγνῶ; ἀναδύω,

² Aeschyl. Suppl. 230 (215) συγγνώη; but in the Mid. form συγγνωῖτο.

³ Compounds, e. g. ἀνάβηθι, ἀνάβητε; ἀπόσβηθι; διάγνωνθι; ἀνύδυσθι.

REMARK. The Opt. form δύνη instead of δύνην, is not found in the Att. dialect, but in the Epic, § 227.

§ 192. Summary of Verbs with a second Aor. like Verbs in -μι.

(205—210)

Besides the verbs mentioned above, some others have this form,

1. διδράσκω, to run away, § 161, 10, Aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδραν, -ās, -ā, -āmην, -ατε, -ᾶσαν (ἔδρᾶν Poet.), Subj. δρῶ, δρᾶς, δρᾶ δρᾶτον, δρῶμεν, δρᾶτε, δρῶσι(ν), Opt. δρᾶίην, Imp. δρᾶθι, -άτω, Inf. δρᾶναι, Part. δρᾶς, -ᾶσα, -άν.

2. πέτομαι, to fly, § 166, 29, Aor. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην, Inf. πτήναι, Part. πτάς; Aor. Mid. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι.

3. πρίσθαι, see § 179, 6.

4. σκέλλω or σκελέω, to dry, second Aor. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, to wither, Intrans., Inf. σκλήναι, Opt. σκλαίην.

5. φθά-νω, to come before, to anticipate, § 158, 7, Aor. ἔφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, φθᾶς, φθαίην.

6. καίω, to burn, Trans. § 154, 2, Aor. (ΚΑΕ-) ἐκάην, I burned, Intrans.; but first Aor. ἔκαυσα, Trans.

7. ῥέω, to flow, § 154, 2, Aor. (ΡΤΕ-) ἐῤῥῆην, I flowed.

8. χαίρω, to rejoice, § 166, 32, Aor. (ΧΑΡΕ-) ἐχάρην.

9. ἄλισκομαι, Aor. (ΑΛΙΟ-) ἤλων, Att. ἐύλων, § 161, 1.

10. βιώω, to live, Aor. ἐβίωv, Subj. βιώω, -ῶς, -ῶ, etc., Opt. βιώην, (not βιοίην, as γνοίην, to distinguish it from the Opt. Impf. βιοίην), Inf. βιώvαι, Part. βιούς; but the Cases of βιούς are supplied by the first Aor. Part. βιώσας. Thus, ἀνέβιωv, to recall to life, from ἀναβιώσκειν, § 161, 3. The Pres. and Impf. are but little used by the Attic writers; instead of these, they employ ζῶ, of which only the Fut. ζήσιν was in good use among Attic writers; the remaining tenses were borrowed from βιώω; thus, Pres. ζῶ; Impf. ἔζων, § 137, 3; Fut. βιώσομαι, more rarely ζήσω; Aor. ἐβίωv; X. O. 4, 18. has also ἐβίωσεν; Perf. βεβίωκα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. βεβιώται, Part. βεβιωμένος.

11. φύω, to produce, second Aor. ἔφυν, to be produced, to be born, φύναι, φύς, Subj. φύω, Opt. wanting in the Attic dialect; but the first Aor. ἔφῦσα, to produce; Fut. φύσω, I will produce. The Perf. πέφῡκα, also has an intransitive sense, so also the Pres. Mid. φύομαι, and the Fut. φύσομαι.

REMARK. Here also belong the forms σχές and σχοίην of the second Aor. ἔσχον from ἔχω, to have, § 166, 14, and πιθί of the second Aor. ἔπιον from πίνω, to drink, § 158, 5.

§ 193. II. Perfect and Pluperfect. (211.)

The Attic dialect, in imitation of the Epic, forms a few Perfects of pure verbs immediately from the stem, e. g. *AI-Ω*, to fear, δέ-δι-α, and then, in the Dual and Pl. Ind. Perf. and Plup., and also to some extent in the Inf., rejects the mode-vowel, e. g. δέ-δι-μεν instead of δε-δί-α-μεν. In this way, these forms of the Perf. and Plup. become wholly analogous to the Pres. and Impf. of verbs in -μι, e. g. ἴ-στα-μεν. The stem-vowel remains short, e. g. δέδιμεν, τέτλαμεν, τετλᾶναι; but in the third Pers. Pl. Perf., the mode-vowel is not rejected, e. g. δε-δί-ασι; with verbs in -άω, however, α is contracted with the stem-vowel, e. g. τε-τλά-ασι = τε-τλᾶ-σι.

REMARK 1. Except the forms of δεδίσιναι and ἐστάναι, all the other Perfects of this kind belong to poetry, particularly to the Epic.

REM. 2. The Imp. of these Perfects is also in use, since it not only wants the mode-vowel, but takes the ending -θι in the second Pers. Sing., thus conforming wholly to the analogy of the forms in -μι. So the Inf. Both append their terminations to the short stem-vowel; δεδίσιναι is an exception. The Subj. Perf. and the Opt. Plup. of verbs whose stem-vowel is α, are formed like verbs in -μι, since the Subj. Perf. admits the contraction of the stem-vowel with the ending, and the Opt. Plup. ends in -αίην, e. g. ἐστία-ω, ἐστίω, -ῆς, etc., τετλαίην. The Part. of verbs in -άω α with the ending -ώς and -ός, e. g. ἐσταώς = ἐστός, and also have a peculiar feminine form Cases retain the ω, e. g. ἐστώως, ἐστώης, etc.

REM. 3. The uncontracted form in ε is retained in some participles, in the Ionic dialect, e. g. ἵστανός, *standing firm*, and so τεθνήως (never τεθνώς), together with τεθνηκώς from τέθνηκα, is retained in the Attic dialect also. In these forms, ω remains in all the Cases, e. g.

ἵστανός, ἵστανώσα, ἵστανός, Gen. ἵστανώτος, -ώσης.

τεθνήως, τεθνεώσα, τεθνεός, Gen. τεθνεώτος, -ώσης.

Βίβηκα and τέτληκα never have this form of the participle.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	έδεδιεν	Έ-ΣΤΑ-Α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	έδεδιεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε(ν)	έδεδιει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	έδεδιτον	έ-στα-τον	έστατον
3.	δέ-δι-τον	έδεδιτην	έ-στα-τον	έστατην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	έδεδιμεν	έ-στα-μεν	έσταμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	έδεδιτε	έ-στα-τε	έστατε
3.	δέ-δι-ασι(ν)	έδεδισαν and έδεδίσαν	έ-στα-σι(ν)	έστασαν
Imp.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω, etc.		έ-στα-θι, etc., 3. pl.	
Subj.	δε-δέ-ω, -ης, -η, etc.		έστατῶσαν and -άτων	
Inf.	δε-δέ-έναι		έ-στα-ναι	
Part.	δε-δέ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός, Gen. -ότος		έ-στωός, -ῶσα, -ώς and -ός, Gen. -ῶτος, -ώσης	
Subj. Pf.	έσταῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, etc.			
Opt. Plup.	έσταίην, Dual έσταίητον and -αῖτον, Pl. έσταίμεν and -αῖμεν, etc., third Pers. Pl. έσταίεν,			

REM. 4. The Plup. of ἵστημι, in this form never takes the strengthened augment ει. The Imp. Perf. ἵσταθι, etc., and the Opt. Plup. ἵσταίην, etc., are poetic only. But the Inf. ἵσταναι seems to have taken the place of the full form ἵστηναι throughout.

§ 194. Summary of Verbs with a Perfect like Verbs in -μι. (212.)

Besides these two, the following verbs have this form of the Perfect:

1. γίγνομαι, *to become*, ΓΕΓΑΑ, stem ΓΑ; Perf. (Sing. γίγνομαι, -ας, -ε) γίγαμεν, -ατε, -άσιν, Inf. γιγάμεν (Epic), Part. γηγώς, γηγῶσα, γηγώς, Gen. γηγῶτος.

2. βαίω, *to go*, Perf. βίβηκα, ΒΕΒΑΑ; Pl. βίβημεν, -ατε, -άσι, third Pers. Pl. Subj. ἐμβιβῶσι, Pl. Phaedr. 252, e, Inf. βιβῶναι, Part. βιβώς, X. Hell. 7. 2, 3, βιβύια (βιβῶσα, Pl. Phaedr. 254, b), βιβώς, Gen. βιβῶτος; Plup. ἐβίβημεν, -ατε, -άσαν. These abridged forms are almost wholly poetic and dialectic, § 230.

3. θνήσκω, *to die*, τέθνηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ; Pl. τέθνημεν, τέθνατε, τεθνώσι, Imp. τέθναθι, Part. τεθνηκώς, τεθνηκυῖα, τεθνηός, or τεθνεός, τεθνεώσα,

Demosth. 40, 24., τεθνεώς, Inf. τεθνᾶναι, Aesch. τεθνῶναι from τεθναίνειν; Plup. τεθνεύσαν, Opt. τεθναίην.

4. ΤΑΛΛΩ, to bear, Perf. τέτληκα, TET.ΛΑΛΑ; Dual τέτλᾰτον, Pl. τέτλᾰμεν, τέτλᾰτε, τετλᾰσ(ν), Imp. τέτλᾰθι, -ᾶτω, etc., Subj. wanting, Inf. τετλᾶναι, but Part. τετληκώς; Plup. ἐτέτλᾰμεν, ἐτέτλᾰτε, ἐτέτλᾰσαν, Dual ἐτέτλᾰτον, ἐτετλᾰτην, Opt. τετλαίην.

5. Here belong the two participles of,

βιβρώσκω, § 161, 6, to eat, Perf. βέβρωκα, poetic βεβρώς, Gen. -ῶτος.

πίπτω, § 163, 3, to fall, πέπτωκα, Att. Poet. πεπτώς, comp. § 230.

REMARK. There are also found, in imitation of Homer, κέκραγεν and the Imp. κέκραθι, from the poetic Perf. κέκραγα (from κράζω, to cry out); also the Imp. πείπισθι, from πείποιθα, to trust (from πείθω, to persuade), is found in Aesch. Eum. 602. See § 230. The Perfects οἶδα and ἔοικα require a distinct consideration.

§ 195. Οἶδα and ἔοικα.

(215, 216.)

1. Οἶδα, Perf. from ἔΙΔΩ (second Aor. εἶδον, I saw, Inf. ἰδεῖν, videre), properly I have seen, hence I know. Its inflection is as follows:

PERFECT.				
Ind. S. 1.	οἶδα	Subj. εἶδῶ	Imp.	
2.	οἶσθα ¹	εἰδῆς	ἴσθι	Inf.
3.	οἶδε(ν)	εἰδῆ	ἴστω	εἰδέναι
D. 2. 3.	ἴστον, ἴστον	εἰδήτον, -ήτον	ἴστον, ἴστων	
P. 1.	ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν		Part.
2.	ἴστε	εἰδήτε	ἴστε	εἰδώς, -νία, ὅς
3.	ἴσασ(ν)	εἰδῶσι(ν)	ἴτωσαν	
PLUPERFECT.				
Ind. S. 1.	ᾔδειν ²	Dual	Pl. ᾔδειμεν, Poet. ᾔσμεν	
2.	ᾔδεις and -εἰσθα ¹	ᾔδειτον, Poet. ᾔστον	ᾔδειτε	ᾔστε
3.	ᾔδε(ν)	ᾔδείτην, “	ᾔστην ᾔδεσαν	ᾔσαν
Opt. Sing.	εἰδείην, -ης, -η;	Dual εἰδείητον, -ήτην;	Pl. εἰδείήμεν (seldom εἰδεῖμεν), εἰδείητε, εἰδεῖεν, (seldom εἰδείησαν).	
Fut.	εἴσομαι (Ion. εἰδήσω, although Isocr. συνειδήσεις), I shall know. — Verbal Adj. ἰστέον.			
Σύννοιδα, compounded of οἶδα, I am conscious, Inf. συνειδέναι, Imp. σύνισθι, Subj. συνειδῶ, etc.				
¹ § 116, 2.				
² First Pers. ᾔδη, second ᾔδησθα, third ᾔδη, are considered as Attic forms; yet ᾔδεις, ᾔδειςθα (also ᾔδεις), ᾔδει, are found in the best Attic writers. Οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδασι, instead of ἴσμεν, etc., are rarely found in the Attic writers. Comp. X. An. 2. 4, 6. Antiph. p. 115, 3. Pl. Alc. 141, e. Eur. Suppl. 1052. X. O. 20, 14. οἶδας occurs in X. C. 4. 6, 6.				

REMARK. The Perfect, *I have known*, is expressed by ἔγνων, and the Aorist, *I knew*, by ἔγνων.

2. Ἔοικα, *I am like, I seem*, Perf. from ἔϊκλ (εἶκε, the Impf. of which is used in Homer), poetic εἶκα instead of εἶκα, εἰκέναι instead of εἰκέναι, and (instead of εἰκασί) the anomalous Att. third Pers. Pl. εἶκασι, even in prose, Part. εἰκώς, in the Attic writers only in the sense of *like*, Att. εἰκώς, only in the sense of *probable, likely, right*, hence especially in the neuter εἰκός, as ὡς εἰκός, *as is natural*; Plup. ἐώκειν, § 122, 5, Fut. εἴξω.

Here belongs the abridged form ἔοιγε, among the Tragedians, instead of εἰκαμεν, comp. ἔμεν. The poetic Mid. forms ἥϊστα, Eur. Alc. 1065, second Pers. Sing. Perf., and ἥϊστο, third Pers. Sing. Plup., are constructed according to the same analogy.

§ 196. III. *Present and Imperfect.* (218.)

There are also some Present and Imperfect forms, mostly in the Epic dialect, which, according to the analogy of verbs in -μι, take the personal-endings without the mode-vowel. See § 230, under ἀνῶ, τανῶ, ἐρῶ, σεύω, ἔδω, φέρω; οἶμα, § 166, 24, of the Common language, belongs here.

§ 197. *Summary of all the Dependent Passives.*

§ 102, 2, 3.

ἄγμαι, to wonder,	διαλίσσμαι, to converse,	ἡδομαι, to rejoice, [hot,
αἰδέσμαι, to reverence,	διανοέσμαι, to think,	θίρομαι (Poet.), to become
ἀλάσμαι, to wander,	δύναμαι, to be able,	κρέμαμαι, to hang,
ἀμιλλέσμαι, to contend,	δυσχερύνεσμαι, to be dis-	μαίνεσμαι, to be mad,
ἀντιόσμαι (Poet.), adversor,	satisfied,	μισύεσμαι, to loathe,
ἀπονοέσμαι, to be distracted,	ἐναντιόσμαι, to resist,	νεμεσάμην, (Poet.), to be
ἀπορίεσμαι, to be perplexed,	ἐνθυμέσμαι, to reflect,	justly indignant,
ἀριστοκρατέσμαι, to have	ἐννοέσμαι, to consider,	οἶεσμαι, to suppose,
an aristocratic govern-	ἐπιμέλεσμαι and -έσμαι,	ὀλιγαρχέσμαι, to have an
ment,	to take care,	oligarchy,
ἀρνέσμαι, to refuse,	ἐπινοέσμαι, to reflect upon,	πειράσμαι, to try,
ἄχθεσμαι, to be displeased,	ἐπίστανται, to know,	προθυμέσμαι, to desire,
βούλομαι, to wish,	ἔραμαι (Poet.), to love,	προνοέσμαι, to foresee,
βρυχάσμαι, to roar,	εὐθυμέσμαι, to be happy,	σεβέσμαι, to reverence, Aor.
δέσμαι, to want,	εὐλαβέσμαι, to be cautious,	ἐπέφθην, Pl. Phaedr.
δέχομαι (Poet.), to see,	εὐνοέσμαι, bonis legibus	254, b. [tious,
δημοκρατέσμαι, to have a	utor,	φιλοτιμέσμαι, to be ambi-
democratic government,	εὐπορέσμαι, to be opulent,	ὑποτοπέσμαι, to conjecture.

REMARK 1. Ἀλλίσσμαι, to lodge, ἐπινοέσμαι, to reflect upon, λοιδορέσμαι, to reproach, ὀρέσμαι, to desire, have both a Mid. and Pass. form for their Aorist. Several verbs have a Mid. and Pass. form for their Future, e. g. διαλίσσμαι, colloquor, has the Fut. διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι; ἄχθεσμαι,

§ 156, 4; ἐπιμέλωμαι, § 166, 21; ἡδομαι, to rejoice, has only ἡσθήσομαι; the poetic ἔραμαι, § 179, 4, has ἐρασθήσομαι.

REM. 2. All the other Deponents are Middle Deponents, or are used only in the Pres. and Impf., and almost all are confined to poetry.

REM. 3. Among the Deponent Passives, are very many Active verbs, which in the Mid. express a reflexive or intransitive action, but have a Passive form for their Aorist; on the contrary, a Middle form for their Future, e. g. φοβέω, terreo, to terrify, φοβήθη and φοβήσεται, timere, to fear. Here belong all verbs in -αίειν and -ύειν, derived from substantives and adjectives, almost all in -οῦν, and most in -ίξειν, e. g. εὐφραίνειν, to gladden, εὐφρανθήναι, εὐφρανέσθαι, to be happy, πεπαινεῖν, to make ripe, πεπανθήναι, πεπανέσθαι, maturescere, to ripen, αἰσχύνειν, to shame, αἰσχυνθήναι, αἰσχυνέσθαι, to feel shame, ἐλαττοῦν, to make less, ἐλαττώθηναι, ἐλαττώσεσθαι, to be inferior, to be conquered, χολοῦν, to make angry, χολώθηναι, χολώσεσθαι, succensere, to be angry, μαλακίζειν, to make effeminate, μαλακισθήναι, μαλακιέσθαι, to make one's self effeminate, ὀργίζειν, to make angry, ὀργισθήναι, ὀργιέσθαι, succensere, to be angry; there are very many others also, of which only those most in use will be mentioned here:

ἄγειν *	ἐστιᾶν	λείπειν	πλανᾶν	στρέφειν
ἀγνύναι	εὐωχεῖν	λύειν	πλήττειν	σφαλλεῖν
ἀνιᾶν	ἡττιᾶν	μεθύσκειν	πορεύειν	σώζειν
αἰρεῖν	ἰδρύειν	μυγνύναι	ῥηγνύναι	τρέπειν
ἀλλάττειν	κινεῖν	μιμνήσκειν	ῥωννύναι	τρέφειν
ἀρμόζειν	κλίνειν	ὀρμῆν	σεῖειν	φαίνειν
ἀσχολεῖν	κοιμᾶν	ὀχεῖν	σῆπειν	φέρειν
αἰξάνειν	κομίζειν	πείθειν	σκεδαννύναι	φθείρειν
βάλλειν	κρίνειν	πηγνύναι	σπᾶν	φοβεῖν
ἐπείγειν	λέγειν	πλάζειν	στελλειν	χεῖν

§ 198. Summary of the Active Verbs most in use with a Middle Future, § 154, 1. (222.)

ἄγνοῶ, not to know,	γηράσκω, to grow old,	θηρεύω, θηρεύω, to hunt,
ᾄδω, to sing,	γινώσκω, to know,	θιγγάνω, to touch,
ἀκούω, to hear,	δάκνω, to bite,	θνήσκω, to die,
ἀλαλύζω, to cry out,	δαρθάνω, to sleep,	θρώσκω, to leap,
ἄμσρτάνω, to miss,	δεῖσαι, to fear,	κάμνω, to labor,
ἀπαντῶ, to meet,	διδράσκω, to run away,	κλαίω, to weep,
ἀπολαύω, to enjoy,	διώκω, to pursue,	κλέπτω, to steal,
ἄρπάζω, to seize,	ἐγκωμιάζω, to praise,	κολάζω, to punish,
βαδίζω, to go,	εἶμι, to be,	κοιμάζω, comissor,
βαίνω, to go,	ἐπαινέω, to praise, [self,	λαγχάνω, to obtain,
βιόω, to live,	ἐπιορκέω, to perjure one's	λαμβάνω, to take,
βλέπω, to see,	ἐσθίω, to eat,	λιχμάω, to lick,
βοάω, to cry out,	θαυμάζω, to wonder,	μανθάνω, to learn,
γελᾶω, to laugh,	τρέω, to run,	νέω, to swim,

* From ἀνάγειν come ἀναχθήναι and ἀναγαγέσθαι in the sense of in mare provehi.

οἶδα, to know,	πλέω, to sail, [πρεῖσω, συρρίπτω, to whistle, etc.,
οἰμίζω, to lament,	πνέω, to blow (but συμ-τίκτω, to produce,
ὀλολύζω, to howl,	πνίγω, to strangle, τρέχω, to run,
ὀμνυμι, to swear,	ποθέω, to desire, τρώγω, to gnaw,
ὄραω, to see,	προσκυνέω, to reverence, τυγχάνω, to obtain,
παίζω, to sport,	ρέω, to flow, τωθάζω, to rail at,
πάσχω, to suffer,	σιγάω, to be silent, φεύγω, to flee,
πηδύω, to leap,	σιωπύω, to be silent, φθάνω, to come before,
πίνω, to drink,	σκώπτω, to sport, χάσκω, to gape,
πίπτω, to fall,	σπουδάζω, to be zealous, χωρεύω, to contain.

REMARK. Some have both the Active and Middle form for the Future; the Middle, however, is preferred, e. g. ἀγνοέω, διώκω, ἐπαινέω, etc.

SECTION VII.

§ 199. *Prepositions and Conjunctions.* (323.)

Besides the Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Numeral, Adverb and Verb, there are also the two following parts of speech, viz. Prepositions and Conjunctions. On the forms of these nothing need be said; hence these parts of speech are treated in the Syntax, so far as it is necessary.

PECULIARITIES OF THE DIALECTS,

PARTICULARLY OF THE EPIC DIALECT.

A. SOUNDS.

§ 200. *Digamma or Labial Breathing F.* (7.)

1. The Greek language had originally, in addition to the Spiritus Asper σ , and the Lingual Breathing σ , a Labial Breathing, the sound of which corresponds nearly to the Eng. *f*. In accordance with its form, *F*, which is like one Gamma standing upon another, it is named Digamma, and as the Æolians retained it longer than the other Grecian tribes, it is called the Æolic Digamma. It has the sixth place in the Alphabet, namely between ϵ and ζ , and is named *Bav*. Comp. § 25, 2.

2. This character disappeared very early; but its sound, was in some cases changed, in some of the Dialects, into the smooth Labial β , e. g. *βία*, vis, *Flς*—later $\betaς$; in other instances it was softened into the vowel *v*, and after other vowels, coalesced with *v* and formed the Diphthongs *av*, *ev*, *ηv*, *ov*, *ωv*, e. g. *ναῦς*—*νάFς*—*navis*, *χεῖω* (*χέFω*), Æol., *βοῦς*—*βόFς*,—*bōvs*, *bōs*, Gen. *bōvis*; in others still it was changed, into a mere gentle breathing, which at the beginning of a word is denoted by the Spiritus Lenis, but in the middle of a word and before ρ is not indicated, e. g. *Flς*, vis, $\betaς$; *ὄFις*, *ovis*, *ὄις*; *εἰλέω*, *volvo*; *Φρόδον*, *φόδον*, etc; it was also changed in the beginning of some words, into a sharp breathing, which is denoted by the Spiritus Asper, e. g. *Ἔσπερος*, *vesperus*, *ἔννυμι*, *vestio*.

3. In the Homeric poems no character exists to denote the Breathing *F*; but it is very clear that in the time of Homer, many words were sounded with the Digamma, e. g. *ἄγνυμι*, *ἄναξ*, *ἀνάσσω*, *ἀνδάνω*, *ἔαρ*, *ver*, the forms of *Εἰλῶ*, *video*, *ἔοικα*, *εἴκοσι*, *viginti*, *ἔμα*, *vestis*, *ἐπέν*, *ἐκλος*, *ἔννυμι*, *vestio*, *ἔς* and *ὄς*, *suus*, *οὔ*, *suī*, *οἷ*, *sibi*, *ἔσπερος*, *vesperus*, *οἶκος*, *vicus*, *οἶνος*, *vinum*, etc.; this is obvious from the following facts; (a) words that have the Digamma cause no Hiatus, e. g. *πρὸ ἔθεν* = *πρὸ Fέθεν*; (b) hence also a vowel capable of Elision, when placed before such a word, cannot be elided, e. g. *λίπεν δέ εἰ* = *δέ Fε*, *ἀπὸ ἔο* = *ἀπὸ Fέο*; (c) the *τ* *ἐφελκυστικόν* is wanting before words which have the Digamma, e. g. *δαῖς οἶ* = *δαῖς Fοι*;

—(d) *οὐ* instead of *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, is not found before the Digamma, e. g. *ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθ' ἐν ἔστι χρείων* = *οὐ Fεθεν*;—(e) in compounds neither Elision nor Crasis (contraction) occurs, e. g. *διαειπόμεν* = *διαFειπόμεν*, *ἀαγής* = *ἄFαγής*;—(f) a word, having the Digamma, makes together with a preceding consonant, a vowel long by position, e. g. *γάρ ἐθεν*;—(g) long vowels are not shortened before words that have the Digamma, e. g. *κἀλλεῖ τε σιέλων καὶ εἴμασι* = *καὶ Fείμασι* II. γ, 392.

§ 201. *Interchange of the Vowels.* (38.)

PRELIMINARY REMARK. The dialectic peculiarities in the change of vowels, as well as of consonants, never extend to all the words of a dialect, but are uniformly limited to certain words and forms.

1. The three vowels, *ε*, *ο*, *ᾶ*, called—§ 140, 2, and 4—vowels of *Variation*—(*τρέφω*, *τέτροφα*, *ἐτρέφην*) undergo various changes in the dialects.

α is used instead of *ε*, Ion., e. g. *τράπω*, *τάμνω*, *μέγαθος* instead of *τρέπω*, *τέμνω*, *μέγεθος*; so also Doric *ιράφω*, *σκιαρός*, *ἄρταμις* instead of, *τρέφω*, *σκιερός*, *ἄρτεμις*; and in several particles, e. g. *ὅκα*, *τόκα*, *πόκα* instead of *ὅτε*, *τότε*, *πότε*.

ι instead of *υ* in the Ionic dialect in the following Liquids, e. g. *τέσσαρες*, *ἔρσην*, *ὔελος*, *βέρεθρον*, Ion., instead of *τέσσαυρες*, *ῥουρ*, *ἄρσην*, *α male*, *ὔαλος*, *glass*, *βάραθρον*, *gulf*; besides in very many verbs in *-άω*, e. g. *φοιτέω*, *ὀρέω*, Ion., instead of *φοιτάω*, *ὀράω*.

ι instead of *ο*, Doric, e. g. *ἐβδομήκοντα* instead of *ἐβδομήκοντα*.

ο instead of *α* often, Æolic, e. g. *στροτός* instead of *στρατός*, *army*.

α instead of *ο*, Ion., in *ἀρύωδεῖν* instead of *ὀρύωδεῖν*.

2. The following cases are to be noted in addition: The long *α* is a special peculiarity of the Doric dialect, and causes, in particular, the so-called *Plateiasm*, i. e. the broad pronunciation of the Dorians, e. g. *ἡμέρα*, *κᾶπος*, *ἄδύς*, *Δαμάτηρ*. The Older and the later Ionic have softened this grave *ᾶ* into *η*. The Attic writers use the letters, *ᾶ* and *ῆ*, interchangeably, § 16, 7. Comp. Dor. *ἡμέρα*, Ion. *ἡμέρη*, Att. *ἡμέρα*; Ion. *σοφίη*, Dor. and Att. *σοφία*; Ion. *θώρηξ*, Dor. and Att. *θώραξ*.—So, also, *α* in the diphthong *αν*, in the Ionic writers, is changed into *η*, *νηῦς*, *γρηῖς*, instead of *ναῦς*, *γραῦς*; likewise in the diphthong *αι* in the Dat. Pl. of the first Dec., *ης* and *ησι* Ion. instead of *αις* and *αισι*.—Still, in certain words, the Dorians retain the *η*, as the Ionians do the *ᾶ*.

η instead of *ε* Æolic and Doric, e. g. *σαμῆον*, *τῆνος*, *ὀξῆα*, so the Infinitives, e. g. *λαβῆν*, *καλῆν* instead of *σημεῖον*, *κείνος*, *ὀξεία*, *λαβεῖν*, *καλεῖν*.

αι instead of *ε*, Doric, e. g. *φθαίρω* instead of *φθείρω*,

υ often instead of *ο*, Æolic, e. g. *συνός*, *ὄνυμα* instead of *σοφός*, *ὄνομα*; so in Homer *ἄγυρις* instead of *ἀγορά*; and in the Common Language, *πάνυμος*, *παρήγυρις*, etc.

ω instead of ου before a Liquid and σ, and at the end of a word in the terminations of the second Dec., and in the stem of several words;—οι instead of ου before the Breathing σ in the third Pers. Pl. οισι(ν) instead of ονσι(ν) and in the Participle ending -οισα instead of -ονσα, and in Μοῖσα and Ἀρέθουσα instead of Μοῦσα, and Ἀρέθονσα; the first is Dor., yet not in Pindar; the last is Æolic and in Pindar, e. g.

Τῷ ἐφάβῳ instead of τοῦ ἐφάβου, ὦν (also Ion. and Pindar) instead of οὔν, δῶλος instead of δοῦλος, ὠρανός instead of οὔρανός, βῶς instead of βοῦς;—τύπτοισι(ν) instead of τύπτονσι(ν), τύπτοισα instead of τύπτουσα, φιλείουσιν instead of φιλοῦσιν, ἔχοισα instead of ἔχουσα.

Some other instances will be considered below in treating of the Declensions and Conjugations.

§ 202. *Interchange of the Consonants.* (39, 40.)

The change of consonants in the different dialects depends on the two following laws:

Consonants of the same order—§ 5, Rem. 3,—interchange with each other; and the consonants which are called *homonymous*, § 5, Rem. 1, interchange with the *homonymous*.

§ 203. I. *Interchange of Consonants of the same order.*

A. THE MUTES; (a) The smooth Mutes π and κ. The interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, πότε, ποῖος, ὅποιος, etc., are in Ion. κῶς, κότε, etc. κ instead of τ; πότε, ποτέ, ὅτε, τότε, ὁπότε, ἄλλοτε, are in Dor. πόκα, ποκά, ὅκα, τόκα, ὁπόκα (Poet. ὁπόκα), ἄλλοκα; so ὅκα (shortened from ὅκακα) instead of ὅταν. On the contrary τ instead of κ, e. g. τῆνος Dor. instead of κῆνος, ἐκῆνος.

π instead of τ Æol. and Dor., e. g. πέμπτε instead of πέντε.

(b) The Medials β and γ; e. g. βλήχων, penny-royal, Att., is in Ion. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, eye-lash, is γλέφαρον.

δ instead of γ Dor., e. g. δᾶ instead of γῆ; hence Δημήτηρ instead of Γημήτηρ.

δ instead of β, Dor., in ὀδελός instead of ὀβελός.

β instead of δ in the Æol. words βελφίν, Βελφοί instead of δελφίν, Δελφοί.

(c) The Aspirates θ and φ; e. g. θήρ, beast, θλίβειν, οὐθαρ, udder, are in Dor. φήρ, φλίβειν, οὐφαρ (uber); φήρ and φλίβειν also in Homer.

χ instead of θ; ἰχμα is in Dor. ἰχμα and ὄρνιθος, etc. (from ὄρνις) is ὄρνηχος, etc.

B. THE LIQUIDS; (a) The Liquids interchange with one another: ρ instead of λ before θ and τ often in the Dor. dialect, e. g. ῥνθον, βέντιστος Dor. instead of ῥλθον, βέλτιστος; also Ion. and Att. πλεύμων, pulmo, instead of πνεύμων, λίτρον instead of νίτρον.

ρ is rarely used instead of λ, e. g. κρῖβανος, *oven*, Att., instead of κλῖβανος.

(b) The Liquid ρ and the Breathing σ in the Later and often in the Mid. Attic; ῥψ instead of the Ion. and old Attic ρσ, e. g. ἄρσῃν and ἄῤῥῃν, *a male*, κόρσῃ and κόῤῥῃ, *back*.

§ 204. II. *Interchange of the so called Homonymous Consonants.*

(a) The Palatals γ and κ, e. g. κναφεύς, *fuller*, is preferred by the Attic writers to the other form, γναφεύς.

κ and χ in δέχομαι, Ion., instead of δέχομαι.

(b) The Linguals θ and τ, e. g. αὐτίς Ion. and Epic, instead of αὐθίς, *again*.

REMARK. In some words a change of the aspiration, from one syllable to the other, occurs, e. g. κισίων Ion., instead of χισίων, ἐνθαῖτα, hic, ἐνθεῦτεν, hinc Ion., instead of ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν; κύθη Ion., instead of χύτρα, *pot*.

σ and τ, e. g. Ποτειδάν, ἔπειτον, εἰκατι, τύ, τί Dor., instead of Ποσειδῶν, ἔπεισον, εἰκοσι, σύ, σέ. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, *beet*, τηλία, *stieve*, (from σή-θω), τύρβη (from σίρω), *turba*, τήμερον, *to-day*, and τῆτες, *this year*, (the two last only in the comedians, but in tragedians and in other Attic writers σήμερον, σῆτες), is in the Ion. and Common Language σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη.

σσ and ττ. The Later, and often, also, the Middle Attic dialect uses, in most words, ττ, instead of σσ, which are employed by the older and the later Ionic, and in most other dialects, e. g. τάσσω, γλώσσα; but Att. τάττω, γλώττια. Still, the Ionic forms prevail, not only in the older Attic writers, but are, also, found in other authors, as some words always have σσ, e. g. πάσσω, *to scatter*, πήσσω, *to crouch*, βύσσω, *a deep*, πτάσσω, *to stamp*, πτύσσω, *to fold*, βράσσω, *to move*, πτώσσω, *to cower*, ἐρίσσω (ἐρίττω is rejected), etc.

σ and ν in the Dor. verb-ending -μεν, e. g. τύπτομεν, instead of the common form τύπτομεν, see § 220, 6; also αἰς Dor. instead of αἰν.

δδ instead of ζ in the Lacon. dialect, e. g. μονσιδδεν instead of μυθίζεν, μάδδα instead of μάζα.

σδ instead of ζ Æol., so also in Theoc., but only in the middle of words, e. g. μελίσσεται, μίσδων instead of μελίζεται, μέζων or μείζων, not at the beginning of words, nor if θ precedes, or σ follows, e. g. μοχθίζορτι, ἐπιφθύζοισα.

ζ and ττ, σφρίττειν, ἀφρόττειν Att., instead of σφρίζειν, ἀφρόζειν.

Here belong,

ξ and σ and σσ, e. g. ξύν Epic and old Attic instead of σύν; διξός and τριξός Ion. instead of δισσός, τρισσός; κλάξ Dor. instead of κλαῖς (κλείς); even

in the Fut. and Aorists, the Dorians, and also Homer, in several verbs, use ξ instead of σ, see § 234, 4.

(c) The Labials φ and π,—the first Att., the last Ion.—e. g. ἀσφάραγος Att., ἀσπάραγος Ion. So Æol. and Dor. π, instead of φ, e. g. ἀμπί Æol., instead of ἀμφί; hence in the Common language, ἀμπέχειν, etc.

μ and π, e. g. πεδά Dor., instead of μετά.

(d) The double consonants ξ and ψ and the two of which they are composed, though transposed, in the Æol. dialect, e. g. σκίνος, σπάλις instead of ξένος, ψαλίς, but only at the beginning of a word. So σφ and ψ, e. g. ψέ Dor. instead of σφέ.

CHANGE OF THE VOWELS.

§ 205. *Contraction and Diaeresis.* (10—12.)

1. In the Dialects, the following contractions, which differ from those mentioned in § 9, are to be noted;—εο and εου, sometimes, also, οο and οε are contracted into ευ in Dor. and Ion.—not, as commonly, into ου; so αο, αου and οου Ion. are contracted into ευ—not, as is usual, into ω and ου, e. g. φιλεῦ from φιλέου = φιλοῦ; πλεῦνις from πλέοντις; πληρεῦντις from πληρόοντις = πληροῦντις; ἐδικαίεω from ἐδικαίω = ἐδικαίου; εἰρώτιον from εἰρώτιον = εἰρώτιον; γελῦσα from γελάουσα = γελῶσα; δικαιοῦσι from δικαιοῦσι = δικαιοῦσι. But commonly the Dorians contracted οε into ω—instead of ου—e. g. τυρόεντα = τυρώεντα instead of τυροῦντα, ῥιγῶν instead of ῥιγοῦν.

2. Αο, αου and αω are contracted in the Dor. dialect into ᾶ—instead of ω,—namely, in verbs in -άω, in genitives in -αο and -άων, in substantives in -άων, Gen. -άονος, and in proper names in -λαος, e. g. φυνσῶντις, χαλασι, γελᾶν from φυνσάοντις, χαλάουσι, γελάων; — τᾶν κορᾶν from τάων κοράων = τῶν κορῶν; — Ποσειδᾶν, — ᾶνος, Att. Ποσειδῶν, — ὦνος; — Μεγέλας, Ἀρκισίλας, Gen. -α, Dat. -α.

3. Αε and αε are contracted in the Dor. (but not in Pindar) into η and η instead of ᾱ and α, in verbs, e. g. ἐφοίτη, φοιτῆς instead of ἐφοίτα, φοιτᾶς. See § 222, III, (1). See 221.

4. The Attic dialect is the opposite of the other dialects, particularly of the later Ionic, as it almost always admits contractions, while the other dialects, and the later Ionic commonly, avoid them. The tendency of the later Ionic towards uncontracted syllables is so great, that it even resolves the long sounds (which are never resolved in the other dialects) into their simple elements, e. g. φιλέται instead of φιλή, which had been contracted from φιλέη. Epic poetry often uses, indiscriminately, contracted and uncontracted forms, according to the necessity of the verse, e. g. ἄέκων and ἄκων.

5. On the contrary, it is a special peculiarity of the Ionic dialect, that while it delights to avoid contractions, it still, in particular cases, admits

them, where the Attic dialect does not, e. g. ἰρός (*i*), ἰρεῖς, ἰρεῖσασθαι Ion., instead of ἱερός, etc., and especially the contraction of *oi* into *o*, particularly in the verbs βόειν and νοεῖν, e. g. ἔβωσα, ἔνωσα, (ἀγνώσασκεν Hom. from ἀγνοεῖω), ἐννέωκα, instead of ἐβόησα, ἐνόησα, ἐννεόηκα; so ὀγδώκοντα in Homer, instead of ὀγδοήκοντα.

6. The opposite of contraction is diaeresis—διαίρεσις—which separates a diphthong into its vowels. Diaeresis is specially used in the Æol. dialect. The use of it in Homer, also, is not rare, where it is found, most frequently, in such words as separate the two vowels by means of the Digamma, namely, *ai* in πᾶις; *au* in ἀυτή, *breath* (from ἄFημι), ἀυσταλέος, *dirty*; *ei* in εἶσκω, *to make like*, εἶκτο, εἶκτον, εἶκτην; *eu* very often in the adverb εὖ (= εἶ, *well*), e. g. εὖ κρίνας, εὖκείμενος; when *μ*, *ν*, *ρ* or *σ* follows *eu* in compounds then they are doubled, e. g. εὐμμελής, εὐννητος, εὐρρύθοος, εὐσσελμος; *oi* in οἷς (ὕFis, *ovis*), οἶομαι (comp. ορίομαι), οἷστός, οἷζα, οἷζαν (from οἷγενναι).

§ 206. *Crasis, Synizesis, Elision, Níφελκυστικόν.*
Hiatus. (15, 16, 17, 19, 21.)

1. In particular instances the Dialects differ from the laws of Crasis stated in §§ 10 and 11; namely, in the Ionic dialect and in Pindar and Theoc., the *o* of the Article coalesces with *ā* and forms *ω*, and with *ai* and forms *ω*, e. g. τὸ ἄγαλμα = τῷγαλμα, so τῷληθές, τῷτιό, ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, ὠπόλοι, from τὸ ἀληθές, τὸ αὐτό, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἱ αἰπόλοι. In Herodot. occur, ὠριστος, ὠνιός, ὠλλοι, with the Spiritus lenis, instead of the Spiritus asper (from ὁ ἄριστος, ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι); Homer uses the Crasis seldom, namely, only in ὠριστος, ὠνιός, τᾶλλα, οὔμους instead of ὁ ἐμός, τοῦνεκα, οὔνεκα instead of οὗνεκα; καὶ γώ is doubtful.

2. Instances of Crasis in Doric are, τῷλγος, τῷντρω instead of τοῦ ἄλγος, τῷ ἄντρω; so *o* and *e* = *ω*, *ai* and *e* = *η*, e. g. ὁ ἔλαφος = ὠλαφος, ὁ ἐξ = ὦξ, καὶ ἐκ = κῆκ, καὶ εἶπε = κῆπε, καὶ ἐάν or ἦν = κῆν, which last is also Ion.

3. Ionic writers admit the common Crasis in *ou*, in the Masc. and Neut. of the Art. and in ἔτερος, e. g. οὔτερος, τοὔτερον.

4. The use of Synizesis, § 12, is very frequent in the Homeric poems,

(a) In the middle of words, it is oftenest found in the following connected vowels, *εα*, *εη*, *εαι*, *εας*; *εο*, *εοι*, *εου*; *εω*, *εω*; e. g. στήθεα, ἡμέας, θεοί, χρυσέοις, τεθνεώτε; much rarer in *αι*, *ια*, *ιαι*, *ιη*, *ιη*, *ιο*, e. g. ἄεθλεύων, πόλις, πόλιος; *oo* only in ὄγδοον; *voi* only in δακρύοις; *ηι* in δηίοιο, δηίω, δηίοισι, ἦια;

(b) Between two words in the following connected vowels, *η α*, *η ε*, *η η*, *η ει*, *η ου*, *η οι*; *ει ου*; *ω α*, *ω ου*; The first word is either

ῆ, ῆ, δῆ, μή and ἐπεί, or a word with the inflexion-endings, η, ω, e. g. ῆ, οἶ, δῆ ἀφνειότατος, μή ἄλλοι, εἰλαπίνῃ ἡδὲ γάμος, ἀσβέστω οὔδ' υἱόν.

5. Elision, §§ 13 and 14, is found very often in Homer; namely,

- (a) The *a* in the Pl. Neut. and the Acc. Sing. of the third Dec., rarely in the Aor. ending -σα, e. g. ἄλειψ' ἐμέ Od. μ, 200; commonly in the particle ἄρα;
- (b) The *ε* in the personal-endings, -έμε -με -σέ, etc., in the Voc. of the third Dec., in the Dual of the third Dec., in verb-endings and in particles, e. g. δέ, τέ, τότε, etc.—but never in ἰδέ;
- (c) The *ι* in the Dat. Pl. of the third Dec.; much rarer in the Acc. e. g. χαῖρε δέ τῳ ὄρνιθ' Ὀδυσσεύς, Il. κ, 277; in ἄρμυι, ἔρμυι, and σφι; in adverbs of place in -θι, except those derived from substantives; in εἰκοσι; finally in all verb-endings;
- (d) The *ο* in ἀτό, ἐπό, but never in πρό, in δύο, in the Neut. of pronouns, except those in -τό, and in all verb-endings;
- (e) The *αι* in the verb-endings -μαι, -ται, -σθαι, —σαι only in ἦσ' ὀλιγῇ-πυλίων Il. ο, 245, and *αι* in the Nom. of the first Dec. in ὄξεϊ' ὀδύναι Il. λ, 272;
- (f) The *οι* in μοι, to me, and in the particle, τοι.

6. The *ν* ἐφελκυστικόν, § 15, is commonly rejected in Ion. prose, e. g. πᾶσι ἔλεξα.

7. The Hiatus, § 8, is admitted by Homer in the following cases,

- (a) In long vowels or diphthongs either in the Arsis* of the verse, e. g. ἀντιθέ|ω| Ὀδῦ|σῆι; or in the Thesis, in which case the long vowel or diphthong is short, e. g. οἴκοι|ξ|σαν;
- (b) When the vowel does not admit Elision, or but rarely, e. g. παιδὶ ἄμνεν;
- (c) When two words are separated by a punctuation-mark, e. g. ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονας γε;
- (d) In the Fem. Caesura, (i. e. the caesura succeeding a short syllable) after the first short syllable of the third foot of the verse, e. g.

κρινῇ| δέ τρυφά| λεια || ἄμ| ἔσπειτο| χειρὶ πα| χεῖρ Il. γ, 376.
 τῶν οἶ| ξ| ἐγέ|ροντο || ἐ| νὶ μεγά| ροισι γε| νέθλη Il. ε, 270.
- (e) In the Diaeresis (i. e. the division of the verse which is occasioned by a foot ending with a word) after the first and fourth foot of the verse, e. g.

* Arsis is that part of a foot on which the weight or stress of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called Thesis. The Arsis is on the long syllable of a foot. E. g. the Arsis of the Iambus μένω is on ω; the Arsis of the Dactyle πίνομεν is on πῖ.—TR.

ἔγχεϊ | Ἰδομενῆος ἄγανού Δευκαλίδας Π. μ, 117.

πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι | οὐλον Ὀνειρον Π. β, 6. Comp. ζ, 422;

(f) Where the first word has the apostrophe, e. g. δένδρε' ἔθαλλεν;

(g) Sometimes in proper names;

(h) Words, which have the digamma occasion no Hiatus, § 203, 3, e. g.

οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | ασκεν (= οὐδὲ Φούς).

§ 207. Lengthening and Shortening of the Vowels.

1. The following vowels are lengthened:

A in Homer is sometimes lengthened into *αι*; this occurs in *αἰετός*, *αἰεῖ*, *ἀγαλομαι*, instead of *αἰτός*, etc.; so also *παρά* (also *καταβατά*), in the Tragedians *διαί*, and the analogous form *ὑπαί* instead of *παρά*, *διά*, *ὑπό*.

ā into *η* in Homer in *ἡρέθονται*, *ἡγερέθονται*, *ἡνεμόεις* in the Arsis, consequently on account of the metre.

ā into *αι* before *σ*, Æol., in the Acc. Pl. of the first Dec. as also in *μέλαις* and *τάλαις* instead of *μέλας*, *τάλας*, *ταῖς* instead of *τάς*, *κυλαῖς* instead of *καλάς*; in Pindar in the first Aor. Act. Part., e. g. *τύψαις*, *-αῖσα* instead of *-ās*, *-āσα*; but always *πās*.

Av into *ωῦ*, Ion., in *τραῦμα*, *θαῦμα*, and its derivatives, e. g. in *τρώῦμα*, *θώῦμα*, *θαῦμάζω*, and in pronouns compounded with *αὐτός*, e. g. *ἐωῦτοῦ*, *σεωῦτοῦ*, *ἐμειωτόν* instead of *εαυτοῦ*, etc.; so also *τωῦτό* instead of *ταυτό*.

E into *ει* in the Ion. writers before a Liq. in a number of words, e. g. *εἶνεκα*—also in Attic prose—*κεῖνός*, *ζεῖνος*, *στεινός*, *εἰρωτάω*. Homer uses this lengthened syllable according to the necessities of the verse in other words also, which in Ionic prose have *ε*, e. g. *εἶν*, *ὑπεῖρ*, *πέρας*, *ἐνδ*, *φρεῖατα*, from *φρέαρ*, *a well*; also before vowels in adjectives in *-εος*, e. g. *χρύσειος*, in substantives and pronouns, e. g. *σπεῖος*, *ἐμεῖο*, in verbs in *-έω*, e. g. *τελείω*, *πνέω*, also in *εἶως* instead of *έως*, *ὑπό*, sometimes also in the Augment and Reduplication, e. g. *εἰλήλουθα*, *εἰοικνῖται*, *δεῖδια*, *δειδέχαται*.

E into *η*, in Hom. and in the Dor. dialect, in the Dec. of substantives in *-εύς*, e. g. *βασιλεύς*, Gen. *-ῆος*, etc.; further, also, Ion., in adjectives in *-ειος*, e. g. *βασιλῆϊος*, *regius*; finally, in single words, e. g. *κληῖς*, *κληῖδος*, etc., instead of *κλείς*, Ion., in very many substantives, e. g. *ἄληθη* instead of *ἀλήθεια*.

II sometimes into *αι*, Æol., e. g. *θναίσκω* instead of *θνήσκω*.

O into *οι*, Ion. and Hom., before a vowel in several words, e. g. *ποίη*, *ποιήεις*, *χοροίη*, *φοίη*, etc.; in Homer in the Gen. of the second Dec., e. g. *θεοῖο* instead of *θεοῦ*, and in *φοίνιος*, *χοροειυπία*, *ὀδοπόριον*, *ἀγκοίνησιν* and *ἡγνοίησε*.

O is changed into *ov*, Ion. and Hom., before a Liq. or Sigma, still only in a certain number of words, and, in the Dor., before a Liq. into *ω*, e. g.

κόρος Ion. κοῦρος Dor. κῶρος μόνος Ion. μοῦτος
ὄνομα “ οὔνομα “ ὠνομα Ὀλυμπος “ Οὔλυμπος;

also the oblique cases of *δόρυ* and *γόνυ*. But substantives, which have the vowel of variation *ο*, cannot be thus lengthened, e. g. *πόνος* from *πένομαι*, *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

O into *ω* in Homer, on account of the verse, in *Διώνυσος*, *κητίεις*, *τροχάω*, *πωτάομαι*, and also *τροχάω*, *ποτάομαι*.

T into *ov* often, Dor., e. g. *Θουγάτηρ* instead of *Θυγάτηρ*. In Homer in *εἰλήλουθα*.

2. The Epic dialect resolves the contracted sounds, namely, *ᾱ* into *αα*, *ε̄* into *αε*; *η* into *εη*, *ειη*, *ηη*; *ω* into *οω*, *ωο*, *ωω*; particularly in declining verbs, e. g. *ὄραάς* instead of *ὄραῖς*, *κρήνηρον* instead of *κρηῖνον*, *ὄροω* instead of *ὄρεῖ*, *γελῶντες* instead of *γελῶντες*, *ἡβώωσα* instead of *ἡβῶσα*; also *φῶως* instead of *φῶς*, *light*, from *φάος*, and proper names in *-φῶν*, e. g. *Λημοφῶν*.

3. The Epic dialect has a different lengthening of the vowel, which arises from the resolution of an original Digamma or a Spiritus Asper into a vowel, e. g. *εὔκηλος* and *ἐκηλος* (*Ἑκήλος*) *οὔρος* instead of *ὄρος*, *bound*, *οὔλος* instead of *ὄλος*, *ἡέλιος* instead of *ἥλιος*, *ἔϊσος* instead of *ἴσος*, *εἰλίσσω* instead of *ἐλίσσω*, comp. *volvō*, *ἦώς* instead of *ἔως*. In the Ionic, and sometimes in the Epic dialect, the *ω*, contracted from *αο* and *αω*, is resolved by *ε*, e. g. *ἰκέτω* instead of *ἰκέταο*, *πυλέων* instead of *πυλάων*.

4. The following vowels are abridged,

Αι into *ᾱ* before a vowel often in the Æol. dialect, e. g. *ἄρχαῖος*, *Ἀλκαῖος*, instead of *ἀρχαῖος*, *Ἀλκαῖος*; in Homer in *ἔταρος*, *ἔταρην*, *ἔταρῖς*.

Ει into *ε* before liquids in the Ion., and in Hom., in the forms *χερός*, *χερὶ*, from *χείρ*, *hand*, so also Att. *χεροῖν*, *χερσί*; also Ion. and Dor. before a vowel, in a Proparoxytone in *-ειος*, and in Properispomena in *-εῖα*; in Homer only in a few Fem. adjectives in *-υς*, e. g.

ἐπιτήδεος, -έην, -εον Ion. instead of -ειος ὠκέα instead of ὠκεῖα from ὠκίς
τέλεος, -έην, -εον “ “ -ειος βαθίην “ βαθειᾶ “ βαθύς
εὐρέην from εὐρύς “ “ -εῖα δασέην “ δασεῖα “ δασύς;

so also in Hom. *Ἑρμεία* instead of *Ἑρμεία*; also *ει* in Ion. is abridged into *ε*, when two consonants follow which make the vowel long by position, e. g. *ἀπόδειξις* instead of *ἀπόδειξις*, *μέζων* instead of *μεζών*, *κρείσσων* instead of *κρείσσων*; finally in the Dor. verb-forms, e. g. *αἰδεις* instead of *αἰδεῖς*.

REMARK 1. In the Æol. dialect, *ε* before a liquid is very often shortened into *ε*, and the Liq. is doubled, e. g. *κτέννω*, *σπέρύω*, *ώτελλά*, instead of *κτείνω*, *σπεύρω*, *ώτειλή*.

H is changed into *ε* in Hom. in ἄργετε, ἄργετα, from ἄργής, -ήτος, *shining*, and in the Subj. ending -ετε instead of -ητε, so also -ομεν instead of -ωμεν, e. g. εἶδετε, θωρήσομεν.

Oι into *ο* often in the Dor. and Æol. dialects, e. g. ποῶ instead of ποιῶ.

Oυ into *ο* in Hom. in the compounds of ποῖς, e. g. ἀλλόπος, ἀρτίπος; often in Theocritus in the Acc. Pl. of the second Dec., e. g. τῶς λύκος instead of τοῖς λύκους; also Æol. βόλλα instead of βουλή, and so also in Hom. βόλειται, βόλεισθαι from βούλομαι.

5. On the Ionic-Attic change of the vowels, see § 16, 5.

6. Homer often uses Syncope, § 16, 8, namely, in verb-forms, as will be seen below; he also has τίπτε instead of τίποιε, γλακτοφάγος instead of γαλακτοφάγος.

7. Apocope—ἀποκοπή—is the rejection of a short ultimate vowel before a word beginning with a consonant. It is employed by the Epic and Doric poets, sometimes also by the Ionic, and in a few single forms even by Attic prose writers. It occurs in the prepositions, e. g. ἀνά, κατά, παρά, rarely in ἀπό and ἐπό, and in the Epic conjunction ἄρα. The accent is then thrown back; ἄν before β, π, φ, μ, is changed into ἄμ, § 19, 3, e. g. ἄμ βωμοῖσι, ἄμ βαίνειν, ἄμ πέλαιος, ἄμ φόρον, ἄμ μῖνω; the τ in καί is always assimilated to the following consonants, except that the corresponding smooth mute stands before the aspirate, § 17, 4, e. g. καὶ δὲ δύναμιν, καὶ φάλαρα, καὶ κεφαλῆς, καὶ γόνυ; examples of ἀπό and ἐπό are, ἀππῆμψει, ὑββάλλειν, Hom.; examples from Attic prose, ἀμβάτης, ἀμβολάς, X. Cy. 4. 5, 46. 7. 5, 12, ἄμποις.

REM. 2. In the concurrence of *three* consonants, assimilation is omitted, and one consonant is rejected, e. g. κάκτανε, κάσχεθε, ἄμνάσει, instead of κάκκτανε, κάσσχθε, ἄμμνάσει.

8. The Prothesis, § 16, 10, occurs in Homer in ἀστεροπή and στεροπή, εἰθίω and θίω, κεῖνος and κῖνος, ἐρύομαι and ῥύομαι; Homer also often resolves the *F* into the vowel *ε*, namely, ἔερση, ἔεδνα, εἰκοσι, εἶςος, ἔειπον, εἰλδομαι, ἐερμένος.

9. Sometimes, for the sake of the metre, Homer inserts *ε*, e. g. ἀδελφεός, κενός, instead of ἀδελφός, κενός; so also in the Gen. Pl. Fem. αὐτέων, πρωτέων. To prevent the accumulation of short syllables, he inserts in several compound words an *η* in place of a short vowel, e. g. τανηλεγέος, ἐπήβολος, ἐπηετανός, ὀλιγηπελῆω, ἐλαφηβόλος, instead of τανυλ., ἐπίβ., ἐπιετ., ὀλιγοπ., ἐλαφοβόλος. An *ι* is found in Homer after *οι* in ὁμοίος instead of ὅμοιος, and in the Dual -οιν instead of -οιν.

10. The Later Ionic, also, sometimes inserts an *ε* before a long vowel, namely, (a) in the Gen. of some substantives, in Fem. pronouns before *ω*, and in οἶτος, τοιοῦτος and αὐτός before long inflection-endings, e. g. ἀν-

δρεών, χηρέων, ἐκεινέων, τουτέων, αὐτέων, αὐτέω; (b) in some verb-forms before a long vowel, e. g. ἰστέῃσι, δυνέωμαι, δυνέονται; (c) some verbs in -ω have forms as if from -έω, e. g. βάλλω συμβαλλεόμενος, ὑπερβαλλέειν; πειέζω πιεζέμενος (also in Hom. πιέζεν instead of ἐπιέζον); also ἔψεε, ἐνίχζεε, ὤφλεε, from ἔψω, ἐνέχω, ὤφλον; finally the three forms of the Perf. in -εε instead of -ε, οἰχώκεε, ὀπώπεε, ἐώθηε.

§ 208. *Changes of the Consonants.* (25, 36, 37.)

1. In the Ion. dialect, the rough Breathing has no effect on the preceding smooth mute, e. g. ἀπ' οἷ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ δόσις, etc.

2. In the Hom., Ion. and Dor. dialects, a δ or θ remains before μ in certain words and phrases, contrary to § 19, 1, e. g. ὀδμή instead of ὀσμή, ἴδμεν ἱερηθμός, ἐπέιθμεν, κεκορυθμένος; also in the Hom. dialect, the ν remains before σ, contrary to § 20, 2, in ἀνσιάς, ἀνσχεθέειν, πανσυνδίη instead of πασσυδίη; finally χ before μ, contrary to § 19, Rem. 1, in ἀκαχμένος, *acute*.

3. The Metathesis, § 22, of ρ often occurs in Hom. and in other poets, e. g. κραδίη instead of καρδία, heart, κάρτερος and κράτιρος, *strong*, κάρτιστος, βύρδιστος, from βραδύς, *slow*, also in the second Aorists ἔπραθον, ἔδραθον, ἔδρακον, from πέρθω, *perdo*, δαρθάνω, *to sleep*, δέχομαι, *to see*; here belong also ἤμβροτον instead of ἤμροτον = ἤμαρτον, according to § 24, 2.

4. Homer doubles a consonant, comp. § 23, Rem., after a short vowel, according to the necessities of the verse, namely, in the following cases:

- (a) The liquids and Sigma on the addition of the augment, mostly when there are three successive short syllables, e. g. ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔνρειον, ἔσσινυ;
- (b) In compounds, also, the liquids and Sigma are doubled, e. g. νέολλυντος, from νέος and λύνω; ἄμμορος, φιλομμελδης; ἀννέφλος, ἐνννητος; βαθύθύοος; εὐσσελμος;
- (c) In the inflection of the Dat. in -σι, and of the Fut. and Aor., e. g. νέκυσσι, δόμασσι; κάλεισσα, ὀμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξίνισσα;
- (d) In the middle of several words, e. g. ὕσσον, τόσσον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, μέσσοις, νεμέσσω, νεμεσσηθείς, θυσσανόεις.

Homer doubles the mute π in Interrogative pronouns which begin with ὅπ, e. g. ὅπως, etc.; — κ in πέλεκκον, πελεκκάω; — τ in ὅτι, ὅτιτε, ὅτιεν; — δ in ἔδδεις, περιδδείσασα, ἄδδεις, ἄδδην.

REMARK. The doubling of ρ, which always takes place in the Common language when the augment is prefixed, and in compounds when a short vowel precedes, may be omitted in the Epic dialect, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. ἔρριζον from ῥέζω, χερσόρρυτος. For the same reason, one of the consonants, which is elsewhere doubled, is omitted in the Epic dialect, though rarely, e. g. Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἀχιλλεύς, φάρνγος, instead of Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἀχιλλεύς, φάργγος.

5. Homer often places a consonant before a syllable, so as to make a

short syllable long by position, namely, *ν* in *νώνιμος*, *ἀπάλαμνος*, *ιδρύνθη*, *ἀμύνθη*, *ὑπεμνήμυκε*; a *τ* after *π* in *πτόλεμος*, *πτόλις*, *πιτολιεθρον*; a *θ* after *χ* in *χθάμαλος*, *διχθά*, *τριχθά*, *τετραχθά*, and after *λ* or *ρ* in *μάλθακος*, *ἐργηγόρθασι*; or he places a *γ* before *δ* in *ἐρίγδουπος*, *ἐγδούπησε*, and a *σ* before *μ* and *κ* in *σμηκρός* (also Att., § 24, 4), *σκεδάννυμι*, comp. *κίδνημι*, *σμογεῖρως*, comp. *μογεῖρως*, *σμερδάλεος*. Here belongs the Epic prefix of *μ* (= *ν*, according to § 24, 3), before words compounded with *-βροτός*, so as to strengthen the long syllable, e. g. *ἄμβροτος*, *τερψίμβροτος*, and in *ἀμφασίη* instead of *ἀφασίη*.

§ 209. *Quantity.*

(45.)

1. In Epic poetry, a mute with a liquid, § 27, 4, commonly makes a syllable long by position; a shortening of the vowel occurs, for the most part, only when the form cannot otherwise be suited to the verse, e. g. *τειχεῖσι-πλήτη*.

2. The final syllable of a word in verse, is uniformly long by position, (a) when it ends with a consonant, and the following word begins with a consonant, e. g. *κάθι | σὺν Τρω | ας*; also (b) when the final syllable ends with a short vowel, but the following word begins with a double consonant, or with two single consonants, which are not a mute and liquid, e. g. *ἄδμή | τηρ, ἦν | οὔπω ὕ | ποῶ ζυγὸν | ἡγαγεν | ἀνίρ* Il. κ, 293. But a mute and a liquid in this case, always make the syllable in the Arsis long; on the contrary, the syllable in the Thesis, may be either long or short, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *μή μοι | δῶρ' ἐρα | τὰ πρόφει | ρε χρεν | σίης Ἀφρο | δίτης* Il. γ, 64; on the contrary, in the Thesis, *αὐταρ ὅ | πλῆσιον | ἐστέ | και* Il. δ, 329; but *ἄνδρα | θνητόν ἐ | ἔντα, πά | λαι πῆ | πρω- μείον | αἶση* Il. π, 441.

REMARK 1. In the names *Σκάμανδρος*, *Ζάκυνθος*, *Ζέλεια*, *σκ*, and *ζ* even, do not make a syllable long by position in Homer; *ἔπ | ειτὰ σκέ | παρνον* Od. ε, 237, also occurs.

3. A long vowel, or a diphthong at the end of a word, in Homer commonly becomes short before a word beginning with a vowel, when it is in the Thesis, but it remains long when it is in the Arsis, or when the following word has the digamma, e. g. *ἡμένῃ | ἐν βέν | θεσσιν* Il. α, 358. *νῆες, ὁ | μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ, ὁ δ' ἄρ' | Εὐρύτου | Ἀκτορ | ωνος* Il. β, 621. *αὐτὰρ ὁ | ἔγνων | ἦσιν ἐ | νὶ φρεσὶ | φώνη | σέν τε (ἦσιν = Φῆσιν)*. Exceptions sometimes occur of the shortening of a long vowel in the Thesis before words which have not the digamma, namely, in the fourth foot of an Hexameter, e. g. *τῷ μῇ | μοι πατέ | ρας ποθ' ὁ | μοιῇ | ἔνθεο | τιμῇ* Il. δ, 410, and before a punctuation-mark, e. g. *κεῖσθαῖ, | ἀλλ' ἐπά | μνον* Il. ε, 685.

4. A long vowel or a diphthong before a following vowel is shortened by

the poets in the middle of a word, yet seldom, and, for the most part, in certain words and forms; thus, e. g. in Homer, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\eta$ ($\cup\cup-$), $\epsilon\mu\pi\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ($-\cup\cup$), $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ($\cup\cup$), $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\eta\alpha\iota$ ($\cup\cup-$), and often in the Iambuses of the Attic dramatists, e. g. $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma\delta\epsilon$, $\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota$ (from $\omicron\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$), $\pi\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\nu$; and always before the demonstrative ι in pronouns, e. g. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\alpha\iota\tau\alpha\iota\iota$.

5. A short syllable, which is in the Arsis, and which is regarded in Epic poetry as long, may stand at the beginning of a word, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ | $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ | $\tau\omicron\nu\ \pi\tilde{\upsilon}\rho$ Il. ϵ , 4; or at the end, in which case it is followed either by a liquoid, λ , μ , ν , ρ , or a σ or a δ , the sound of which is easily doubled in pronunciation, or by a word with the digamma, e. g. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \pi\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}$ | $\acute{\alpha}\ \lambda\omega$ | $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\tau\alpha$ Il. μ , 283. $\theta\upsilon\nu\gamma\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$ | $\rho\tilde{\alpha}\ \eta\nu$ (= $F\eta\nu$) Il. λ , 226.

REM. 2. A syllable in itself short, may be used as long or short in the same word, according as it is or is not, in the Arsis, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}$ | $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\ \beta\rho\omicron\tau\omicron$ | $\lambda\omicron\iota\gamma\acute{\iota}$; — $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\iota}$ | $\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$ and $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu\alpha$ | $\iota\upsilon\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$.

6. Not unfrequently in Homer a short vowel is measured as long in the Thesis, when a short vowel stands between two long vowels, from the mere necessities of the verse. This occurs in the middle of a word, and oftenest in ϵ , e. g. $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron$ | $\delta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\tau}$ | η Il. ι , 73. $\eta\sigma\iota$ $\pi\rho\omicron$ | $\theta\upsilon\nu\mu\acute{\iota}$ | $\eta\sigma\iota$ Il. β , 588; this is rarely the case at the end of a word, e. g. $\pi\nu\kappa\tilde{\alpha}$ | $\acute{\rho}\omega\gamma\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$ | $\eta\nu$ Od. ρ , 198. $\tau\eta\ \delta'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ | $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\Gamma\omicron\rho$ | $\gamma\tilde{\omega}\ \beta\lambda\omicron\sigma\upsilon$ | $\rho\tilde{\omega}\pi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\varphi\acute{\alpha}$ | $\nu\omega\tau\omicron$ Il. λ , 36.

B. DIALECTIC FORMS.

§ 210. Homeric Suffix $\varphi\iota$ ($\varphi\iota\nu$).

(236.)

1. In the Homeric dialect there is, together with the marks for the Cases, a Suffix, $\varphi\iota$ (ν), which properly and originally denotes the indefinite *where*, like the *local* Dat., see the Syntax, but which is, also, used to express other relations of the Dat., namely, the Dat. of the instrument, and which may also be used in connection with prepositions, (that in the Lat. govern the Abl.) instead of the Gen.

2. The Suffix $\varphi\iota$ is found in substantives of the three declensions, and is always annexed to the unchanged stem of the word;

I. Declension only in the Singular: (a) Dat. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\text{-}\varphi\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\varphi\iota$, $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\varphi\iota$ (in several ancient editions $\eta\varphi\iota$ is incorrectly written with an Iota Subs. $\eta\varphi\iota$); (b) Gen. (Lat. Abl.) $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\varphi\iota\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\ \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu\eta\varphi\iota$ $\theta\omicron\rho\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu$.

II. Declension both Singular and Plural. All these forms, without respect to the accentuation of the Nom., are paroxytone ($-\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$), (a) Dat. $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\nu\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$, before the gods;—(b) Genitive (Abl.) $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi'$ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\varphi\iota\nu$.

III. *Declension* almost exclusively in the Pl. *Φιν* is here used in a small number of neuter substantives in *-ος*, (Gen. *-τος*), also in *κοτυληδών* and *ναῦς*, e. g. *κοτυληδονόφιν* (with the union vowel *ο*), *ναῦφι*; in words in *-ος*, the ending *-ος*, must always be restored to its original form *-ες*, since *φι* is always annexed to the pure stem, thus *ὄχρεσφι* (ν), *σὺν ὄχρεσφι*, *καὶ ὄρεσφι*, *ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐκ στήθεσφιν*.

§ 211. *First Declension.*

(235.)

1. (a) The Epic and Ionic writers use *η* instead of the original long *α*, (which the Dorians use) through all the Cases of the Sing. e. g. *τιμᾶ*, *-ᾶς*, *-ᾷ*, *-ᾶν* Dor.; *σοφίη*, *-ης*, *-ῆ*, *-ῆν*, *θύρη*, *-ης*, *νεανίης*, *-ῆ*, *-ῆν* Epic and Ion.; so *Πηνελόπειης*, *Πηνελοπείῃ*, from *Πηνελόπεια*, *φρήτη*, *Βορέης*, *Βορέῃ*, *Βορέην*.

Exceptions in Homer are *Θιᾶ*, goddess, *-ᾶς*, *-ᾷ*, *-ᾶν*, *Ναυσικαῖᾶ*, *Φειᾶ*, also *Αἰνείας*, *Αἰγείας*, *Ἑρμείας*, and some other proper names in *-ας* pure. The Voc. of *νύμφη* is *νύμφα* instead of *νύμφη* Il. γ, 130. Od. δ, 743.

(b) In substantives in *-εια* and *-οια*, derived from adjectives in *-ης* and *-ους*, as also in certain other feminines, the short *-α* in the Epic and Attic dialects is changed into *-η*, e. g. *ἀληθείη*, *ἀναιδείη*, *εὐπλοίη*, *κνίσση* instead of *ἀλήθειᾶ*, *ἀναιδείᾶ*, *εὐπλοιά*, *κνίσσᾶ*.

(c) The Æol. and some other dialects have *-ᾶ* instead of *-ης*, as the Masc. ending Nom. Sing., like the Latin. The Epic also uses this form, according to the necessities of the verse, in a great number of words, particularly in *-τᾶ*, e. g. *ἱππότᾶ*, *αἰχμητῆ*, *κυανοχαῖτα*, *νεφεληγερέτᾶ*, *ἱππηλάτᾶ*, *μητίστα*, *εὐρύοπα*. The Voc. retains the ending *-ᾶ* in all these words.

2. The Gen. Sing. of masculines in *-ης* and *-ας* originally ended in *-ᾶο*; *-ᾶο* was then contracted into *-ω* (Dor. into *-ᾶ*). In Hom. both the uncontracted and contracted form is found; besides, Hom. resolves the *-ω*, originating from *-αο*, by means of *ι*, comp. § 207, 3; it is further to be remarked, that the *-ω* in respect to accent is considered short, § 29, Rem. 5, and the *ι* is always pronounced with the Synizesis; *-εω* becomes *-ω* when a vowel or *ρ* precedes (still *Αἰνείω* Il. ε, 534). Thus there occur in Homer *Ἑρμείας*, Gen. *Ἑρμείᾶο* and *Ἑρμείω*; *Βορέης*, Gen. *Βορέᾶο* and *Βορέω*; *Ἀτρεΐδης* *Ἀτρεΐδᾶο* and *Ἀτρεΐδew*, *ἰκέτᾶο* and *ἰκέτew*; *ἑὺμμελίω*, *Ἀσίω*. The Gen. ending *-εω*, becomes, in the Ion. writers, the usual ending, e. g. *πολίτew*, *Ἀτρεΐδew*.

3. The Acc. Sing. and Pl. of masculines in *-ης* is commonly found in the Ion. dialect like the third Dec., e. g. *τὸν δεσπότηα*, *τοὺς δεσπότηας* from *δεσπότης*, *-ου*, *Μιλτιάδεα* from *Μιλτιάδης*, *-ου*.

4. The Gen. Pl. of all the endings was originally in *-άων*; *-άων* was afterwards contracted into *-ῶν* (Dor. into *-ᾶν*). Homer uses both the uncontracted and contracted forms, e. g. *Θιᾶων* and *Θεῶν*, *παρειαίων* and *παρειῶν*.

He also, in the Gen. Sing., again resolves the $-\tilde{\omega}\nu$ originating from $-\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$, by means of ε ; thus $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, which is commonly pronounced with the Synizesis, e. g. $\piυλέων$, $\thetaυρέων$, $\ἀγορέων$. The Gen. ending $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ becomes in the Ion. writers, the common form, e. g. $Μουσέων$, $τιμέων$.

5. The Dat. Pl. originally ended in $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$; the same ending is found, also, in Homer, in the Dor. writers, in the Att. poets, and even in the older Att. prose writers; in the Ion. writers, $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$ was changed into $-\eta\sigma\iota(\nu)$ and $-\eta\varsigma$; and in the Att. and Common Language, $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$ was shortened into $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$. These three endings are, also, found in Homer, yet the last only in $\theta\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

6. The Acc. Pl., in the \mathcal{A} tol., ends in $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$, (as in the second Dec. in $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$ instead of $-\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$), and Dor. in $-\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, as in the second Dec. in $-\alpha\varsigma$ instead of $-\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, e. g. $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma$ \mathcal{A} tol., instead of $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, but Dat. Pl. $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\varsigma$ Dor., instead of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

§ 212. *Second Declension.*

(243.)

1. Nominative Sing. Proper names in $-\lambda\alpha\alpha\varsigma$ are changed in the Dor. dialect into $-\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, (Gen. $\tilde{\alpha}$, Dat. $\tilde{\alpha}$), e. g. $\mathcal{M}\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ instead of $\mathcal{M}\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\alpha\varsigma$, $\mathcal{N}\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}-\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\mathcal{A}\rho\kappa\iota\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

2. Genitive Sing. Homer uses both the common form in $-\alpha\upsilon$, and that in $-\alpha\iota\alpha$; the tragedians, also, in the lyric passages, use the ending $-\alpha\iota\alpha$. Theocritus has the Dor. ending $-\omega$.

3. Genitive Sing. and Pl. There are some forms of the genitive analogous to the first Dec. (a) Herodotus has some Masc. proper names in $-\alpha\varsigma$ with the ending $-\alpha\omega$ of the Gen. Sing., e. g. $\mathcal{B}\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\omega$ instead of $\mathcal{B}\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\nu$, $\mathcal{K}\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$, $\mathcal{K}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\mu\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\omega$, $\mathcal{M}\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\omega$, and some Masc. common nouns with the ending of the Gen. Pl. $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, e. g. $\pi\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$; (b) The ending $-\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ instead of the Ion. $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ belongs to the Dor. (comp. $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ instead of $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ from $\alpha\iota\gamma$, § 213, 5).

4. The Gen. and Dat. Dual in the Epic dialect ends in $-\alpha\upsilon\nu$ instead of $-\alpha\iota\nu$, e. g. $\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\upsilon\nu$ instead of $\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\nu$, § 207, 9.

5. The Dat. Pl. originally ended in $-\alpha\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$. This form is found, together with the abridged form in $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$, in Homer and in all the poets, and in the Ion. prose.

6. The Acc. Pl. ends, in the Dor. writers, except Pindar, in $-\alpha\varsigma$, and in $-\alpha\varsigma$, like $-\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ in the first Dec., § 211, 6, e. g. $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\varsigma$, so also $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, the hare; \mathcal{A} tol. in $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$, e. g. $\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$ instead of $-\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$.

7. Attic Declension. The Gen. Sing. in the Epic dialect ends in $-\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ instead of $-\omega$ in $\mathcal{P}\eta\eta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\omega}$ Il. ξ , 489; still, most Codd. have $\mathcal{P}\eta\eta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\alpha\iota\alpha$ from $\mathcal{P}\eta\eta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, and $\mathcal{P}\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tilde{\omega}$ from $\mathcal{P}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\omega\varsigma$. In $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\varsigma$, sister-in-law, $\mathcal{A}\theta\omega\varsigma$ and $\mathcal{K}\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, the ω originating by contraction, is resolved, in the Epic dialect, by means

of ο, γαλώως, Ἀθόως, Κόως, Gen. -όω. On the words γέλως, ἰδρώς, ἔρως, see § 213, 7.

8. Contracted forms of the second Dec. are rare in Homer, namely, νοῦς only Od. κ, 240, (elsewhere νόος), χεῖμάφους Il. λ, 493, yet ν, 138. χεῖμάφους and χεῖμάφου Il. δ, 452, also Πάνθους, Πάνθου, Πάνθω. Homer does not contract other words; in words in -τος, -τον, he lengthens either the s into sz, § 207, 1, or employs Synizesis, as the measure requires.

§ 213. *Third Declension.* (265, 266.)

1. In the Dor. dialect the long α here takes the place of η, e. g. μᾶν, μᾶ-ρός, etc., Ἑλλᾶν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν instead of ποιμήν, Gen. -ένος, νεότας, -ᾱτος instead of νεότης, -ητος.

Excepted from this usage of the Dor. are αἰθήρ, θήρ, θήρες and all names of persons in -τήρ.

2. In the Epic and Ion. dialects, on the contrary, η commonly takes the place of the long α, as, also, elsewhere, e. g. θώρηξ, οἶηξ, ἱρηξ instead of ἰραξ.

3. The Dat. Pl. in the Epic dialect, ends, according to the necessities of the measure, in -σι(ν), -σσι(ν), -εσι(ν) and -εσσι(ν). The ground-form is -εσι(ν) and the strengthened form is -εσσι(ν). This ending is always annexed, like the other Case-endings, to the pure stem, e. g. κύν-εσις from κύν, Gen. κυν-ός, νεκί-εσσις from νέκυσ, -υ-ος. The ending -εσι is found in Homer only in ἔρσι, οἷσι, χεῖρεσι and ἀνάκτι-εσιν from ἄναξ, ἄνακτι-ος. In Neuters, which have a radical σ in the Nom., the σ is omitted when it stands between two vowels, § 25, 1, e. g. ἐπί-εσι instead of ἐπίσ-εσι from τὸ ἔπος, δεπᾶ-εσιν from τὸ δέπας. In stems in -αν, -εν, -ον (αF, εF, οF) the ν (F) must be omitted, according to § 25, 2, thus βό-εσι instead of βόF-εσι, ἰππῆ-εσι instead of ἰππῆF-εσι. The ending -εσι is annexed almost exclusively to the stems which end in a vowel, e. g. νέκυσ-εσι from νέκυσ, -υ-ός; but also ἱρι-εσιν from ἱρις (-ιδος) and commonly ποσσί from ποίς (ποδ-ός). The Dat. form in -ᾱσι does not admit this doubling of σ. The ground-form -εσι is exclusively used by the Dor. poets and prose-writers; also the Ion. prose has this form frequently in stems ending in -ν, e. g. μῆν-εσι.

4. The Gen. and Dat. Dual ends in -οιι(ν) (as in the second Dec., § 212, 4), in the Epic dialect, e. g. ποδοῖν, Σαρπηφῶν.

5. The Gen. Pl. in the Ion. dialect often ends in -έων, e. g. χηρέων, ἀνδρέων, § 207, 10. In Theocrit. occur τῶν αἰγῶν instead of τῶν αἰγῶν from ἄ αἰς, a goat, after the analog. -F of the first Dec.

α The End

α. of nouns in -ος (stem
ἔρ.

7. The words *γέλως*, *laughter*, *ιδρώς*, *sweat*, *ἔρως*, *love*, which are properly like the third Dec., follow in Homer, in particular instances, the Attic second Dec., e. g. *ιδρῶϊ*, *ιδρῶϊ* instead of *ιδρῶτα* and *ιδρῶτι*, *γέλω* and *γέλων*, *γέλω* instead of *γέλωτα* and *γέλωτι*, *ἔρω* instead of *ἔρωτι*.

8. To § 54,* (c) belong *-ις*, Gen. *-ιδος*. The Hom., Ion. and Dor. dialects often inflect these substantives, particularly proper names, in *-ιος*, e. g. *μήνιος* Hom., *Θέμιος* Herod., *Θέτιος*, Dat. *Θέτι* Hom. Of those ending in *-ις*, *-ιδος*, the Epic dialect has the Dat. only in *-ι* instead of *-δι*. The substantives in *-ηῖς*, *-ηῖδος*, are sometimes contracted in the inflection, by the poets, e. g. *παρῆς*, *παρῆδος*, *Νηρηῖς*, *Νηρηῖδος*.

9. § 54, (c). The Neut. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, *ear*, is in Dor. *ῶς*, *ὠτός*, etc., and in Homer *οὔας*, Gen. *οὔαιος*, Pl. *οὔατα*; the Neuters, *στέαρ*, *fat*, *οὔθυρ*, *udder*, and *πῆμαρ*, *end*, have *-αιος* in the Gen., namely, *στέαιος*, *οὔθαια*, *πείρατα*, *πείρασι*. In the words *τέρας*, *κῆρας*, *κρέας*, the Epic writers reject *τ*, e. g. *τέραι*, *-άων*, *-άεσσι*; *κέραι* Dat.; Pl. *κέραι*, *κεράων*, *-άεσσι* and *-ασι*; Pl. *κρέαι*, *κρείων*, *κρείων* and *κρείων*, *κρέασιν*. Among the Ion. writers these words are like *βρέτας*, etc., § 61, Rem. 1. The *α* is often changed into *ε*, e. g. *κέρως*, *βέραι*, *κερέων*, *τὰ τέραι*, *κρέεσιν*.

10. § 55, 2, *πατήρ*, etc. In words of this kind, Homer either retains or rejects the *ε* through all the Cases, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. *ἀνέρος* and *ἀνδρός*, *ἀνέρι* and *ἀνδρί*, etc., but only *ἀνδρῶν*, *ἀνδράσι* and *-έσσι*; *γαστήρ*, *γαστέρος*, *-έρι* and *γαστρός*, *γαστρί*, *γαστέρα*, *γαστέρες*; *Δημήτηρ*, *-έρος* and *-ητρος*, *Δημητέρα*; *Θυγάτηρ*, *-τέρος* and *-τρός*, etc., *Θυγατέρεσσι*, but *Θυγατρῶν*; *μήτηρ* and *πατήρ*, *-τέρος* and *-τρός*, etc.

11. § 56. In Homer, the word *ἰχώρ*, *blood of the gods*, has in the Acc. *ἰχῶ* instead of *ἰχῶρα*, and *κυκεών*, *δ*, *mixed drink*, has in the Acc. *κυκεῶ* or *κυκεῶν*. Comp. § 56, Rem. 1.

12. § 57, *-αυς*, *-ευσ*, *-ους*. From *γαυῖς* in Homer, there occur only the Nom. *γαυῖς* and *γαυῖς*, Dat. *γαυῖ* and the Voc. *γαυῖ* and *γαυῖ*. In the Ion. dialect, also, the long *α* is changed to *η*, thus, Gen. *γαυῖς*, Pl. *γαυῖς*; this, also, appears in *ναῖς*, *navis*, see the Anomalies. The word *βοῦς*, does not admit contraction in the Epic and Ion. dialects. On the Epic Dat. *βόεσσι*, see No. 3. In Doric, the Nom. is *βῶς*, Acc. *βῶν*. This form of the Acc., also, occurs in the Il. η, 238, in the sense of *bull's hide*, *a shield made of a bull's hide*.

13. In common nouns in *-εῖς*, and in the proper name *Ἀχιλλεύς*, *η* is used instead of *ε* in the Epic dialect in all the forms in which *υ* (*F*) of the stem is omitted, in order, by the length of the vowel, to compensate for the omitted *υ* (*F*), thus, *βασιλείς*, Voc. *-εῖ*; Dat. Pl. *-εῖσι* (except *ἀριστήεσσιν* from

*these references are to the sections in the first part of the Gram.—Tr.

ἀριστεύς), but -ῆος, -ῆϊ, -ῆᾶ, -ῆες, -ῆων, -ῆᾶς. Yet in the Att. dialect the long α in the Acc. -εᾶ, -εᾶς, again becomes short. Of proper names, the following are to be specially noted, e. g. Ὀδυσσεύς, Gen. Ὀδυσσῆος or Ὀδυσῆος and Ὀδυσσεός, also Ὀδυσσεύς Od. ω, 396, Dat. Ὀδυσσῆϊ and Ὀδυσσεῖ, Acc. Ὀδυσσῆα and Ὀδυσσεῖα, also Ὀδυσῆ Od. τ, 136; Πηλεὺς, Πηλῆος and Πηλῆος, Πηλῆϊ and Πηλῆϊ, Πηλῆας; the remainder, as Ἀτρεΐς, Τυδεΐς, retain the -ε for the most part, and contract -εος in the Gen., by Synizesis, and sometimes -εα in the Acc., into -η, thus Τυδεός, -εῖ, -εῖα and -ῆ. The inflection with η in common nouns in the Ion. of Herodotus, is very doubtful; in proper names, the ε is regular, e. g. Περσείος, Δωριεΐς, Φωκίαν, Αἰολίας.

14. § 59, -ης, and -εος, Gen. -εος. In Homer, the Gen. Sing. remains uncontracted. In the Epic and Ion. dialects, both the uncontracted form -εος, and the contracted form -εος is used for the Nom. Pl. The Gen. and Dat. remain uncontracted (except when a vowel precedes the ending -έων; contraction then takes place, e. g. ζαχρηῶν from ζαχρηέων); also the Acc. Pl. ending -εας for -εος. Ἄρης has in Homer Ἄρηος and Ἄρεος, Ἄρηϊ or Ἄρη, Ἄρεϊ, Ἄρη and Ἄρην Il. ε, 909, Ἄρεος and Ἄρεος, § 209, Rem. 2.

15. In proper names in -κλῆς, the Epic dialect contracts ε into η, e. g. Ἡρακλῆς, -κλῆος, -ῆϊ, -ῆᾶ, Voc. Ἡράκλεις; but in adjectives in -έης it varies between -εῖ and -η, e. g. ἀγακλῆς, Gen. ἀγακλῆος, but εὐκλειᾶς (Acc. Pl.) from εὐκλής, εὐκλέης, Gen. εὐκλέϊος. The Ion. and Dor. writers, and sometimes the poets for the sake of the verse, reject an ε in these words, e. g. Περικλῆος, -εῖ, etc.; so also in Homer, δυσκλείᾶ Il. β, 115, and ἑπερδία Il. ρ, 330.

16. § 60, (a) -ωος, -ωος. In Homer, the contracted forms, ἦρω Dat. and Μίνω Acc. occur. (b) -ώος and -ω, Gen. -ώος. Words of this kind have, also, in the Epic and Ion. writers, as well as in the Attic, always the uncontracted form, except χρώος and its compounds, e. g. χροός, χροῖ, χροῖα. The Ion. dialect forms the Acc. Sing. in -οῦν instead of -ω, e. g. Ἰωῖ, Ἰοῖν, ἦώς, ἦοῦν. The Æol. Gen. ends in -ωος, e. g. αἰδωος, Σάπρωος instead of αἰδοῦς, Σαπρωῦς, thus in Moschus, τᾶς Ἀχῶος.

17. § 61, (a) -αος, Gen. -αος. In Homer, the Dat. Sing. is either uncontracted or contracted, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. γῆ-ροῖ and γῆρα, δέπα, σίλα. But the Nom. and Acc. Pl. is always contracted, e. g. δέπα. On those in -ας, Gen. -εος, see above § 61, Rem. 1.

(b) -οος, Gen. -εος. The Epic dialect, according to the necessities of the verse, has sometimes the uncontracted and sometimes the contract forms, except in the Gen. Pl., which is always uncontracted. The Gen. Sing. is also uncontracted, except in some substantives which contract -εος, as in the Dor., into -εος, thus Ἐπίβεις, Θάραεις, γένεις, Θάρβεις, Θέβεις; Dat. Sing. θέβει and θέβει, κάλλει and κάλλει. Nom. and Acc. Plurals in -ια, commonly remain uncontracted, but they must be pronounced with Syni-

zesis, i. e. as one syllable, e. g. *ρείκα*, *βέλεα*. The Ion. dialect is like the Epic. In *σπέος*, *κλέος*, *δέος*, *χρέος*, the Epic dialect lengthens *ε*, sometimes into *ει*, sometimes into *η*, e. g. Gen. *σπείων*, Dat. *σπῆϊ*, Acc. *σπέος* and *σπεῖος*, Gen. Pl. *σπείων*, Dat. *σπέσσι* and *σπῆσσι*; *χρέος* and *χρεῖος*; *κλέα* and *κλεία*.

18. § 62. *-ῖς*, Gen. *-ῖος*; *-ῦς*, Gen. *-ῦος*. The Epic dialect contracts those in *-ῦς*, in the Dat. Sing., e. g. *οἷζυῖ*, *πληθυῖ*, *νέκυι*; the Acc. Pl. appears with the contracted or uncontracted forms, according to the necessities of the verse, although more usually contracted, e. g. *ἰχθύς* instead of *ἰχθύας*, *δρυς*; *νέκυσ* is always uncontracted; the Nom. Pl. never suffers contraction, but is pronounced with Synizesis. The Dat. Pl. ends in *-ύσσι* and *-έσσι* (disyllable), e. g. *ἰχθύσσι* and *ἰχθέσσι*.

19. § 63. *-ῖς* and *-ῖ*, Gen. *-ῖος*, Att. *-εως*; *-ῦς* and *-ῦ*, Gen. *-ῦος*, Att. *-εως*.

(a) The words in *-ῖς*, Att. Gen. *-εως*, in the Epic and Ionic dialect, retain *ι* of the stem through all the Cases, and in the Dat. Sing. always suffer contraction, and usually in the Acc. Pl. in the Ionic writers, and sometimes also in Homer, viz. *-ι* = *-ι*, *-ιας* = *-ις*, e. g. *πόλις*, *-ιος*, *-ι*, *-ιν*, *-ις*, *-ίων*, *-ισι*, *-ιας* and *-ις*. In the Dat. Sing., however, the ending *-εῖ* and *-ει* is found in Homer, e. g. *πόσει* and *πόσει* from *πόσις*; in some words, the *ι* of the stem is changed into *ε* in other Cases also, e. g. *ἐπάλλεις* instead of *ἐπάλλιας*, *ἐπάλλεσιν*, especially in *πόλις*, which, moreover, according to the necessities of the verse, can lengthen *ε* into *η*, thus, Gen. *πόλιος*, *πόλειος* and *πόληος*, Dat. *πόλει*, *πόλει* and *πόληϊ*, Nom. Pl. *πόλεις* and *πόληες*, Gen. *πολλίων*, Dat. *πολλέσσι*, Acc. *πόλιας*, *πόλεις*, *πόληας*; from *οῖς*, *οῖς*, Dat. Pl. *οἷσιν*, *οἷσιν*, *οἷσιν*.

(b) The words in *-ῦς*, whose Gen. in the Attic ends in *-εως*, in the Ionic make the Gen. in *-εος*, e. g. *πήχεος*, except *ἔγγελος*, Gen. *-υος*; in the Dat. Sing., both the contracted and uncontracted forms are found in Homer, e. g. *εὐρεῖ*, *πήχει*, *πλάττει*. In the Nom. Pl., the form can be either contracted or uncontracted; in the Acc. Pl., the uncontracted form in *-εας* is regular, which, when the verse requires, can be pronounced as a monosyllable, e. g. *πελέκας* (trissyllable).

§ 214. *Anomalous and Defective Words.*—*Metaplasts.* (270.)

1. *Γόγυ*, *τὸ*, *knee*, and *δόρυ*, *τὸ*, *spear*, § 54, are declined in Homer as

<i>ἵνατος</i> and <i>γουνός</i>	<i>δούρατος</i> and <i>δουρός</i>	<i>δούρατι</i> and <i>δουρί</i>
<i>ατα</i> “ <i>γούνα</i>	<i>δούρατα</i> “ <i>δοῦρα</i>	— Dual <i>δοῦρε</i>
<i>“ γύνων</i>	<i>δούρων</i>	
and <i>γούνεσι</i>	<i>δούρασι</i> and <i>δούρεσσι</i> .	
σι Il. i, 488. ρ, 451, 569, has little authority.		

2. The following forms of *κᾶρα*, τὸ, *head*, § 68, 6, are found in the Homeric dialect,

Sing. Nom. κάρη	Gen. κάρητος	καρήατος	κρατός	κράατος
	Dat. κάρητι	καρήατι	κρατί	κράατι
	Acc. κάρη, τὸν κράτα	Od. θ', 92, and ἐπὶ κάρ Il. π, 392.		
Pl. Nom. κάρᾱ	καρήατα	secondary form κάρηνα		
Gen. κρατων		καρήνων		
Dat. κρασί				
Acc. κράατα		κάρηνα.		

3. *Λᾶς*, ὁ, *stone*, Hom., instead of *λάς*, Gen. *λάος*, Dat. *λαῖ*, Acc. *λαῶν*, Gen. Pl. *λάων*, Dat. *λάεσσι*.

4. *Μεῖς*, ὁ, *month*, Gen. *μηνός*, Ion., instead of *μήν*, -ός, but also in Plato.

5. *Ναῦς*, ἡ, *ship*, is inflected in the Epic, Ionic and Doric dialects as follows:

Sing. Nom. Ep. and Ion.	νηῦς	νηῦς	Dor. ναῦς
Gen.	νηός (also Tragic)	νεός	ναός (also Trag.)
Dat.	νηῖ		ναῖ
Acc.	νήα	νῆα	ναῦν and νᾶν
Dual Nom. Acc. Voc.	νήε		νᾶε
Gen. and Dat.	νεοῖν		ναοῖν
Pl. Nom.	νήες	νῆες	νᾶες
Gen.	νηῶν (ναῦφι only Ep.)	νεῶν	ναῶν
Dat.	νηυσί	νήεσσι, νῆεσσι	ναυσί
Acc.	νήας	νῆας	νᾶας.

6. *Ὀρνις*, ὁ ἡ, *bird*, Gen. *ὄρνιθ-ος*, Doric *ὄρνιχ-ος*, etc., § 203.

7. *Χεῖρ*, ἡ, *hand*, Ion. *χερός*, *χερὶ*, *χέρα*, Dual *χεῖρε*, *χεροῖν*, Poet. also *χεροῖν*, Pl. *χέρες*, *χερῶν* (*χερσί*, *χείρεσιν* and *-εσσιν* in Homer), *χέρας*.

REMARK 1. Metaplasm, § 72, occurs in Homer in the following words, *ἀλκή*, ἡ, *strength*, Dat. *ἀλκί* from Nom. *Ἀλξ*; *Ἀΐδης*, -ον, ὁ, Gen. *ἄϊδος*, Dat. *ἄϊδι*, *Ἀΐς*; *Ἀντιφάτης*, -υο, ὁ, Acc. *Ἀντιφατήα*, *ἈΝΤΙΦΑΤΕΤΣ*; *ἰωκή*, ἡ, *πρωϊκή*, Acc. *ἰῶκα*, *ἸΩξ*; *ἰσμίνη*, ἡ, *battle*, Dat. *ἰσμῖνι* (*ἰσμίς*); — *Πάτροκλος*, Gen. *Πατρόκλου* and -κλῆος, Acc. -κλον and -κλήα, Voc. -κλεις, *ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΗΞ*; *ἀνδράποδον*, τὸ, *slave*, Dat. Pl. *ἀνδραπέδεσσι*; *πρόσωπον*, τό, *face*, Pl. *προσώπατα*, *προσώπασσι*; *νῖος*, ὁ, *son*, has from *ῬΙΕΤΣ* and *ῬΙΣ* the following forms, Gen. *νίεος* and *νίος*, Dat. *νίει* and *νί*, Acc. *νία* and *νία*; Dual *νίς*; Nom. Pl. *νίεις* and *νίεις* and *νίες*, Dat. *νιάσι*, Acc. *νίας* and *νίας*; — *Οἰδιπός*, Gen. *Οἰδιπόδαο*, *ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ*.

REM. 2. The following are defective in Homer, *λίτι* Dat. and *τὰ λίτα*, *linen*; *λίς* and *λῖν* = *λέων* and *λέοντα*; *μάστι* and *μάστιν* = *μάστιγι* and *-α*; *στιχός*, *στίχης*, *στίχας*, *row*; *ὄσσε*, *τῶ*, Nom. and Acc. Dual, *both eyes*; *ὄφιλος*, *advantage*, and *ἡδος*, *pleasure*, in the Nom. only; *ἡρα*, *something pleasing*, and *δέμας*, *form*, in the Acc. only; *ἡλεός*, *befooling*, Voc. *ἡλεῖ* and *ἡλεῖ*, *be-fooled*; finally, *δῶ*, *κῖτ*, *ἄλφι*, as Nom. and Acc. Sing., from which come the forms *δῶμα*, *house*, *κριθή*, *barley*, *ἄλφιτον*, *dried barley*.

§ 215. ADJECTIVES.

(279, 282.)

1. Some adjectives in *-υς*, *-εια*, *-υ*, have sometimes in the Homeric dialect, the feminine form *-εα* or *-εη*, viz. *βαθείης* and *βαθείης, βαθείην, ὠκεία*; so also in Herodotus, *-εα*, seldom *-εια*, e. g. *βαθεία, -έη* and *-εῖα, βαρεία, εὐρεία, ἰθύς, -έα* and *-εῖα, θήλεα* from *θήλυς, ἡμίσεα*.

REMARK. In the Epic and Doric poetry, some adjectives of this kind, and also some in *-όεις* and *-ήεις*, are of the common gender, e. g. *Ἥρη θήλυς ἐοῦσα* Il. τ, 97; so *ἡδὺς αὐτιμή* Od. μ, 309, and the irregular *πολύς, πολλὴν ἐφ' ὑγρὴν* Il. κ, 27; so *ἡμαθόεις, ἀνθεμόεις, ἀργινόεις, ποιήεις*, agreeing with feminine substantives. The Epic *εὖς* or *ῥύς*, Neut. *ῥῦ*—*εῦ* and *ῥῖ* only in an adverbial sense—wants the feminine form; in Il. ω, 528, is found *δώρων ὅλα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἔτερος δὲ ἑάων* (sc. *δώρων*), therefore *ἑάων* as the Gen. Pl. Neut., unless perhaps from *δώρων* the cognate *δόσεων* is to be supplied for *ἑάων* to agree with, as in *δωτήρης ἑάων* sc. *δόσεων*; Gen. Sing. is *ἑῖος*.

2. Adjectives in *-ήεις*, *-ήεσσα*, *-ῆεν*, are often found in Homer in the contracted form *-ῆς*, *-ῆσσα*, *-ῆν*, e. g. *τιμῆς* and *τιμήεις, τιμῆντα*; those in *-όεις*, *-όεσσα*, *-όεν*, contract *-οε* into *-εν*, e. g. *πεδία λωπεῖντα*.

3. In the Epic dialect, *πολύς* is regularly inflected in the masculine and neuter, viz. Nom. *πολύς* and *πολύς*, Neut. *πολύ*, with the secondary forms *πολλός, πολλόν*, Gen. *πολέος*, Acc. *πολύν* and *πουλύν*, *πολύ* and *πολλόν*; Nom. Pl. *πολείς* and *πολεῖς*, Gen. *πολέων*, Dat. *πολέσιν*, *πολέσσιν* and *πολείσσι*, Acc. *πολέας* and *πολεῖς*. The Ionic dialect inflects *πολλός, -ή, -όν*, regularly throughout.

4. Compound adjectives in *-ος* often have in Homer a feminine ending, viz. *-η*, e. g. *ἀθανάτη, ἀσβέστη, πολυφόρβη, ἀριζήλη* (but also *ἀριζήλοι ἀνγαι* Il. χ, 27), *ἀμφιβρότη, ἀγχιάλη, ἀργυροπέξα, ἀμφιρύτη*; on the contrary, *κλυτός* as a feminine is found in Il. β, 742. Od. ε, 422, from the simple *κλυτός, -ή, -όν*. Also the ending *-ος* of the superlative is sometimes found as feminine, e. g. *ὀλοάτατος ὀδυμή* Od. δ, 442. *κατὰ πρῶτιστον ὀπωπὴν* H. Cer. 157. Comp. § 78, Rem. 1.

5. Compound adjectives in *-πους, -πουν*, Gen. *ποδος*, in the Epic dialect, can shorten *-πους* into *-πος*, e. g. *Ἴρις ἀελλόπος* Il. θ, 409. *τερίπος* Il. χ, 443.

6. *Ἐρήρης* from *ἐρήρος*, *ἐρυσάρματες* and *-ας* from *ἐρυσάρματος*, are examples of Metaplastic forms of adjectives in Homer.

§ 216. Comparison.

(294, 296.)

1. In the Epic dialect, the endings *-ώτερος* and *-ώτατος* are used for the comparative and superlative, when the vowel of the preceding syllable is long, e. g. *κακοξενώτερος, λαρώτατος*. *Ἀνιήρός, troublesome*—*ἰστέρον* Od. β, 190, and *ἄχαρις, disagreeable*,

ἀχαρίστερος Od. v, 392. Comp. § 82, Rem. 6. Adjectives in -υς and -ρος, in the Homeric dialect, form the Comparative and Superlative in -ίων, -ιον and -ιστος, -η, -ον, sometimes also regularly, e. g. ἐλαχύς, little, ἐλάχιστος, γλυκύς γλυκίων, βαθύς βάθιστος, κυδρός κύδιστος, οἰκτρός οἰκτιστος and οἰκτρότατος, παχύς πάχιστος, πρέσβυς πρέσβιστος, ὠκύς ὠκιστος.

2. Besides the anomalous forms of comparison mentioned under § 84, the following Epic and dialectic forms require to be noticed,

ἀγαθός, Com. ἀρείων, λωίων, λωύτερος, (Ion. κρέσσων, Dor. κάρφωv,) Sup. κίρτιστος.

κακός, κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χειρίων, χειριότερος (Dor. χερήων, Ion. ἔσων), Sup. ἥμιστος, (Il. ψ, 531, with the variation ἥμιστος, which Spitzner prefers).

ὀλίγος, ὀλλίζονες ἦσαν, populi suberant statura minores, Il. σ, 519; μῆων Bion, 5, 10.

ρήϊδος, Com. ῥήϊτερος (Ion. ῥήϊων), Sup. ῥήϊτατος and ῥήϊστος.

βραδύς, slow, Com. βράσσων, Sup. βύρδιστος (by Metathesis).

μακρός, long, μάσσων; — παχύς, thick, πάσσων.

REMARK 1. The positive ΧΕΡΙΣ (χέρηι, χέρηα, χέρηες, χέρηα) found in Homer, and belonging to χειρίων, always has the signification of the Comparative, less, baser, weaker. The Pl. πλείες and Ace. πλείας are found in Homer from the Com. πλείων.

REM. 2. In the Epic dialect, the forms of the Comparative and Superlative, in many instances, are derived from Substantives; some of these forms have been transferred to the common language: ὁ βασιλεύς βασιλεύτερος; τὸ κέρδος, gain, κέρδιον, more lucrative, κέρδιστος; τὸ ἄλγος, pain, ἀλγίων, more painful, ἀλγιστος; τὸ ψῖγος, cold, ψίγιον, colder, more dreadful, ψίγιστος; τὸ κῆδος, care, κήδιστος, most dear; ὁ ἡκύων, dog, κύντερος, more shameless, κύντατος.

§ 217. PRONOUNS.

(301. 308.)

1. S.N.	ἐγώ and (before a vowel) ἐγών Epic; ἔγω and ἔγων Æolic	σύ Epic; τὺ Dor. and Æol.; τύνη Epic	
G.	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ (μεν) Epic and Ion. ἐμείο Epic ἐμέθεν Epic ἐμεῦς, ἐμοῦς Doric	τεῦ Dor.; σέο (στο), σεῦ (σεν) Ep. and Ion. σεῖο and τεοῖο Epic σεῖθεν Epic τεῦς, τεοῦς Dor.	ἐο (έο), εὔ (εῦ) Epic and Ion. εῖο Ep.; εῖτο later Ep. ἐθεν (έθεν) Epic εοῦς Dor.
D.	ἐμοί, μοῖ μοι, ἔμοι Æol. ἐμίν Doric	σοί Epic τίν Dor.; τείν Dor. et Ep. (usually Orthot.). τοί (τοι) Ep. and Ion. σέ (σε) Ep.; τέ Dor. τύ (τυ) Dor. τίν in Theocritus	ῖν Dor. (usually orthotone) οῖ, οἰ (οἰ) Ep. (Reflex.) έέ, έ (έ) (as Neut. Il. α, 236.) νίν (νιν) Dor. (and Att. Poet.) (him, her, it) μίν (μιν) Ion. (him, her, it; seldom Pl.) σφε Dor. et Att. Poet.
A.	ἐμί, μέ (με) Epic		

D. N.	ῥῶϊ	} Epic	σφῶϊν (σφῶϊν)	} σφῶϊν, σφῶϊν
G. D.	ῥῶϊν		σφῶϊ, σφῶ	
A.	ῥῶϊ, ῥῶ		σφῶϊν, σφῶν	
			σφῶϊ, σφῶ	} σφῶϊ, σφῶ
P. N.	ἡμεῖς Epic; ἡμέτες Ion.		ἡμεῖς Ep.; ἡμέτες Ion.	
	ἄμες Dor.; ἄμμες Ep.		ἄμες Dor.; ἄμμες Ep.	
G.	ἡμέων Ion. and Epic		ἡμέων Ion. and Epic	} σφῶϊν, σφῶν Ion. and Epic
	ἡμεῖων Epic		ἡμεῖων Epic	
	ἄμμεων Æol.; ἄμῶν Dor.		ἄμμεων Æol.	
D.	ἡμῖν, ἡμιν, ἡμίν Epic		ἡμῖν, ἡμιν, ἡμίν Epic	} σφῶϊ, σφῶ Ion.; σφῶισι, σφῶισι, σφῶιν, σφῶν, σφῶι, σφῶ Ep.; ἄσφῶ Æol.
	ἄμμη(ν) Æol. and Ep.; ἄμῖν and ἄμίν Dor.		ἄμμη(ν) Epic	
	ἄμμεσι Æol.			
A.	ἡμέας Ion. and Epic		ἡμέας Epic and Ion.	} σφῶϊας, σφῶϊας Ion. and Epic
	ἡμας, ἡμάς Epic		ἡμας, ἡμάς Epic	
	ἄμμε Epic; ἄμέ Dor.		ἄμμε Epic; ἄμέ Dor.	

REMARK. The forms susceptible of inclination are those written without an accent.

2. The compound forms of the reflexive pronouns, *ἐμαντοῦ*, *σεαντοῦ*, etc. are never found in Homer; instead of them, he uses the personal pronouns and the pronoun *αὐτός* together, e. g. *ἐμ' αὐτόν*, *ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ*, *ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς*, *ἐ αὐτήν*, *οἱ αὐτῇ*. When the pronoun *αὐτός* stands first, it signifies *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *even*. But the Ion. writers use the compound forms *ἐμεῦντοῦ*, *σεῦντοῦ*, etc., Comp. § 207, 1.

3. Possessive pronouns; *τιός*, *-ή*, *-όν* Dor. and Epic, instead of *σός*; *έός*, *-ή*, *-όν* and *ός*, *ή*, *όν*, *suus*, Epic; *ἄμός*, *-ή*, *-όν* Dor. and Epic, *ἄμμος*, *ἄμμετερος* Æol., instead of *ἡμέτερος*; *ῥῶϊτερος*, *of us both*, Epic; *ἡμός*, *-ή*, *-όν* Dor. and Epic, *ἡμμος* Æol., instead of *ἡμέτερος*; *σφῶϊτερος*, *of you both*, Il. α, 216; *σφός*, *-ή*, *-όν* Æol. and Epic, instead of *σφέτερος*.

4. Demonstrative pronouns; (a) *ὁ ἦ τό*; Dor. *ᾠ* instead of *ἦ*; Gen. *τῷ* Dor., *τοῖο* and *τεῦ* Epic, *τᾶς* Dor.; Dat. *τῇ* Dor.; Acc. *τάν* Dor.; Pl. *τοί* and *ταί* Dor. and Epic; Gen. *τάων* Epic, *τᾶν* Dor.; Dat. *τοῖσι*, *ταῖσι*, *τῇσι* and *τῇς* Epic; Acc. *τούς*, *τός* Dor.

(b) *ὁ δέ*; Epic Dat. Pl. *τοῖςδεσι* and *τοῖςδεσσι* instead of *τοῖςδε*; Epic Dat. *τοισίδε* instead of *τοῖςδε* is found also in the tragedians.

(c) *οὗτος* and *αὐτός*; an *ε* stands before the long inflection-endings

in the Ion. dialect, § 207, 10, e. g. *τουτέον, ταυτέης, τουτέω, τουτέους, αὐτέη, αὐτέων*.

(d) *ἐμῖνος* is written in Ion. and also in Att. poetry *κῆνος*, Æol. *κῆνος*, Dor. *τῆνος*.

(e) On the Ion. forms *αὐτός, τωυτό* instead of *ὁ αὐτός, τὸ αὐτό*, see §§ 206, 1, and 207, 1.

5. Relative pronouns; *ὃ* Dor. and Hom., instead of *ὅς*; *ὄλο* Ion. and Epic; *ὄον* Epic seldom, *ἐης* Il. π, 208; *ῆσι* and *ῆς* instead of *αἷς*. Besides *ὅς, ῆ*, the other forms of the pronouns are supplied, in the Dor. dialect, by the forms of the article, e. g. *τό* instead of *ὃ*, *τοῦ* instead of *οὔ*, *τῆς* instead of *ῆς*, etc. The Epic dialect uses both forms promiscuously, according to the necessities of the verse. In the Ion. dialect also, the forms of the article are frequently used instead of the relative.

6. Indefinite and interrogative pronouns; (a) *τίς, τί*; Gen. *τίο* (*τεο*) Epic and Ion., *τεῦ* (*τευ*) Epic, Ion. and Dor., Dat. *τέω* (*τεω*), *τῷ* (*τω*) Epic and Ion.; Pl. *ἄσσα* Neut., *ὅποῦ* *ἄσσα* Od. τ, 218, Gen. *τίων* (*τεων*) Epic and Ion., Dat. *τίοισι* Epic and Ion. (*τοῖσι* S. Trach. 984).

(b) *τίς, τί*; Gen. *τίο* Epic and Ion., *τεῦ* Epic, Ion. and Dor. *τέω* Ion.

(c) *ὅστις*, Nom. *ὅτις*, Neut. *ὅτι, ὅτι* Epic. Neut. Pl. *ὅτινα* Iliad.

Gen. *ὅτεν* Epic and Ion. *ὅτεο*, *ὅτεων* Epic and Ion.

ὅτιεο, ὅτιεν Epic.

Dat. *ὅτεω, ὅτω* Epic and Ion.

Acc. *ὅτινα* Epic, Neut. *ὅτι*,

ὅτι Epic.

ὀτίοισι Epic and Ion., *ὀτέησι* Her.

ὀτινας Epic, Neut. *ἄτινα* and *ἄσσα* Epic.

§ 218. THE NUMERALS.

The Æol. and secondary form of *μία* is *ῖα, ῖης, ῖη, ῖαν*; also *ῖῶ* Il. ζ, 422, is instead of *ἐνι*. *Δύο*, and *δύω* are indeclinable in Homer; the secondary forms are *δοιῶ, δοιοί, δοιαί, δοιά*, Dat. *δοοῖς, δοοῖσι*, Acc. *δοιῶ, δοιούς, -άς, -ά*. *Πίσυρες*, -α Æol. and Epic, instead of *τέσσαρες*, -α. *Δυνώδεκα* and *δυναίδεκα* Epic, and *δώδεκα*. *Ἐίκοσι* Epic, instead of *εἴκοσι*. *Ὀγδῶκοντα* and *ἐννήκοντα* Epic, instead of *ὀγδοήκ., ἐννήκ.* *Ἑννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι* Epic, instead of *ἐννακισχίλιοι* and *μύριοι*. The endings -*άκοντα* and -*ακόσιοι* in the Epic and Ion. become -*ήκοντα, -ηκόσιοι*. The Epic forms of the ordinals are *τρίτατος, τέτατος, ἑβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, ἑνατος* and *ἐνατος*.

THE VERB.

§ 219. I. *Augment.—Reduplication.* (77, 80, 83, 85, 86.)

1. All the poets, except the Attic, may reject the augment, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. *λύσει, στείλλαντο, θίσσαν, ὀράτω, ἔλι*. The Ion. prose, as well as the Epic dialect, may omit the temporal augment; it

may also omit it in the Perf., e. g. ἄμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἰκῆμαι, which is done by the Epic writers only in the case of ἄνωγα and ἔρχεται from εἶργω.

2. On the omission of the Epic dialect to double the *ρ* when the augment is prefixed, e. g. ἔρξας, and on the doubling the semi-vowels, e. g. ἔσσενα, see § 208, 4, and Rem.

3. *α̃* in the Dor. writers is changed into *ᾱ* by the augment, and *αι* suffers no change, e. g. ἄγον instead of ἤγον, αἴρεον instead of ἤρεον.

4. Verbs which have the Digamma, always take, in Homer, the syllabic augment, according to the rule, e. g. ἀνδάνω, *to please*, Impf. ἐάνδανον, Aor. ἔαδον; — εἰδομαι, *videor*, εἰσάμην, also in the participle εἰσάμενος. On account of the verse, the *ε* seems to be lengthened in εἰοικυῖα, εὐαδε (ἔφαδε) from ἀνδάνω.

5. In Homer, the verbs οἰνοχοίω and ἀνδάνω, take the syllabic and temporal augment, at the same time, viz. ἐοινοχόει, Il. δ, 3, yet more frequently ὀινοχόει; ἐήνδανε and ἤνδανε.

6. The reduplication of *ρ* is found in Homer, in ῥεμπωμένος, from ῥυπόω, *to make dirty*. On the contrary, the Epic and poetic Perfects, ἔμμορα from μίρομαι and ἔσσυμαι from σεύω, are formed according to the analogy of those beginning with *ρ*. The Epic and Ion. Perf. of κτάομαι is ἔκτημαι. A strengthened reduplication is found in the Hom. forms δειδέχεται and δειδέκτο.

7. In the Epic dialect, the second Aor. Act. and Mid. also often takes the reduplication, which remains through all the modes. In the Ind. the simple augment *ε* is commonly omitted, thus, e. g. κάμνω, *to grow weary*, Subj. Aor. κεκῶμω; κέλομαι, *to command*, ἐκεκλόμην; κλύω, *to hear*, Aor. Imp. κελῦθι, κέλντε; λαγχάνω, *to obtain*, λέλαχον, λαμβάνω, *to receive*, λελαβέσθαι; λανθάνω, *lateo*, λέλαθον; πείθω, *to persuade*, πέπειθον, πεπιθόμην; τέρω, *to delight*, τετραπόμην; τυγχάνω, *to obtain*, τετυκῖν, -έσθαι; ΦΕΝΩ, *to murder*, ἔπεφρον, πέφρον; φράζω, *to say*, to show, πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον. Aorists with the Att. reduplication, comp. § 124, Rem. 2, commonly take the augment, e. g. ἄρ-αρον, *to fit*, ἤρ-αρον; ἄλ-αλον, *to grieve*, ἤλ-αλον; ἀλ-αλκῖν, *to ward off*, ἤλ-αλκον; ὄρ-ορον, *to excite*, ὤρ-ορον; ἐν-ένιπον, *to chide*, ἐν-ένιπον. Two verbs in the Aor. take the reduplication in the middle of the word, viz. ἐν-ἔπαπεν, and ἐρ-ῥέκω, *to restrain*, ἤρ-ῥακον, ἐρ-ῥακῖν. Comp. the Presents, ὀνίνημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπιτεύω.

8. In the Dialects, there are still other forms of the Perf. and Plup. with the Att. reduplication, § 124; thus, e. g. αἶρεω, *to take*, Ion. ἄρ-αίρηκα, ἄρ-αίρημαι; ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, Epic Perf. with a Pres. signification ἀλ-άλημαι; ἄρ-αρον (ἀραρίσκω), *to fit*, Poet. ἄρ-ἄρα, *I fit*, (Intrans.) Ion. ἄρ-ηρα; ἄλ-αλον (ἀκαχίζω), *to grieve*, Epic and Ion. ἀκ-ήχημαι, ἀκ-ύχημαι;

ἔνεκ Ω (φέρω), to carry, Ion. ἐν-ήνειγμαι; ἐρεῖπω, to demolish, Poet. ἐρ-ήριπα, Epic ἐρ-έριπτο; ἐρῖζω, to contend, Epic ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

§ 220. *Personal-endings and Mode-vowels.* (102.)

1. First Pers. Sing. Act. The original ending -μι of the first Pers. Sing., is found in the Epic dialect in several subjunctives, e. g. κτείνωμι, ἀγάγωμι, τύχωμι, ἵκωμι, ἐθέλωμι, ἴδωμι.

2. Second Pers. Sing. Act. In the Dor., and particularly in the Æol. and Epic dialect, the lengthened form -σθα is found, § 116, 2. In the Ind., this is retained almost exclusively in the conjugation in -μι, e. g. τιθήσθα, φῆσθα, δίδoisθα, παρῆσθα. In Homer this ending is frequent in the Subj., e. g. ἐθέλῃσθα, εἴπῃσθα, more seldom in the Opt., e. g. κλαίοισθα, βύλοισθα.

3. Instead of the ending -εις, the Dor. frequently has the old form -εσ, e. g. τύπεις instead of τύπτεις; so in Theocritus συρίσδεις = συρίζεις.

4. Third Pers. Sing. Act. In the Epic dialect, the Subj. sometimes has the ending -σι formed from -τι, e. g. ἐθέλῃσιν(ν), ἄγγῃσι, ἀλάλῃσι; the Opt. only in παραφθαίσι.

5. Instead of the ending -ει in the Pres. Ind. of the Dor. dialect, the form -η is used, though seldom, e. g. διδάκῃ instead of διδάσκει. In the second and third Pers. Sing. Perf. Act., Theocritus uses the endings -ης, -η instead of -ας, -ε, e. g. πεπόνθῃς, δπώῃ instead of πέπονθας, ὤπωπε.

6. First Pers. Pl. Act. The Dor. dialect has retained the original ending -μεσ, e. g. τύπτομεσ instead of τύπτομεν, § 204.

7. The third Pers. Pl. Act. of the principal tenses, in the Dor. dialect, ends throughout in -ντι, e. g. τύπτοντι (instead of τύπτονσι), τύφοντι, τίπτωντι (instead of τίπτωσι), τετύφαντι, ἐπαινέοντι, ἐξαπατῶντι. In the Æol. and Dor., this ending in the Pres. and Fut. is -οισι instead of -ουσι, e. g. περιπνέοισιν(ν), ναλοισιν(ν).

8. Personal endings of the Plup. Act. In the Epic and Ion. dialects, the following forms occur:

First Pers. Sing., -εα the only Epic and Ion. form (-η old Att., § 116, 6),
e. g. ἐτεσθήεα, ἥδεα, πεποίθεα instead of
ἐτεθήπειν, etc.

Second " " -εας, e. g. ἐτεθήπεις Od. ω, 90, instead of ἐτεθήπεις.

Third " " -εσιν(ν), e. g. ἐγεγόνεε, καταλειόπειε, ἐβεβρώμεεν.

Second " Pl. -εατε, e. g. συνηδέατε Her. 9, 58.

REMARK 1. The third Pers. Sing. Plup. Act. in -ει, as well as the same Pers. of the Impf. in -ει, is found in Homer before a vowel with the ν ἐφελ-κυστικόν, thus, ἐστήκειν Il. ψ, 691. βεβλήκειν Il. ε, 661. ᾶ, 270. ξ, 412. δε-διπνήκειν Od. φ, 359;—ῥέσκειν Il. γ, 388.

9. The second and third Pers. Dual of the historical tenses are sometimes

exchanged for each other. Thus in Homer, the forms $-τ ο ν$ and $-σ θ ο ν$ stand instead of $-την$ and $-σθην$, e. g. $διώκειον$ Il. x, 364. $λαφύσσειον$ Il. σ, 583. $θωρήσσειον$ Il. ν, 301. On the Att. exchange, see § 116, Rem. 1.

10. The second Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. and Subj., Impf. Ind. and Opt. Mid. or Pass., the first Aor. Mid. Ind., appear to be uncontracted in the Ion. and often in the Epic dialect, after $σ$ is dropped, e. g. $ἐπιτέλλεται$; Homer uses either these forms, e. g. $λείπεται$, $λilαίεται$, $ἀφίκηται$, $ἐρύσσεται$, $ἐπαύρηται$, $ὑπελίσσας$, $ἐγείνας$; or the contract forms, $-η$ (from $-εαι$), $-εῦ$ (from $-εο$), $-ω$ (from $-αο$), e. g. $ἔπλεν$, $ἔρχεν$, $φράζειν$, $ἐκρέμω$. When the characteristic of the verb is $ε$, it is very frequently omitted in the Ion. dialect, before $-εαι$ and $-εο$, e. g. $φιλέαι$ instead of $φιλέεαι$, $φιλέο$ instead of $φιλέεο$; so in Homer, $ἐκλέ$ Il. ω, 202, yet with the variation $ἔκλε$ from $κλέομαι$. Comp. § 222, B, (3). The ending $-εο$ in Homer is lengthened into $-ειο$, e. g. $ἔρειο$, $σπείο$, and the ending $-εαι$ is contracted into $-εαι$, in verbs in $-έω$, e. g. $μυθῆται$, $νῆται$. Homer sometimes drops $σ$ in the second Pers. Sing. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. also, viz. $μέμναι$ and $μέμνη$, $βέβληται$, $ἔασσο$.

11. The Dual endings $-την$, $-σθην$, and first Pers. Sing. $-μην$, in the Doric are, $-τ ᾱ ν$, $-σ θ ᾱ ν$, $-μ ᾱ ν$, § 201, 2, e. g. $ἐφρασάμην$. In the later Doric, the change of $η$ into $ᾱ$ is found, though seldom, even in the Aor. Pass., e. g. $ἐτύπην$ instead of $ἐτύπην$.

12. The Dual and Pl. endings $-μεθον$, $-μεθα$, in Epic, as well as in Doric, Ionic and Attic poetry, often have the original forms $-μεσθον$, $-μεσθα$, e. g. $τυπτόμεσθον$, $τυπτόμεσθα$.

13. The third Pers. Pl. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass., in the Ionic and Epic dialect, very generally ends in $-αται$, $-ατο$, instead of $-νται$, $-ντο$, e. g. $πεπνύσθαι$, $πεπαύσθαι$, $ἐβεβούλευατο$, $ἐστάλατο$; very often also the third Pers. Pl. Opt. Mid. or Pass. $-οίατο$, $-αίατο$, instead of $-οιντο$, $-αιντο$, e. g. $τυπτοίατο$ instead of $τύπτοινο$, $ἀρησαίατο$ (Homeric), instead of $ἀρήσαιντο$. Also the ending $-οντο$, in the Ionic dialect, has this change, yet the $ο$ passes into $ε$, e. g. $ἐβούλεατο$ instead of $ἐβούλοντο$. In verbs in $-άω$ and $-έω$, the $η$ in the ending of the Perf. and Plup. $-ηται$, $-ηντο$, is shortened in the Ionic into $ε$, e. g. $οικέσται$ instead of $ᾠκηνται$ from $οἰκέω$, $ἐτετιμέατο$ instead of $ἐτετίμηντο$ from $τιμάω$. Also instead of $-ανται$, the Ionic dialect has $-έσται$ instead of $-άσται$, e. g. $πεπνέσται$ instead of $πέπνανται$. $Ἀπικάται$, in Herodotus, from the Perf. $ἀφίγμαι$, Pres. $ἀφικνέομαι$, is the only example in which the rule stated § 116, 5, is not observed.

REM. 2. Two Perf. and Plup. forms are found in Homer with the ending $-δαται$, $-δατο$, from verbs whose characteristic is not $δ$, viz. $ἐλαύνω$ ($ἐλάω$) $ἐλήλομαι$ $ἐληλάδατο$ Od. η, 86, and $ἀκαχίζω$ $ἀκήχημαι$ $ἀκηχέδαται$ Il. ρ, 637; yet it is to be noted, that the reading is not wholly settled; the forms $ἐρήαδαται$ and $ἐρήάδατο$, from $ῥαίνω$, must be derived from the stem $ῥΑΖΩ$, comp. $ῥάσσαις$ Od. υ, 150.

14. The third Pers. Pl. Aor. Pass. *-ησαν* is abridged into *-εν*, in the Doric, and also frequently in the Epic and poetic dialect, e. g. *τράφεν* instead of *ἐτράφησαν*. In the Opt. this abridged form is regular in the Common language, § 116, 7, e. g. *τυφθεῖν* instead of *τυφθείησαν*.

15. The third Pers. Pl. Imp. Act. in *-τωσαν*, and Mid. or Pass. in *σθωσαν*, is abridged in the Ionic and Doric dialect, and always in Homer, into *-των* and *-σθων*, § 116, 12, e. g. *τυπτότων* instead of *τυπτείωσαν*, *πείποιθόντων* instead of *πείποιθέωσαν*, *τυπτίσθων* instead of *τυπτίσθωσαν*.

16. The long mode-vowels of the Subj., viz. *ω* and *η*, are very frequently shortened in the Epic dialect into *ο* and *ε*, according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. *ἔωμεν* instead of *ἴωμεν*; *φθιόμεσθα* instead of *-ώμεθα*; *στρέφεται* instead of *-ηται*, § 207, 4.

17. The first Aor. Opt. Act., in the Æolic dialect, ends in *-εια*, *-ειας*, *-ει*, etc., third Pers. Pl. *-ειαν* instead of *-αιμι*, *-αις*, *-αι*, etc., third Pers. Pl. *-αιεν*. See § 116, 9.

18. Infinitive. The original full form of the Inf. Act. is *-μεναι*, and with the mode-vowel, *-έμεναι*, which is found in the Epic, Doric and Æolic dialects. This form is sometimes shortened into *-μεν* (*-έμεν*), sometimes into *-ναι*. But in the Epic dialect, the ending *-ειν* also is found, formed from *-έμεν*, and in contract verbs, and in the second Aor., also the endings *-ειν* and *-εῖν*. The Pres., Fut. and second Aor. take the mode-vowel *ε* and the ending *-μεν*, hence *-έμεν*, e. g. *τυπτ-έ-μεν*, *τυφάμεν*, *εἰπέμεν*. Verbs in *-άω* and *-έω*, as they contract the characteristic-vowel *α* and *ε* with the Inf. ending *-έμεναι*, have the form *-ήμεναι*, e. g. *γοήμεναι* (*γοάω*), *φιλήμεναι* (*φιλέω*), *φορήμεναι* (*φορέω*). With the ending *-ήμεναι* corresponds that of the Aorists Pass., e. g. *τυπήμεναι* instead of *τυπῆναι*, *ἀόλλισθήμεναι*; so always in the Epic dialect; but the Doric has the abridged form in *-ήμεν*, e. g. *τυπήμεν*. In the Pres. of verbs in *-μι*, the ending *-μεν* and *-μεναι* is appended to the unchanged stem of the Pres., and in the second Aor. Act., to the pure stem, e. g. *τιθέ-μεν*, *τιθέ-μεναι*, *ιστά-μεν*, *ιστά-μεναι*, *διδό-μεν*, *διδό-μεναι*, *δεικνύ-μεν*, *δεικνύ-μεναι*; *θί-μεν*, *θί-μεναι*, *δό-μεν*, *δό-μεναι*; so also in Perfects derived immediately from the stem of the verb, e. g. *τεθνάμεν*, *βεβάμεν*. The following are exceptions, viz. *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 83—with which the forms of the Pres. Part. Mid. *τιθήμενος*, *κιχήμενος*, correspond—*διδούναι* Il. ω, 425, also the Inf. second Aor. Act. of verbs in *-α* and *-υ*, which also here retain the long vowel, § 191, 2, e. g. *στή-μεναι*, *βή-μεναι*, *δύ-μεναι*, instead of *στήναι*, *δύναι*.

19. Besides the forms in *-έμεναι* and *-έμεν*, the Doric dialect has one in *-εν* abridged from these, e. g. *ἄγεν* instead of *ἄγειν*; Fut. *ἀρμόσεν*; second Aor. *ἰδέν* instead of *ἰδεῖν*, *λαβέν* instead of *λαβεῖν*, etc. In the Doric of Theocritus, the Æolic ending *-ην* is found, e. g. *χαίρην*, second Aor. *λαβῆν*, instead of *χαίρειν*, *λαβεῖν*.

20. The Inf. ending of the Aor. Pass. *-ήμεναι, -ῆμεν*, is abridged into *-ην* in the Doric writers, yet only after a preceding long syllable, e. g. *μεθίσθην* instead of *-θῆναι*. The Inf. ending of the Perf. Act. varies between *-ην* and *-ειν* in the Doric and Æolic writers, e. g. *τεθεωρήκην, γεγόνειν*, instead of *τεθεωρηκέναι, γεγονέναι*.

21. Participle. The Æolic dialect has the diphthong *οι* instead of *ου* before *σ* in participles, and *αι* instead of *ᾱ*, e. g. *τύπτων, τύπτοισα, τύπτον, λαβοῖσα, λιποῖσα* instead of *-οῖσα*; *τύψαις, -αῖσα*, instead of *τύψᾱς, -ᾱς*, §§ 201, 2, and 207, 1. The Epic dialect can lengthen the accented *ο* into *ω* in the oblique cases, e. g. *μεμαῶτος, πεφνῶτας*. The Perf. Act. Part., in the Doric dialect, sometimes takes the ending of the Pres., e. g. *πεφρίκοντες* instead of *πεφρικότες*.

§ 221. *Epic and Ionic Iterative-form.* (103.)

1. The Ionic and particularly the Epic dialect, and not unfrequently, in imitation of these, the Tragedians, have a special Impf. and Aor. form with the ending *-σσκον*, to denote an action often repeated in time or space. This is called the *Iterative-form*. It is usually without the augment.

2. But it is generally found only in the Sing. and in the third Pers. Pl. Ind. of the above named tenses, and is inflected like the Impf., since in the Impf. and second Aor. Act. and Mid., the endings *-σσκον, -σκες, -σκε(ν), -σκόμην, -σκούεο, εὔ), -σκετο* instead of *-ον, -όμην*, are commonly preceded by *ε* (which is a union-vowel), and in the first Aor. Act. and Mid., the endings *-ασσκον, -ασκόμην* are used instead of *-α, -άμην*, e. g.,

(a) Impf. *δινεύ-εσσκον, θῆλ-εσκες, ἔπ-εσκε(ν), πέλ-έσκετο, βοσκ-έσσκοντο*. In verbs in *-άω, -άεσκον* is abridged into *-ασσκον*, which, according to the necessities of the verse, can be again lengthened into *-άασσκον*, e. g. *νικάσσομεν, ναιετάασσκον*. Verbs in *-έω* have *-έεσκον* and *-εσσκον*, e. g. *καλέ-εσκε, βουκολέεσκε; οἷχνεσσκον, πωλέεσκετο, καλέεσκετο*; when the verse requires, *-εσσκον* can be lengthened into *-ειεσκον*, e. g. *νεικεέεσκον*; verbs in *-όω* do not have this Iterative-form among the older authors; verbs in *-μι* omit the mode-vowel here also, e. g. *τίθε-σσκον, δίδο-σσκον, δείκνυ-σσκον*; in some verbs the ending *-ασσκον* has taken the place of *-εσσκον*, e. g. *ρίπτ-ασσκον, κρύπτ-ασσκον*, from *ρίπτω, κρύπτω*;

(b) Second Aor. *ἔλ-εσκε, βάλ-εσκε, φύγ-εσκε*; in verbs in *-μι*, without a mode-vowel, e. g. *στά-σκε = ἔστη, παρεβάσκε = παρέβη, δόσκε, δύσκε*; also an Iterative-form of the second Aor. Pass. is found, viz. *φάντεσκε*, instead of *ἐφάνη* Il. λ, 64. Od. μ, 241, 242;

(c) First Aor. *ἐλάσ-ασκεν, αὐδήσ-ασκεν, ὠσ-ασκε, μνησ-άσκετο, ἀγνάσ-ασκε*, instead of *ἀγνοήσασκε* from *ἀγνοέω*.

§ 222. *Contraction and Resolution in Verbs.*

(122—125.)

I. The Epic dialect. In the Epic dialect, verbs in *-άω, -ίω, -όω*, are subject to contraction, but not to so great an extent as in the Attic. The contraction is made according to the general rules, with few exceptions, as will be seen in the following remarks.

A. Verbs in *-άω*. (1) In these verbs, the uncontracted form occurs only in single words and forms, e. g. *πίραον, κατεσκαλον, ραιτιάουσι*; always in *ἰλάω*, and in verbs which have a long *α* for their characteristic, or whose stem is a monosyllable, e. g. *διψάων, πεινάων, ἔχρατ, ἐχράτε* from *χρᾶω*, *to attack*.

(2) In some words, *α* is changed into *ε*, viz. *μενολιεν* from *μενοινάω*, *ἤντεον* from *ἠντάω*, *ὀμόκλειον* from *ὀμοκλάω*. Comp. § 201, 1.

(3) Instead of the uncontracted and contracted forms, there is a resolution of the contracted syllable, as often as the versification requires it, since a vowel similar to that formed by contraction, commonly shorter, more seldom longer, is placed before that vowel; in this way, *ᾱ* is resolved into *ᾱᾱ* or *ᾱᾱ*, and *ω* into *οω* or *ωω*, § 207, 2. The short vowel is used here, when the syllable preceding that contracted is short, e. g. (*ὄρῳ*) *ὄρῳω*; but if this syllable is long, the long vowel must be used on account of the verse, e. g. *ἡβώωσα*. The resolution does not take place with the vowel *ᾱ* before a personal-ending beginning with *τ*, e. g. *ὄρᾱ-ται, ὄρᾱ-το*. Thus,

(ὄράεις)	ὄρᾱς	ὄρᾱς	(ὄράω)	ὄρῳ	ὄρῳω
(ὄράεσθαι)	ὄρᾱσθαι	ὄρᾱσθαι	(ὄράουσα)	ὄρῳσα	ὄρῳσα
(μενοινάει)	μενοινᾶ	μενοινᾶ	(βούουσι)	βούωσι	βούωσι
(ἐάης)	ἐᾶς	ἐᾶς	(ὀράοιμι)	ὀρᾶμι	ὀρᾶμι
(μνάεσθαι)	μνάσθαι	μνάσθαι	(δράοισι)	δράωσι	δράωσι

REMARK 1. In the following Dual forms, *αι* is contracted into *η*, *προς-ανδήτην, συλήτην, σιγαντήτην, φοιτήτην* instead of *-άτην*; so also in the two verbs in *-ίω*, *ὀμαρτήτην, ἀπειλήτην* instead of *-ετήν*.

4. When *ντ* comes after a contracted vowel, a short vowel may follow such a contracted syllable, e. g. *ἡβώοντα* instead of *ἡβῶντα, γελῶοντες, μνώοντο*; in the Opt. also, the protracted *-ωοι* instead of *-ωι* is found in *ἡβώοιμι* instead of *ἡβάοιμι* = *ἡβῶμι*. The following are anomalous forms, *ραιτιάωσα* instead of *-όωσα, σάω*, second Pers. Imp. Pres. Mid. and third Pers. Sing. Impf. Act. from *ΣΑΩ, to save*.

REM. 2. On the Inf. in *-ήμεναι* of verbs in *-άω* and *-ίω*, see § 220, 18, and on the Epic and Ionic contraction of *ση* into *ω*, see § 205, 5.

B. Verbs in *-ίω*. The conjugation of these verbs includes also all Futures in *-ίω* and *-ίσομαι*, all second Persons in *-ει, -σαι* and *-ηαι*, second Aor. Inf. Act. in *-ίσειν* and the Aor. Subj. in *-ίω and -ίω*.

(1) Contraction does not take place in all forms in which ϵ is followed by the vowels ω , φ , η , η , σ i and σ υ, e. g. *φιλέωμεν*, *φιλέοιμι*, etc.; yet such forms must commonly be read with Synizesis. In other instances, the contraction is either omitted according to the necessities of the verse, e. g. *φιλέει*, *ἐρέω* Fut., *ὀτρυνέουσα* Fut., *βαλέειν* second Aor. Act., *πείσσεισθαι* Fut. Mid., *μυγέωσι* second Aor. Subj. Pass.; or contraction takes place, in which case it is also to be noted, that when *εο* is contracted it becomes *ευ*, § 205, 1, e. g. *αἰρεῖμην*, *αὔτευν*, *γένευν*; except *ἀνιόχῃπτον* and *ἐπόρθον*.

(2) Sometimes ϵ is lengthened into *ει*, § 207, 1, e. g. *ἐτελείετο*, *ἐτέλειον*, *πλείειν*, *ὀκνεῖω*;—*δαμείω* instead of *δαμῶ*, *μυγείη* instead of *μυγῆ*, second Aor. Subj. Pass.

(3) In the ending of the second Pers. Sing. Pres. Mid. or Pass., either two Epsilons coming together are contracted, as in the third Pers., e. g. *μνθῆ-ται* = *μνθείται*, like *μνθείται*, *νῆται*, like *νῆται*, or one ϵ is elided, e. g. *μνθείται*, *πωλείται*. This Elision commonly occurs both among the Epic and Ionic writers, in the second Pers. Impf. and Imp. Pres. Mid. or Pass., e. g. *φοβέο*, *ἀκίεο*, *αἰτέο*, *ἐξηγέο*. In such cases, the accent is on the penult, whether the word ends with *-ται* or *-εο*, § 220, 10.

REM. 3. On the irregular contraction in the Dual, see Rem. 1; on the Inf. in *-ήμεναι*, see § 220, 18.

C. Verbs in *-όω*. These verbs follow either the common rules of contraction, e. g. *γοννοῦμαι*, *γοννοῦσθαι*, or they are not contracted, but lengthen σ into ω , so that the forms of verbs in *-όω* resemble those of verbs in *-άω*, e. g. *ἰδρώοντα*, *ἰδρώονσα*, *ὑπνώοντα* (comp. *ἡβώοντα*), or they become wholly analogous to verbs in *-άω*, since they resolve *-οῦσι*—third Pers. Pl. Pres.—into *-όωσι*, *-οῦντο* into *-όωσι*, and *-οῦν* into *-όωσι*, and consequently a contraction like that of verbs in *-άω* is supposed, (*ἀρόουσι*) *ἀροῦσι* *ἀρόωσι* (comp. *ὀρίζωσι*), (*δηϊόοντο*) *δηϊοῦντο* *δηϊόωσι* (comp. *ὀρώωντο*) (*δηϊόουσι*) *δηϊοῦν* *δηϊόωσι* (comp. *ὀρώων*). But this resolution into *-όω* or *-ωο* is confined to such forms as admit it in verbs in *-άω*; hence, e. g. the Pres. *ἀροῖς*, *ἀροῖ*, *ἀροῦτε*, and the Inf. *ἀροῦν* do not admit this resolution.

II. Ionic dialect. (1) In the Ionic dialect, only verbs in *-άω* and *-όω* suffer contraction; verbs in *-έω* commonly omit it, except the contraction of *-εο* and *-εον* into *-εν*, which frequently occurs, § 205, 1, e. g. *φιλεῖμεν* instead of *φιλέομεν* = *φιλοῦμεν*, *ἐφίλειν* instead of *ἐφίλεον* = *ἐφίλουν*, *φιλεῖ* instead of *φιλέον* = *φιλοῦ*.

(2) The uncontracted forms exhibited in the table, § 135, of the second Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf. Mid. or Pass. in *-έη*, *-άη*, *-όνη*, *-έον*, *-άον*, *-όον*, e. g. *φιλέη*, *τιμῶη*, *μισθῶη*, *γίλειον*, *τιμῶον*, *μισθῶον*, etc., are found in no dialect, and are presented merely to explain the contraction. The Ionic writers also use here the contracted forms of verbs in *-άω* and *-όω*, e. g.

τιμῆ, μισθοῖ, τιμῶ, μισθοῦ, etc.; but of verbs in -έω, as also in barytone verbs they do not use the endings -η, -ου, but -εαι, -εο, e. g. τύπτ-εαι, ἐτύπτ-εο, φιλέ-εαι, ἐφίλε-εο.—On the elision of ε in the ending -έεο, see above No. 1, B, (3).

(3) Verbs in -άω follow the common rules of contraction; but in the uncontracted form, the α is changed into ε, e. g. ὀρέω, ὀρέομεν instead of ὀράω, χρέεται, χρέονται instead of χράεται, etc. Comp. § 201, 1.

(4) Αο in the uncontracted forms is frequently lengthened into έω, § 207, 3, e. g. χρέωνται, ἐκίωντο, ὀρέωντες, πειρώμενος instead of (χράονται) χράνται, etc.

(5) From the change of the α into ε, as in ὀρέω, it is evident, that the Ionic writers sometimes contracted αο and αου, and also εο and εου in verbs in -έω, into -εϵν, § 205, 1, e. g. εἰρώτεϵν instead of εἰράταον, γελέϵσα instead of γελάουσα, ἀγαπεύτεϵς instead of ἀγαπάοντες. So also in the Doric dialect, e. g. γελεύντι instead of γελάουσι. This contraction into εϵν instead of ου is often found even in verbs in -όω, e. g. δικάεϵσι instead of (δικαιοόουσι) δικαιοῦσι, δικαιοῦν instead of δικαιοῦν, ἐδικαίεϵν, στεφανεύνται from στεφανόω.

(6) In Ionic prose, the Epic resolution is found but seldom in verbs in -άω, e. g. κομώωσι, ἡγορώωτο, Herod.

III. Doric dialect. (1) Contrary to the common usage of the Doric, α ε and α ε ι are contracted into η and ηι, § 205, 3, e. g. τιμήτε instead of τιμάτε = τιμάτε, φοιτῆς instead of φοιτῆς; ὄρῆν instead of ὄρῆν. The Inf. is written without an ι subscript, as the uncontracted form originally ended in -αϵν. Comp. also II, 5.

(2) The Inf. in verbs in -έω has a double form, either the abridged form in -έϵν instead of -έιν, e. g. ποιέϵν instead of ποιέιν, or according to the analogy of verbs in -άω, a form in -ην from -έην, e. g. φιλέην instead of φιλέιν = φιλέιν, κοσμήην instead of κοσμεῖν, φρονέην instead of φρονέιν.

(3) In the Doric and Æolic dialect, -αο, -αου and -αω are contracted into ᾱ, § 205, 2, e. g. πεινᾱμες instead of πεινώμεν (πεινάομεν), πεινᾱντι instead of πειν(ά-ου)ώσι, γελᾱν instead of γελ(ά-ων)ῶν, φυνᾱντες instead of φυν(ά-ε)ῶντες.

REM. 4. On the contraction into -εϵν instead of -ου, see § 205, 1.—A striking peculiarity of the Doric dialect, especially of the later Doric as used by Theocritus, is, that it frequently has a long α even in the inflection of verbs in -έω, e. g. ἐπόνᾱσα instead of ἐπόνῃσα from πονέω, ἐφίλᾱσα instead of ἐφίλησα from φιλέω.

§ 223. Formation of the Tenses. (121.)

Besides the verbs mentioned § 130, in the Homeric dialect, the following retain the short characteristic-vowel in forming the tenses, viz.

κοτίω, to have a grudge, νεικίω, to quarrel, τανύω, to stretch, ἐρύω, to draw. On the contrary, ἐπαινέω, to approve, has ἐπήνησα.

2. In the first Fut. and first Aor. Act. and Mid. of pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic-vowel in forming the tenses, and in the same tenses of verbs in -ζω, -σσω (-τιω), the σ can be doubled in the ending, in Homer and other poets not Attic, § 208, 4, e. g. ἐγέλασσε, κοτεσσάμενος, ὁμόςσαι, εἰάνυσσε, δικάσσαι, κόμισσε.

3. The Attic Fut., as it is called, § 117, occurs in the Homeric dialect in verbs in -ίζω, e. g. περιούσι, ἀγλαΐσθαι, also ὀρμίσσομεν, κοπρίσσοντες, κορίσσουντιν. From verbs in -έω, -άω, -ύω, Hom. forms Futures which are similar to those in -ίζω, viz. in verbs in -έω, he often uses the ending -έω instead of -έσω, e. g. κορέει Il. θ, 379. κορέεις Il. ν, 831. μαχέονται Il. β, 366; — in verbs in -άω, after dropping σ, he places before the vowel formed by contraction, a corresponding short vowel, e. g. ἀντιόω, ἐλώωσι, δαμάα; — in verbs in -ύω, ἐρύουσι and τανύουσι are found.

4. In the Doric dialect, all verbs in -ζω take ξ instead of σ in those tenses, whose characteristic is σ, i. e. in the Fut. and Aor., e. g. δικάζω, δικάξω, ἐδίκαξα, instead of δικάσω, ἐδίκασα. But the other tenses of verbs with the pure characteristic δ, follow the regular formation, e. g. ἐδικάσθην, not ἐδικάχθην. This peculiarity of the Doric appears also in single verbs in -άω, which, in forming the tenses, retain the short α, and in this respect are analogous to those in -ζω, which likewise have a short vowel, e. g. γελῶ, ἐγέλαξα instead of ἐγέλασα, yet not νικάω, νικάξω, but νικᾶσῶ (Att. νικήσω). In Doric poetry, the regular form of all these words can be used, according to the necessities of the metre.

5. The following verbs in -ζω have, in Homer and the Ionic dialect, ξ instead of σ, through the whole formation, viz. ἄβροτάζω, to wander; ἀλαπάζω, to empty, Fut. ἀλαπάξω, etc., also Xenoph.; δνοπαλίζω, to shake; διαίζω, to divide, to put to death; ἐγγυαλίζω, to grieve; ἐναρίζω, to spoil a dead enemy; θρυλλίζω, to break in pieces; μερμηρίζω, to reflect; πελεμίζω, to shake; πολεμίζω, to contend; στυφελίζω, to beat.

6. Liquid verbs in -αίνω, which in the Attic dialect form the Aor. with the ending -ᾶνα instead of -ηνα, § 149, Rem. 2, have ᾶ in the Doric, and η in the Epic and Ionic. The following liquid verbs, in the Epic and poetic dialect, of all periods, form the Fut. and first Aor. with the ending -σω and -σα, viz. κέλλω, to land, κέλσαι, comp. κένσαι from κεντίω, to goad; εἰλω, to crowd together, ἔλσαι; κίρω, to meet, to fall upon; ἀραρίσκει, AP-Ω, to fit, ἤρσα, ἄρσαι; ὄρ-ννμι, to excite, ὄρσω, ὠρσα; διαφθείρω, to de-

θίρεσαι in Homer; κείρω, to shave, ἔκρσα in Homer, but first Aor.

φύρω, to mix, to knead, φύρσω, ἔφρρσα, πεφύρσομαι, Epic; second Aor. Pass. ἐφύρην in Lucian, who also has the

poetic Perf. *πέφνυμαι*, while in prose the verb *φνύω*, *ἐφύρασα*, *πεφύραμαι*, etc., is used. The Opt. *ὀφείλλειν* Od. β, 334. II. π, 651, is formed according to the usage of the Æolic.

7. To verbs which form the Fut. without the tense-characteristic σ, § 154, 4, belong the following forms of the Epic dialect, viz. *βίομαι* or *βείομαι*, second Pers. *βέη*, *I shall live*, perhaps from *βαίνω*, *to go*, *to live*, also from *ΔΑΩ*, *to know*, *to learn*, and *ΚΕΙΩ*, *κείμαι*, *to lie down*, *δήω*, *δήεις*, *δήομεν*, *δήετε*, *I shall view*, *find*, and *κείω* or *κίω*, *κείμεν*, *κίω*, *κίων*, *κίων*.

8. To verbs which form the first Aor. without the tense-characteristic σ, § 154, 7, belong the following forms of the Epic and poetic dialect, viz. *χίω*, *to pour out*, *ἔχευα* Homer; Att. *ἔχεα*; *σειώ*, *to shake*, *ἔσσευα* and *ἔσσευνάμην* Homer., *ἀλείομαι* and *ἀλείουμαι*, *to avoid*, *ἡλεύατο*, etc., § 230; *καίω*, *to burn*, *ἔκηα*, *ἔκεια* Epic, *ἔκεια* Tragic, § 230.

9. To verbs which have an active form for the Fut. Perf., § 154, 6, belongs also the Epic *παραρήσω* (and *παραρήσομαι*), *I shall be joyful*, from *χαίρω*.

10. The exchange of the endings of the second Aor. with those of the first Aor., § 154, 8, is somewhat frequent in the Epic dialect, e. g. *βαίνω*, *to go*, *ἐβήσετο*, Imp. *βήσεο*; *δύομαι*, *to plunge*, *ἐδύσετο*, Imp. *δίσεο*, Part. *δυσόμενος*; *ἄγω*, *to lead*, *ἄξετε*, *ἄξέμεν*; *ἰκνέομαι*, *to come*, *ἰξον*; *ἐλέγμην*, *I laid myself down to sleep*, Imp. *λίξο*, *λίξεο*; *ὄρνυμι*, *excite*, Imp. *ὄρσεο*, *ὄρσευ*; *φέρω*, *to bear*, *οἴσε*, *οἴσετε*, *οἴσιντων*, *οἴσμεν*, *οἴσμεναι*, *οἴσι* is also Att.; *αἶδω*, *to sing*, Imp. *ἄεισεο*.

11. Several second Aorists, in Homer, are formed by a Metathesis of the consonants, § 156, in order to make a dactyle, e. g. *ἔδμακον* instead of *ἔδαρκον* from *δέρκομαι*, *ἔπραθον* from *πέρθω*, *ἔδραθον* from *δραθάνω*, *ἤμβροτον* instead of *ἤμαρτον* from *ἀμαρτάνω*. For the same reason, Homer syncopates the stem, § 155, e. g. *ἄγγόμενος* from *ἀγγερίσθαι* (*ἀγγίρω*, *to collect*); *ἔγρετο*, *ἔγρευτο* Imp., *ἔγροιο*, *ἔγρεσθαι* with the accent of the Pres., *ἐγρόμενος* from *ἐγερίσθαι* (*ἐγίρω*, *to wake*); *πτόμην*, *ἐπτόμην*, *πίτσει*, *πτόμενος*, *πίτομαι*, *to fly*; *ἐπέκλετο*, *πέκλετο*, *κεκλύμενος*, *κίλομαι*, *to awake*; *πέφνον*, *Φένων*, *to kill*.

12. In the first Aor. Pass. Homer inserts a ν, according to the necessities of the verse, not only as other poets, § 149, Rem. 4, in *κρίνω* and *κλίνω*, e. g. *διακρινθήτε*, *κρινθείς*, *ἐκλίνθη*, but also in *ιδρύω*, *to establish*, and *πνέω*, *to blow*, e. g. *ιδρύνθη* and *ιδρύθη*, *ἀμπνύνθη*.

13. Homer forms a first Perf. only from pure verbs, and such impure verbs as in the tense-formation assume an ε, § 166, or are subject to Metathesis, § 156, 2, e. g. *χαίρω* *μεχάρηκα* from *ΧΑΙΡΕ-Ω*, *βάλλω* *βίβληκα* from *ΒΑΛΛ*. Moreover, he forms only second Perfects which belong commonly to intransitive verbs, or have an intransitive signification; but also in pure verbs and in the impure verbs mentioned above, he rejects the ε in single

persons and modes, and regularly in the Part.; in this way, these forms become analogous to those of the second Perf. These participles either lengthen α and ϵ into η , e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\alpha\rho\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$, *burdened*, from $B\alpha\pi\epsilon\Omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\sigma\rho\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\kappa\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\mu\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\sigma\iota\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\kappa\sigma\iota\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$, *troubled*, from $T\iota\epsilon\Omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $T\lambda\alpha\Omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha\phi\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$, *to gasp for breath*, from $K\alpha\phi\epsilon\Omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\mu\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, *to shrink through fear*, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\iota\eta\acute{o}\tau\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\chi\mu\eta\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\omega$; or they retain, though more seldom, the stem-vowel without change, e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ from $\beta\alpha\iota\rho\omega$, $B\alpha\Omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\iota\alpha$ from $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\Gamma\alpha\Omega$, $\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ from $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\Delta\alpha\Omega$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\upsilon\iota\alpha$ from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\Sigma\tau\alpha\Omega$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ and $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ and $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ from $M\alpha\Omega$. The accented \omicron of the oblique cases can, in the first instance, according to the necessities of the verse, be lengthened into ω , hence $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $-\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ and $-\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\chi\mu\eta\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ and $-\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$; but when the Nom. has a short penult, ω is always used, e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$. The ending $-\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, formed by contraction, is resolved by ϵ into $\pi\epsilon\tau\iota\epsilon\acute{\omega}\iota\alpha$ from $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\iota$, and according to the necessities of the verse, ϵ can be lengthened into ι , e. g. $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\varsigma$. The feminine form $-\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ is found only in $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ Od. v, 14; in some feminine forms, the antepenult, which properly would be long, is shortened on account of the verse, e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\rho\acute{\upsilon}\iota\alpha$ Fem. of $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, from $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\iota\alpha$ of $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\mu\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\iota\alpha$ of $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\iota\alpha$ of $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\eta\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\upsilon\iota\alpha$ from $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$.

REMARK 1. The form resolved by ϵ , in the Ionic dialect, belongs to some participles, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *standing firm*; so $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ (never $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$) and $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ from $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, remains even in the Attic dialect. In these forms, the ω remains through all the cases, e. g.

$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, Gen. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta\varsigma$
 $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, Gen. $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta\varsigma$.

$B\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$ and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ never have these forms. Comp. § 193, Rem. 3.

14. Some verbs, which in the stem of the Pres. have the diphthong $\epsilon\nu$, shorten it in the Epic and poetic dialect into υ , in the Perf. Mid. or Pass., and in the first Aor. Pass., e. g.

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *to ask*, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$, *to shake*, Mid. and Pass. *to hasten*, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\upsilon\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, first Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\upsilon\theta\eta\nu$; $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\omega$ Poet., paro, Perf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\chi\theta\eta\nu$; $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$, *to flee*, Perf. $\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

REM. 2. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (formed from $\chi\acute{\epsilon}F\omega$, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$), *to pour out*, follows the analogy of these verbs, in the forms $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\theta\eta\nu$; these forms have been transferred to the Common language also, § 154, Rem. 1. Contrary to the analogy just stated, the υ is long in the Homeric form $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\pi\eta\acute{\iota}\omega$ ($\pi\eta\acute{\epsilon}F\omega$), *to blieve*.

REM. 3. In Homer, Od. σ , 238, the third Pers. Opt. Plup. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron$ instead of $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ is found, according to the analogy of $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\omicron$, $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\upsilon\tau\omicron$.

REM. 4. The Homeric Perfects $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, have the accentuation of the Pres.

§ 224. *Conjugation in -μι.*

(182.)

1. On the lengthened form of the second Pers. *τιθησθα, διδοῖσθα*, see § 220, 2; on the *Iterative* forms in -σσοι, see § 220; on the Inf. forms in -μεναι, -μεν, see § 221, 18.

2. In the Epic, Ion. and Dor. writers, forms of -έω and -όω, § 172, Rem. 8, are frequent in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf., e. g. *τιθείς, τιθεῖ, διδοῖς, διδοῖ, τίθει, δίδους, ἐδιδου, ἔει*; — contracted forms of *ἵστημι* are very rare, e. g. *ἵστῃ* instead of *ἵστησι* Her. 4, 103. Resolution takes place in the Ion. second Aor. Opt. Mid. *ῥεοίμην*, as if from *ΘΕΩ*, e. g. *προςθείοιτο, προςθείοισθε*.

3. Verbs in -ύμι form, in the Epic dialect, an Opt., not only in the Mid., as sometimes in Attic writers, e. g. *δαίνυτο* Il. ω, 665. (comp. *λάλυτο*, § 223, Rem. 3), from *δαίνυμαι*, but also in the Act., e. g. *ἐκδύμεν* (instead of *ἐκδύημεν*) from *ἐκδύω*, *φύη* instead of *φύλῃ* from *φύω*; so *φθῖο*, *φθῖτο* Opt. of *ἐφθίμην* from *φθίω*.

4. The third Pers. Pl. Impf. and second Aor. in -εσαν, -ησαν, -οσαν, -ωσαν, -υσαν, are abridged in the Epic and Dor. dialects into -εν, -αν, -ον, -υν, e. g. *ἔειπεν* instead of *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θῖεν* instead of *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔειπεν*, *σταῖν* instead of *ἔστησαν*, *φθῖν* instead of *ἔφθησαν*, *ἔβαν*, *βῖν* instead of *ἔβησαν*; *ἔδιδον*, *δίδον* instead of *ἐδίδουσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* instead of *ἔδουσαν*; *ἔφυν* instead of *ἔφυσαν*.

5. The second Pers. Sing. Pres. Imp. Act. has in Hom. the common form *ἵστη*, but Il. ι, 202. *καθίστα*; *ποτίθεις* in Theoc. instead of *ποτίθεις* or *πρόσθεις* from *ΤΙΘΕΩ*. In the second Pers. Sing. Pres. and second Aor. Mid. Impf., Homer rejects the σ and admits the uncontracted form even when it could be contracted, e. g. *δαίνο*, *μάργασ*, *φάσ*, *σύνθιτο*, *ἔνθιτο*. In the Ion. dialect, the first α of the ending -ασαι, second Pers. Mid. or Pass. is changed into ε, after the rejection of the σ, e. g. *ἐπίστασαι*, *δύνασαι*, instead of *ἐπίστασσαι*, *δύνασσαι*, § 172, 2; hence the contracted forms *ἐπίστη* in the Ion. poets, and also *δύνῃ* in the Tragedians.

6. The short stem-vowel is sometimes used as long before personal-endings beginning with μ and ν, according to the demand of the measure, e. g. *τιθήμενος*; *διδόναι*; so also *δίδωθι*, *ἔλθι* instead of *ἔλθθι*.

7. The third Pers. Sing. Subj. has often in the Epic dialect the ending -σι, § 220, 4, e. g. *δῶσι* and *δώσι* (instead of *δῶ*), *μετίησι*.

8. The contracted Subj. of verbs with the characteristic α and ε is sometimes resolved in the second Aor., Epic dialect, and regularly in the Ion. by means of ε,

(a) Verbs in -α (*ἵστημι*):

(*ἵστά-*) *ἵστω* Ion. *ἵστέ-ω*, *ἵστέ-ης*, *ἵστέ-ωμεν*, *-έ-ητε*, *-έ-ωσι*
(*στά-*) *στώ* “ *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν*, etc.

REMARK 1. So also in Herod., προσεστέατε and ἐστέασι, ἐστεώς, instead of -άασι, -αώς, Gen. ἐστεώτος, Neut. ἐστεώς, Fem. ἐστεώσα. So also in the Att., τεθνεώς and τεθνηκώς, τεθνεώσα, τεθνεώς, Gen. τεθνεώτος.

(b) Verbs in ε (τίθημι),

τιθῶ Ion. τιθέ-ω, τιθέ-ης, τιθέ-ωμεν, -έ-ητε, -έ-ωσι
 τιθῶμαι “ τιθέ-ωμαι, τιθέ-η, etc.
 θῶ “ θέ-ω, θέ-ης, θέ-ωμεν, etc.
 θῶμαι “ θέ-ωμαι, etc.

REM. 2. Here also the two Aorists of the Pass. of all verbs are like the verb τίθημι, e. g.

τυπῶ, -ῆς Ion. τυπέω, -έης, -έωμεν, -έητε
 δαμῶ, -ῆς “ δαμέω, -έης, -έωμεν, -έητε
 εὐρεθῶ, -ῆς “ εὐρεθείω, -έης, etc.

(c) Verbs in ο (δίδωμι); the contracted second Aor. Subj. is resolved in Homer by means of ω, e. g. δῶσι instead of δῶσι.

9. In the Subj. second Aor., Homer uses the following forms, according to the nature of the verse:

	Contracted,	Resolved and lengthened forms,
S. 1.	σιῶ	στέω, στείω, βέλομαι
2.	σῆς	στήης
3.	σῆ	στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φθήη
D.	σῆτον	παρσστήτον
P. 1.	σιῶμεν	στέωμεν dissyllabic, στείωμεν, καταβέλομεν
2.	σῆτε	στίητε
3.	σιῶσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), περιστήωσι Il. ρ, 95.
S. 1.	θῶ	θέω, θείω, δαμείω
2.	θῆς	θέης, θήης and θείης
3.	θῆ	θέη, θήη, ἀνήη and μεθείη
D.	θῆτον	θείετον
P. 1.	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείωμεν
2.	θῆτε	δαμείτε
3.	θῶσι(ν)	θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
S. 1.	δῶ	
2.	δῶς	
3.	δῶ	δῶησι and δῶη
P. 1.	δῶμεν	δῶομεν
2.	δῶτε	
3.	δῶσι(ν)	δῶοσι(ν).

REM. 3. The resolution by means of ε is found in verbs with the stem-vowels α or ε; the ε is commonly lengthened, (a) into ει before a Pi-mute; (b) into η before η in verbs with the stem-vowel α; (c) sometimes into ει, sometimes into η before η, in verbs with the stem-vowel ε. Verbs with the stem-vowel ο are resolved by ω.

10. The Impf. ἐτίθηρ, or commonly ἐτίθουν, has in the Ion. the form ἐτίθῃς (like ἐτεύφεα Ion. instead of ἐτεύφειν, § 220, 8), ἐτίθῃς, etc.

11. In Homer a shortened form of ἔστησαν, first Aor., is found, namely ἑσταῖσαν, *they placed*, Il. μ, 56. Od. γ, 182, σ, 307; also ἑστητε (with another form ἑστητε) Il. δ, 243, 246, instead of ἑστιάτε (ἑστήκατε).

12. In the third Pl. Mid. or Pass. the ν before the personal-endings -ται and -το is regularly changed, by the Ion. writers, into α, § 220, 13, e. g.

τιθέσεται, διδύσεται, ἐδεικνύατο Ion., instead of τίθενται, etc.

But when an α precedes the ν, the α is changed into ε, and ν into α, e. g. ἰστιάται Ion., instead of ἰστανται, ἰστιάτο Ion., instead of ἰσταντο.

13. The third Pers. Sing. is like the Dor. -τι, e. g. ἰστιάτι, τίθητι, δίδωτι, δεικνύτι, and the third Pers. Pl. ends in -ντι, e. g. ἰστιάντι, τιθέντι, διδόντι, δεικνύντι.

14. The forms of the first Aor. Mid. ἐθικάμην and ἐδωκάμην and the Part. θηκάμενος are found in the Ion. and Dor. writers; on the contrary, the Att. writers use here, the forms of the second Aor. Mid. The remaining Modes, as also the Part. δωκάμενος, are not found.

15. From δίδωμι Homer has a reduplicated Fut. διδώσωμεν and διδώσειν.

§ 225. Εἰμί (ΕΞ-), to be. *

(190.)

PRESENT.		
	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
S. 1.	ἐμμι Æol., instead of ἐσ-μι	1. ἔω Ep. and Ion. μετελω Ep.
2.	ἐσσι Epic, also Eur. Hel. 1250.	2. ἔης Ion.
3.	εἴσι Ion.	3. ἔη, ἔησι, ἦσι, εἴη Epic, ἔη Epic and Ion.
P. 1.	εἰμέν Epic and Ion.	Pl. ἔωμεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι Ep. and Ion.
2.	ἐστέ regular	
3.	ἔωσι(ν) Epic and Ion., ἐντί Dor.	
Inf.	ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν Epic ἦμεν or ἦμες, εἰμεν or εἶμες Dor.	
		Imperative.
		S. 2. ἔσσο Æol. and Epic
		P. 3. εἴντων Ion.
		Participle.
		έών, έυύσα, έύν Ep. and Ion.
IMPERFECT.		
	Indicative.	Optative.
S. 1.	ἔα (comp. ἐτίθεα), ἦα, ἔον, ἔσπον Ep. and Ion.	
2.	ἔσθθα Epic, ἔας Ion.	ἔοις
3.	ἔην Ep. and Ion. ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσας Ep., ἦς Dor.	ἔοι Epic and Ion.
D. 3.	ἔστην Epic	
P. 1.	ἦμεν or ἦμες, εἶμεν or εἶμες Dor.	
2.	ἔυτε Ion.	εἴτε Epic
3.	ἔσαν (ἔπεισαν) Epic and Ion.; εἶατο instead of ἦντο Od. ν, 106.	εἶεν Epic
Fut. ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, etc. Epic, according to the necessities of the verse, 2. ἔσαι, 3. ἔσεται, ἔσεῖται.		

§ 226. *Εἶμι* (I-), *to go*. (192.)

<i>Pres. Ind. S. 2.</i>	<i>εἶσθα</i> Epic, <i>εἷς</i> Ion.	<i>Subj. S. 2.</i>	<i>ἔμσθα</i> Epic
<i>Inf.</i>	<i>ἔμειναι, ἔμειν</i> Epic		
<i>Impf. Ind. S. 1.</i>	<i>ἦμα</i> (and <i>ἦειν</i>) Epic and Ion., <i>ἦιον</i> Epic		
	<i>ἦεις</i> (and <i>ἦεις</i>), <i>ἦεις</i> Epic		
	<i>ἦις</i> (and <i>ἦις</i>) Epic and Ion., <i>ἦειν</i> Epic, <i>ἦειν</i> Epic, <i>ἦειν</i> Epic		
<i>P. 1.</i>	<i>ἦομεν</i>		
	<i>ἦιον</i> Epic, <i>ἦσαν</i> and <i>ἦσαν</i> Epic and Ion., <i>ἦσαν</i> Epic		
<i>D. 3.</i>	<i>ἦτην</i> Epic		
<i>Opt. S. 3.</i>	<i>ἦοι</i> Epic, <i>ἦιη</i> Il. τ, 209. (<i>ἦην</i> and <i>ἦη</i> Il. ο, 83. ω, 139. Od. ξ, 496, come from <i>εἶμι</i>).		
<i>Fut. and Aor. Mid.</i>	<i>εἴσομαι, εἴσατο</i> , third Pers. Dual <i>εἰσάσθην</i> Il. ο, 544.		

VERBS IN -Ω, WHICH IN THE PRES. AND PERF. AND IN THE SECOND AOR.

ACT. AND MID., FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN -ΜΙ.

§ 227. (1) *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (204—210.)

In addition to the Aor. forms mentioned §§ 191, 192, the poetic and especially the Epic dialect has the following:

A. THE CHARACTERISTIC IS A VOWEL.

(a) Stem-Vowel *α* (*ἔβην, ΒΑ-*):

βάλλω, to throw, Epic second Aor. Act. (*ΒΑΑ-*, *ἔβλην*) *ξυμβλήτιν* Od. φ, 15, Inf. *ξυμβλήμεναι* instead of *-ῆναι* Il. φ, 578; Epic second Aor. Mid. (*ἔβλη-**μην*) *ἔβλητο*, *ξίμβληντο* Il. ξ, 27, Inf. *βλήσθαι*, Part. *βλήμενος*, Subj. *ξίμβληται*, *βλήεται* instead of *βλήηται*, Od. ρ, 472, Opt. *βλεῖο* (from *ΒΑΕ-*, comp. *πίμπλημι*) Il. ρ, 288. Hence the Fut. *βλήσομαι*.

γηράω, or γηράσκω, to grow old, second Aor. third Pers. Sing. *έγήρα* Il. ρ, 197, *κατεγήρα* Herod. 6, 72, Inf. (Att.) *γηράναι*, Part. (Epic) *γηράς*. The *α* is used instead of *η* on account of the preceding *ρ*. See *διδράσκω*, § 192, 1.

κτείνω, to kill, Epic and Poet. second Aor. Act. (*ΚΤΑ-*); *ἔκταν* retains the short vowel, thus *ἔκταμεν*, *ἔκτατε*, third Pers. Pl. also *ἔκταν* instead of *ἐκτάσαν*, Subj. *κτώ*, (first Pers. Pl. *κτέομεν* Epic), Opt. *κταίην*, Inf. *κτάναι*, Epic *κτάμεν*, *κτάμεναι*, Part. *κτάς*; Epic second Aor. Mid. with Pass. sense, *ἀπέκτατο*, *κιάσθαι*, *κατακτάμενος*.

οὔτάω, to wound, Epic second Aor. Act. *οὔτα* third Pers. Sing., Inf. *οὔτάμεναι*, *οὔτάμεν* (the *α* remains short as in *ἔκταν*); Epic second Aor. Mid. *οὔτόμενος*, *wounded*.

πλάζω, to approach, Epic second Aor. Mid. *ἐπλήμην*, (Att. *ἐπλάμην*), *πλήτο*, *πλήντο*.

πλήθω (*πίμπλημι*), *to fill*, Epic second Aor. Mid. *ἔπλητο* and *πλήτο*, *ἔπληντο*, also in Aristoph., in the following forms also, Imp. *πλήσο*, Part. *ἐμπλή-*

μενος, Opt. ἐμπλήμην with the variation ἐμπλείμεν, as χρείη from χρή-(άω) and βλεῖω from ἐβλήμην (BAA-).

πτήσσω, *to shrink with fear*, Epic second Aor. Act. (HTA-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην third Pers. Dual.

φθάνω, *to come before*, Epic second Aor. Mid. φθάμενος.

REMARK. From ἔβην (βαίνω) are found in Homer the forms βᾶτην (third Pers. Dual) and ὑπέρβᾶσαν (third Pers. Pl.) with the short stem-vowel.

(b) Stem-Vowel ε (ἔσβην, ΣBE-):

ΔΑΩ, Epic, stem of διδάσκω, *to teach*, second Aor. Act. (ΔAE-) ἐδάην, *I learned*, Subj. δαῶ, Epic δαείω, Inf. δαῖναι, Epic δαήμεναι.

(c) Stem-Vowel ι:

φθί-νω, *to consume and to vanish*, Epic second Aor. Mid. ἐφθίμην, φθίσθαι. φθίμενος, φθίσθω, φθίωμαι, Opt. φθίμην, φθίτω.

(d) Stem-Vowel ο (ἔγων, ΓNO-):

βιβρώσκη, *to eat*, Epic second Aor. Act. ἔβρων. See § 161, 6.

πλώω (Epic and Ion. corresponding form of πλέω), *to sail*, Epic second Aor. Act. ἔπλων, ἔπλωμεν, Part. πλώς, Gen. πλώντος.

(e) Stem-Vowel υ (ἔδϋν):

κλύω, Poet., *to hear*, Epic Imp. second Aor. Act. κλύθι, κλύτε and κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, § 219, 7.

λύω, *to loose*, Epic second Aor. Mid. λύτο, λύντο.

πνέω, *to breathe*, Epic second Aor. Mid. (IINF-, from πνέFω, πνεύω) ἄμπνυτο instead of ἀνέπνυτο, *to breathe again*.

σύω, *to shake*, Epic second Aor. Mid. ἐσύμην, *I strove*, ἔσσο, σύτο.

χέω, *to pour*, Epic second Aor. Mid. (XT-, from χέFω, χεύω) χύντο, χύμενος.

B. THE CHARACTERISTIC IS A CONSONANT.

ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, Epic second Aor. Mid. ἄλσο, ἄλτο, ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, Subj. ἄληται.

ἄραρίσκω (AP), *to fit*, Epic ἄρμενος, *filled*.

γέιντο, *to take*, Epic, from Fέλτο, since the Digamma is changed into γ and the radical λ before τ is changed into ν, § 203, B.

γίγνομαι, *to become*, Poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο.

δέχομαι, *to take*, Epic ἔδεκτο, Inf. δέχθαι, Imp. δέξο. The first Pers. ἐδέγμην and the Part. δέγμενος have, like the Perf. δέδεγμαι, the sense *to expect*.

ἐλελίζω, *to whirl*, Epic ἐλείκτο.

ἐκνέομαι, *to come*, Epic ἔκτο, ἔκμενος and ἔκμενος, *favorable*.

ἈΕΧΩ, *to lie down*, Epic ἐλέγμην, ἔλεκτο, (same sense as ἐλεζάμην), Imp. λίξο.

ἀίγω, *to collect, to choose, to count*, Od. ι, 335. ἐλέγμην, Od. δ, 451. λέκτο ἀριθμόν, *he recounted the number*.

μᾶλιν, to soil, Epic μᾶνθην (third Dual, instead of ἐμᾶν-σθην).

μίσγω (μῖγνυμι), to mix, Epic μίκτο.

ὀρνύω (ὀρνυμι), to excite, Epic ὤρτο, Inf. ὄρθαι, Part. ὄρμενος, Imp. ὄρσο, ὄρσο.

πάλλω, to brandish, Epic πάλτο, he struck.

πέρθω, to destroy, perdo. Homer uses πέρθαι instead of πέρθ-σθαι.

ΠΕΓΩ (πήγνυμι), to fix, Epic πήκτο, κατέπηκτο.

§ 228. (2) Perf. and Plup. Act. (Comp. §§ 193, 194).

(a) The Stem ends in a Vowel.

γίγνομαι, to become; ΓΕΓΑΑ, Stem ΓΑ, Perf. (Sing. γέγονα, -ας, -ε) Epic and Poet. γέγαμεν, -ᾶτε, ᾶσιν, Inf. Epic γεγάμεν, Perf. Part. γεγώς, γεγῶσα, γεγώς, Gen. γεγῶτος; — Plup. Epic ἐγεγάτην.

βαίνω, to go, Perf. βέβηκα, ΒΕΒΑΑ, Epic and Poet. Pl. βέβῳμεν, -ᾶτε, -ᾶσι and βεβῳάσι; third Pers. Pl. Subj. ἐμβεβῶσι (Pl. Phaed. 252, e), Inf. βεβᾶναι, Part. Epic βεβαῖος (also Attic prose βεβῶς, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 3), -νῖα (βεβῶσι Pl. Phaed. 254, b), Gen. βεβαῖος (Att. βεβῶτος); — Plup. ἐβέβῳμεν, -ᾶτε, -ᾶσαν.

δεῖδω, to fear; besides the forms mentioned § 193, the following Epic forms are to be noted, e. g. δεῖδιμεν, δεῖδιτε; Inf. δεῖδιμεν instead of δεδέναι; Imp. δεῖδιθι, δεῖδιτε; — Plup. ἐδεῖδιμεν, ἐδεῖδισαν.

ἔρχομαι, to come, Perf. Epic εἰλήλουθα instead of ἐλήλυθα, Pl. εἰλήλουθμεν.

θνήσκω, to die, Perf. τέθνηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ; Pl. τέθναμεν, τέθναῖτε, τέθνασι, Imp. τέθναθι, Part. τεθνηκώς, τεθνηῖα τεθνηκός or τεθνεώς (τεθνεῶσα. Demosth. 40, 24), τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, -ωτος, -ηῖος), Inf. τεθναῖναι (Aesch. τεθναῖναι from τεθναίναι, Epic τεθνόμεν, -άμεναι); Plup. ἐτέθνασαν, Opt. τεθναίην.

ΤΛΑΩ, to endure, (second Aor. ἔτλην), Perf. τέτληκα, ΤΕΤΛΑΑ; Dual τέτλατον; Pl. τέτλαμεν, τέτλατε, τετλάσι(ν), Imp. τέτλαθι, -ᾶτω, etc., Subj. wanting, Inf. τετλάναι (Epic τετλάμεν), but Part. Epic τετληῶς; Plup. Dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτετλάτην, Pl. ἐτέτλαμεν, ἐτέτλατε, ἐτέτλασαν, Opt. τετλαίην.

ΜΑΩ, to strive, Perf. μέμωνα; ΜΕΜΑΑ; Epic μέμαμεν, -ατον, -ᾶτε, -ᾶσι, Imp. μεμᾶτω, Part. μεμαῖος, Gen. μεμαῖος and μεμαῖος, third Pers. Pl. Plup. μέμασαν.

Here belong the two participles of

βιβρώσκω, to eat, (second Aor. ἔβρω), Perf. βέβρωκα, Poet. βεβρώς, Gen. -ῶτος;

πίπτω, to fall, πέπτοκα, Epic πεπτεῖς, Att. Poet. πιπτός.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

The following is to be noted in respect to the formation: When the con-

sonant of the stem comes before the personal-ending beginning with τ , the τ is changed into θ , and thus these forms assume the appearance of a Mid. form, e. g.

$\piείθω$, to persuade, $\piείποιθα$, to trust, Epic Plup. $ἐπέπιθμεν$, Imp. in Aeschyl. Eum. 602, $\piέπισθι$ instead of $\piέπισθι$.

REMARK. So the Epic form $\piέποσθε$, stem $\Pi EN\theta$ with o the vowel of variation ($\Pi ON\theta$), instead of $\piεπόνθατε$ from $\piάσχω$; from $\piεπόνθατε$ comes $\piέπονθι$; and hence ($\piέπονσθε$) $\piέποσθε$, (comp. $\iotaδ-τε = \iotaστε$); finally, this form, as has been seen, assumed the appearance of the Mid. form ($\thetaε$) and so became $\piέποσθε$.

Perf. Ind. S.	$\kappaέρᾱγα, -ας, -ει(ν)$ ($\kappaράζω$, to brawl), Plup. $ἐκεράγειν, -εις, -ει$
D. 2.	$\kappaεράγατον \kappaέραχθον$ $ἐκεράγειτον ἐκέραχθον$
3.	$\kappaεράγατον \kappaέραχθον$ $ἐκεράγειτην ἐκέραχθην$
P. 1.	$\kappaεράγμεν \kappaέραγμεν$ $ἐκεράγειμεν ἐκέραγμεν$
2.	$\kappaεράγατε \kappaέραχθε$ $ἐκεράγετε ἐκέραχθε$
3.	$\kappaεράγασι(ν)$ $ἐκεράγισαν, -εσαν$
Imp. $\kappaέραχθι, -άχθω, -αχθε$, etc. Inf. $\kappaεραγίναι$. Part. $\kappaεραγώς$.	

So the Epic Perf. $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγα$ with the sense of the Pres. *I command*, $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγας$, $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγε$, Pl. $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγμεν$; Imp. $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγε$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nuωχθι$, $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγέτω$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nuώχθω$, $\acute{\alpha}\nuώγετε$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nuωχθε$; Subj. $\acute{\alpha}\nuώγη$; Inf. $\acute{\alpha}\nuωγέμεν$; Plup. $\eta\nuώγια$, $\eta\nuώγει$; Opt. $\acute{\alpha}\nuώγοις$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\gammaειρω$, to awaken, Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρήγορα$ (stem $\acute{\epsilon}ΓΕΡ$ with the variable o), to wake up; from this, Homer has the forms, Imp. $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρήγορθε$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρηγόρατε$, Inf. $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρηγόρθαι$ (as if from $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρηγόρμαι$) and $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρηγόρθασιν$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\gammaρηγόρασιν$ third Pers. Pl.

$\omicron\iotaδα$, *I know*, the regular forms $\omicron\iotaδμεν$, $\omicron\iotaδате$, $\omicron\iotaδασι$ are found but rarely in the Ion. and Att. writers, § 195, 1), second Pers. $\omicron\iotaδας$ in Hom. and Ion. (rarely Att. § 195, 1). The form $\iotaδ-μεν$ is Epic, Ion. and Doric. Inf. $\iotaδμεναι$ and $\iotaδμεν$ Epic, Subj. $\iotaδίω$ Epic instead of $\epsilonιδώ$ (Ion. $\epsilonιδίω$), Part. $\iotaδύια$ Epic and $\epsilonιδύια$.

Plup. 1. Pers. Sing. $\eta\deltaεα$ (hence the Att. $\eta\deltaη$) Epic instead of $\eta\deltaειν$
 2. " " $\eta\epsilonιδεις$ and $\eta\epsilonιδης$ Epic instead of $\eta\deltaεις$ [Herod.
 3. " " $\eta\epsilonιδει$ and $\eta\epsilonιδη$, $\eta\deltaει$, $\eta\deltaειν$ Ep. instead of $\eta\deltaει$;— $\eta\epsilonιδε$
 3. " Pl. $\iotaσαν$ Epic instead of $\eta\deltaεσαν$.

Fut. $\epsilonιδήσω$ Epic and $\epsilonισομαι$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iotaκα$, *I am like*, Epic, $\acute{\epsilon}\iotaκτον$, Dual, $\acute{\epsilon}\iotaκτην$ Plup. Dual; hence in Plup. Mid. or Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\iotaκτο$.

§ 229. (3) *Present and Imperfect.* (218.)

Finally, there occur certain forms of the Pres. and Impf. mostly in the Epic dialect, which after the analogy of verbs in $-μι$, take the personal-endings without the Mode-vowel. Thus,

ἀνίω to complete, in Theocritus Impf. *ἀνῦ-μεν*, instead of *ἡνύομεν*, *ἀνῦ-το*, instead of *ἡνέτο*.

τανύω, to stretch, to span, Il. φ, 393. *τάνῦ-ται*, instead of *τανύεται*.

ἐρύω, to draw, *ἐρνται*, *ἐρύτο*, *ἐρύτο*, *ἐρνσο*, *ἐῦσθαι*, § 230.

σέω, to shake, Epic Pres. *σεῦται* and, by variation, *σοῦται*, Imp. *σοῦσο* and abridged *σοῦ*, *σοῦσθε*, *σοῦσθω*, to move one's self, to hasten. The Imp. has passed into the common language of conversation.

ἔδω, commonly *ἐσθίω*, to eat, Epic, Inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

φέρειω, to carry, Epic Imp. *φέριτε* instead of *φέρετε*.

§ 230. Alphabetical List of Verbs in the Dialects to be specially noted.

ἄω (*ἄFάω*), to hurt, to deceive; Hom. has the following forms, Aor. *ἄασα* and *ἄσα*; Pres. Mid. *ἄῖται*, Aor. *ἄσάμην*, Aor. Pass. *ἄσθη*. Verbal Adj. *ἄατός* (*ἄ-άτος*).

ἀγαιόμαι, Ep. and Ion. prose, § 164, and *ἀγάομαι*, Ep., to wonder, and in the Pres. Ep. also to grudge, to envy, Fut. *ἀγάσομαι*; Aor. *ἡγάσάμην*.

ἀγειρώ, to collect, Ep. second Aor. Mid. *ἀγέροντο*, Part. *ἀγρόμενος*, § 223, 11; Plup. *ἀγνήγατο*; Aor. Pass. *ἀγέσθη*, third Pers. Pl. *ἄγερθεν*; Ep. Pres. *ἡγέρομαι*, § 162.

ἀγνοίω, to be ignorant, Ep. Aor. *ἡγνόησε*, § 207, 1, *ἡγνώσασκε*, § 205, 5.

ἄγνυμι, to break, Aor. Ep. *ἡξα* instead of *ἔαξα*; third Pers. Pl. Aor. Pass. *ἄγεν* Ep. instead of *ἐάγησαν*.

ἄγω, to lead, Ep. second Aor. Imp. *ἄξτε*, Inf. *ἄξμεναι*, *ἄξμεν*, § 223, 10; first Aor. Mid. *ἄσασθε*, *ἄσατο*.

ἄιδω, prose *ἄδω*, to sing, Ep. second Aor. Imp. *ἄιστο*, § 223, 10.

αἰρώ, prose *αἶρω*, to raise, Ep. first Aor. Act. *αἶρα*, Mid. *αἰρούμην*, Pass. *αἶσθη*; Ep. second Aor. Mid. *ἀρέμην* from *αἶρω*; Ep. Plup. *ἄωτο* instead of *ἡτο* with the vowel of variation, and transposition of the augment; Ep. Pres. *ἡρέσομαι*, § 162.

ἄημι, (*ἈΕ-*) to blow; in Homer are the following forms, e. g. Part. *ἄεξ*, *ἄετος*; third Pers. Sing. Impf. *ἄη*,

ἄει, *διάει* (*ἈΕΩ*); in the remaining forms, the *η* remains, contrary to the analogy of *τίθημι*, § 224, 6, *ἄη-το*, *ἄηται*, *ἄημεναι*; Mid. and Pass. *ἄημαι*, to blow, *ὑόμενος καὶ ἀήμερος*, wet through and cold with wind; Impf. Mid. *ἄητο*.

αἰδομαι and *αἰδέομαι* in Hom., to be ashamed, Aor. *αἰδήσομαι*, *ἡδέσθη* and *ἡδέσάμην*.

αἰνυμι, Ep., to take, instead of *αἰρυνμαι*, § 169, Rem. 1, only Pres. and Impf.

αἰρέω, to take, Ion. Perf. *ἄραιρηκα*, *ἄραιρημαι*, § 219, 8; Ep. second Aor. Mid. *γέτω* instead of *ἔλω*, § 227, B.

ἄισσω, Ep. (*ἄ*, but *ἰπάξει* Il. φ, 126; *ι*) instead of *ἄσσω*, to rush, Ep. forms *ἡῖξα*, Subj. *ἄῖξω*, Part. *ἄῖξας*; Aor. Pass. *ἡῖσθη*, Inf. *ἄιξθῆναι*; the Att. Tragedians use the following forms, *ἄσσω* and *ἄσσω*, commonly *ἡῖτω*, *ἡῖτω*, *ἡῖξα*, *ἡῖξαι* and *ἡῖξα*, *ἡῖξαι*.

ἄνω, Ep., to hear, only Pres. and Impf. *ἄνω*. Comp. *ἐπαῖνω*.

ἄκαχίζω, Ep., to trouble, stem *ἈΧΩ*, second Aor. *ἡκαχον*; Fut. *ἄκαχῶ*, first Aor. *ἡκάχησα*; Mid. *ἄκαχίζομαι*, *ἄχομαι* or *ἄχνυμαι*, to be sad, Aor. *ἡκαχόμην*, § 219, 7; Perf. *ἄκηχημαι* (§ 219, 8, comp. *ἀρήρημαι*, *ἀρώρεμαι*) and *ἄκάχημαι*, third Pers. Pl. *ἄκηχέσθαι*, § 220, Rem. 2, and *ἄκη-*

- χάται, Part. ἀκχήμενος and ἀκαχήμενος, Inf. ἀκάχθαι, § 223, Rem. 4; Plup. Ep. ἀκαχέιατο.
- ἀκύχμενος, Ep., *sharpened, pointed*, from ἈΚΩ, *acuo*, instead of ἀκύγμενος, §§ 19, Rem. 1, and 208, 2. The *χ* comes from the Perf. Act. ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, Aor. ἀκήδεσεν.
- ἀλάομαι, *to wander about*, Ep. Perf. ἀλάλημαι, § 219, 8, ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλάλησθαι, § 223, Rem. 4.
- ἀλδαίνω, *to make increase*, Ep. Aor. ἤλδανε.
- ἀλέξω, *to keep off*, Ep. second Aor. ἤλαλκον, § 219, 7, from ἈΛΚΩ, ἀλαλκεῖν, ἀλαλκῶν; Fut. ἀλαλκήσω.
- ἀλέομαι and ἀλείομαι, Ep., *to shun*, Aor. ἤλενάμην, Subj. ὀλέηται, Opt. ὀλείαιτο, Imp. ἀλέασθε, Inf. ἀλεύασθαι and ἀλέασθαι, § 223, 8.
- ἀλθήςκω, ἀλθίσκω, Ion. prose, *to heal*, Fut. ἀλθεῖω, etc.
- ἀλιταίνω, Ep. and Poet., *to sin*, Fut. ἀλιτήσω; Aor. ἤλιτον, ἀλιτόμην, ἀλιτέσθαι; Perf. ἀλιτήμενος, *sinful*, § 223, Rem. 4.
- ἀλλομαι, *to spring*, Ep. second Aor. Mid. ἄλλο, etc., § 227, B.
- ἀλυκτίω, *to be greatly troubled*, Ep. Perf. ἀλαλίκτημαι, § 219, 8.
- ἀλύσκω, Ep., *to escape*, ἀλύξω, ἤλυξα.
- ἀλφαίνω, Ep., *to find*, Sec. Aor. ἀλφεῖν.
- ἀμαρτάνω, *to miss*, Ep. Aor. ἤμβροτον, §§ 223, 11, and 208, 3.
- ἀμπλακίσκω, Ep. and Poet., *to err*, Fut. ἀμπλακίσω; Aor. ἤμπλακον.
- ἀνδάνω, Ep., Poet. and Ion., *to please*, Impf. ἐάνδανον Herod., ἐήνδ. and ἦνδ. (Ep.); Aor. ἔαδον Herod., ᾤδον, (Ep.); Inf. ἀδεῖν; Perf. ἔαδα; Fut. ἀδήσω. Aug., § 219, 4, 5. In Theocritus ᾤδε; Ep. Aor. εἴαδον, §§ 219, 4, and 207, 3.
- ἀνίγνθαι, *to spring up*, Ep. Perf. with Att. Reduplication, § 219, 8, from ἈΝΕΓΩ.
- ἀντάω, *to meet*, Ep. ἤντισον, § 222, A, (2); στανετήην, § 222, Rem. 1.
- ἀνίω, *to complete*, Ep. Impf. in Thess. ἀνίμις, ἀνύτο, § 220.
- ἄνωγα, Ep. and Poet. Perf. *to command*, ὄνογμεν, Imp. ἄνωχθε, etc., § 228; Plup. ἠνώγεα, § 220, 8. In certain forms this Perf. is changed into the inflection of the Pres., e. g. third Pers. Sing. ἀνώγει, Impf. ἠνώγον and ἄνωγον; Fut. ἀνώξω; Aor. ἠνώξα.
- ἄπανράω, Ep., *to take away*, Impf. ἀπηύρων, -ας, -α; first Aor. Act. Part. ἀπούρας; first Aor. Mid. ἀπηύρατο, Pass. ἀπουράμενος.
- ἄπαφίσκω, Ep., *to deceive*, Fut. ἀπαφήσω, second Aor. Act. ἤπαφον, Opt. Mid. ἀπάφοιτο.
- ἀπειλέω, Ep. ἀπειλήτην, § 222, Rem. 1.
- ἀπόερσι, an Ep. Aor., *he hurried along*, Subj. ἀπόερση, Opt. ἀποείρσει.
- ἄπτω, *to join to*, Ep. Aor. Pass. ἐάφθη, *fell on*.
- ἄραρίσκω, Ep., *to fit*, stem ἈΡΩ, first Aor. ἤρσα, ἄρσαι, § 223, 6; first Aor. Pass. ἄρθεν instead of ἤρθησαν; second Aor. ἤραρον, § 219, 7; also Intrans. *to be adapted, to please*, more usual than the first Aor.; Perf. ἄρῶρα, Ion. ἄρρηα, § 219, 8, *I am fitted*, Intrans., Ep. ἀρῶρητια, § 223, 13, Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἄρρημαι, ἄρρημενος, § 223, Rem. 4; Aor. ἄρμηρος, *adapted*, § 227, B.
- ἈΡΑΣΩ, ἄράομαι, *to pray*, Ep. second Aor. ὑρήμηναι Od. γ, 322.
- ἄρνημαι, *to gain*, § 188, 1.
- ἄω, Ep., (a) *to blow*, see ἄωμι; (b) *to sleep*, Aor. ἄισα, ἄσαμεν; (c) *to satisfy*, also Intrans. *to be satisfied*, Inf. ἄμεναι instead of αἰμεναι; Fut. ἄσω; Aor. ἄσα, ἄσασθαι; verbal Adj. ἄσιος, αἰσιος.
- βαῖνω, *to walk, to go*, Ep. forms, Perf. βίβαμεν, etc., § 228; second Aor. Dual βάρη, third Pers. Pl. ἐνέβησαν, § 227, Rem., third Pers. Pl. ἔβη, βάρ, § 224, 4, Inf. βήμεναι, Subj. βῆιαι, βῆι, βήσμεν, and βῶ, § 224, 9; first Aor. Act. and Mid. Trans., *to lead*, ἔβηα, ἐβήσμεν; second Aor. Mid. ἔβηρα, Imp. ἐβήτω, etc., Ep. form, βί-

- βάσθων, to stalk, strengthened corresponding form from βαίρω; also βιβᾶ, βιβῶντα, βιβῶσα and βιβύς from *BIEHMI*; finally, Imp. βάσκε, and Inf. ἐπιβάσκεμεν.
- βύλλω, to throw, Ep. second Aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην, § 227, A, (a), Fut. βλήσομαι; Ep. Perf. βεβόλημαι, used of the mind; but βέβλημαι, of the body.
- βαρέω, Ep., to be heavy, βεβαρηώς, § 223, 13.
- βεβρώθοις, Ep., to eat, instead of βιβρώσκοις.
- βέομαι and βειομαι, to live, Ep. Fut. βή, βέομεθα, § 223, 7.
- βιάομαι, Ep., instead of βιάζομαι, to force, ἐβήσατο, βεβίηκε.
- βιβρώσκω, to eat, Ep. Aor. ἔβρων, § 227, A, (d); Perf. Part. βιβρώς, -ῶτος, § 228.
- βλώσκω, Ep. and Poet., to go, instead of μλώσκω, § 18, 3, Aor. ἔμολον, μολεῖν, μολών; Perf. μέβλωκα instead of μεμείλωκα; Fut. μολοῦμαι.
- βοάω, to cry out, Ep. Aor. ἔβωσα instead of ἐβόησα, § 205, 5.
- βούλομαι, to will, Ep. βόλεται, βόλεσθε, § 207, 4, προβέβουλα, to prefer.
- βρονχάομαι, to roar, Ep. Perf. βέβρονχη, with the sense of the Pres.
- Γαμῶ, to marry, Ep. Fut. γαμέω; Ep. Fut. γαμέσεται Il. i, 394, will give in marriage.
- γάνυμαι, Ep., to be cheerful, γάνυται; Fut. γανύσεται.
- ΓΑΣ, Ep. Perf., γέγαμεν, to have become, etc., § 228.
- γίγωνα, Ep. and Poet. Perf. with the sense of the Pres. to cry out; in Hom., third Pers. Sing. γίγωνε, also with the sense of the Aor., Part. γεγωνώς, Inf. γεγωνέμεν; Plup. ἐγεγώνει. From the Perf. a Pres. has been formed, of which there are in Hom. the forms, Inf. γεγωνεῖν, Impf. ἐγεγωνόων.
- γέγντο, to seize, § 227, B.
- γηράω, to grow old, second Aor. ἐγήρου, etc., § 227, A, (a).
- γοάω, Poet., to wail, Ep. third Pers. Pl. Aor. γοορ.
- Δαίνυμι, Ep., to entertain, to feed, instead of δαιρ-νυμι, § 169, Rem. 1, Fut. δαίσω; Mid. δαίνυμαι, to feast, to spend, second Pers. Sing. Impf. Ind. δαίρῃ, δαίρῃ instead of ἑδαίρυνσο, § 224, 5, third Pers. Sing. Opt. δαίρῃτο instead of -ύιτο, third Pers. Pl. δαίρῃσιν; Aor. ἐδυσάμην.
- δαίω, Ep., (a) to divide, § 164, Fut. δάσομαι; Aor. also prose, ἐδασάμην; Perf. Pass. δεδαίεται, to be divided, broken; (b) to burn, to inflame, Perf. δέδηκε, he burnt; Mid. to blaze, Intrans., second Aor. Subj. δάηται.
- δαμνάω and δάμνημι, Ep. secondary form from δαμάω, to subdue, from which comes third Pers. Sing. Pres. δαμνᾷ; third Pers. Sing. Impf. ἐδάμνα and δάμνα, δάμνασκε; second Pers. Sing. Pres. Mid. δαμνᾷ; — δάμνησι, δάμνημαι, etc.
- δαρδάνω, to sleep, Ep. Aor. ἔδραθον, § 223, 11.
- δατέομαι, Ep. secondary form, used in the Pres. and Impf., from δατομαι, to divide.
- ΔΙΔΩ, Ep. and Poet., (a) to teach (= διδάσκω), (b) to learn (= διδάσκομαι; to (a) belong the Ep. second Aor. δέδωκε Hom., ἔδωκε Theoc. and Apoll.; to (b) belong δεδάωκε Hom., δεδάωσι in other authors; Ep. second Aor. Act. ἐδάην, I learned, § 227, A, (b), from which Ep. δώσομαι, δεδάχα, δεδαήμενος. From the Perf. a new Ep. Pres. has been formed, διδάσσει Inf. Here belongs also the Ep. Fut. δήω, about to find, to meet with, δῆεις, δήομεν, δῆετε, § 223, 7.
- δέατο, Ep., it seemed, Aor. δούσατο, third Pers. Sing. Subj. δούσεται instead of -ηται.
- δεῖδω, to fear, the Pres. occurs only in the first Pers., Fut. δέλομαι; Aor.

be produced;
Subj. γεί-

- ἔδισα, Ep. ἔδδισα (as is probable originally ἔδFεισα), Perf. Ep. δειδοικα instead of δέδοικα, and δειδία Ep. instead of δέδία, § 228.
- δείκνυμι, to show, Ion. (ΔΕΚ) δέξω, ἔδεξα, etc.; Mid. δεικνύμι, in the Ep. dialect it also has the sense, to greet, to welcome, to drink to; so also in the Perf. δειδέγμαι with the sense of the Pres., δειδέχεται third Pers. Pl.; Plup. δειδέκτο, to welcome, δειδέχατο.
- δέχομαι, to see, Ep. second Aor. ἔδράκον, § 223, 11.
- δέχομαι, to receive, Ion. δέχομαι; in Hom. this verb signifies also, to take, excipere, to await, e. g. an attack, a wild beast, in the following forms, δέχεται instead of δέχονται, § 220, 13, Il. μ, 147; Perf. δέδεγμαι with the sense of the Pres., Fut. δειδέξομαι, excipiam, second Aor. Mid. ἔδεκτο, etc., § 227, B; Perf. Mid. δεδοκήμενος, awaiting, lurking, Il. ο, 730.
- δεῖω instead of δέFω, Ep. instead of δέω, to want, which comes from ἐδέησε, he wanted, διῆσε, he was in want of; Mid. δέομαι, to be wanting, Fut. δενήσομαι.
- ΔΙΔΗΜΙ (ΔΕ-), Ep. and older Ionic-Att., Xen., corresponding to δέω, to bind, διδέασι Xen.; Impf. δίδη instead of ἐδίδη Il. λ, 105.
- δίζηναι, Ep. and Ion., to seek; it retains the η, (contrary to § 170, 1, comp. ἈΗΜΙ); ἐδίζητο, ἐδίζηντο, διζήσθαι, διζήμενος in Herod.; δίζηαι Hom., δίζειαι Theoc.; Fut. διζήσομαι; Aor. ἐδίζησάμην.
- ΔΙΗΜΙ, ΔΙΕ-, of the Act. only ἐνδισαν, third Pers. Pl. Impf., Il. σ, 584, they drove away; Mid., to make one run, to make flee, oftener to scare, to chase (specially with the Inf.), διένται Il. ψ, 475, δίκσθαι Il. μ, 304, Subj. διηται, διώνται, Opt. διοίτο, comp. τίθοιτο.
- δίω, Ep., to flee, διέ, διέδιε, διον, I fled.
- δουπέω, Ep., to sound, Perf. δεδουπόντος; Aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΠΗ-, comp. τύπτω and κτυπέω.
- δύναμαι, to be able, second Pers. Ion. δύναι; Aor. Ep. ἐδυνάσθην and ἐδυνησάμην.
- δύω, to wrap up, Ep. δύνειν instead of δύναι from ἔδυν; Ep. second Aor. Mid. δύσσειτο, δύσειτο, δυσόμενος, § 223, 10.
- ἔγειρω, to awake, Ep. Aor. ἔγρετο, I awoke, etc., § 223, 11; Ep. forms of Perf. ἐγρήγορα are ἐγρήγορθε, etc., § 228. From the Perf. has been formed the Pres. ἐγρηγορών, watching, Od. v, 6, as if from ἐγρηγοράω. ἔδω and ἔσθω, Ep., to eat (= ἐσθίω), Inf. ἔδμεναι, § 229; Impf. ἔδον and ἔδισκον; Perf. ἐδηδώς; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἐδήδοται.
- ἔθω, from which come the Ep. ἔθων, wont, accustomed, and the Perf. ἔωθα, § 140, Rem. 3.
- ἔιδω, ἔιδω, Aor. ἔιδον, I saw, Ep. ἔιδον, Inf. ἰδέειν, Subj. ἰδωμι; Ep. Pres. Mid. εἰδεται, it seems, εἰδόμενος, appearing, making like; Fut. εἰνομαι; first Aor. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος and εἰσάμενος, § 219, 4; second Aor. ἰδόμεν, I saw.
- ἔικω, third Pers. Sing. Impf. εἶκα, it appeared, Il. σ, 520; Perf. ἔοικα, I am like, Ep. third Pers. Dual εἶκτον and Plup. εἶκτην, § 228, Part. εἰκώς and Il. φ, 254. εἰκώς, εἰκνῖα and Il. σ, 418. εἰοικνῖται; Ep. Plup. Mid. ἦϊκτο and εἶκτο, it was like.
- ἐλύνω, Ep., to cover over, ἐλλύσω, ἐλύμαι, third Pers. Pl. ἐλύσεται; from ἐλύνω comes Aor. Pass. ἐλύσθην.
- ἐλύνω, to press, to drive, from which in Hom. only ἐλύμενος; in the same author, ἐλλέω, ἐέλειον; the rest are from ἔλω, e. g. ἔλσαν, Inf. ἔλσαι and ἐέλσαι, Part. ἔλσας, § 223, 6; ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος; second Aor. Pass. ἐέλην from ἔλλω, third Pers. Pl. ἄλεν, ἄληναι and ἀλήμεναι, ἀλείς.

εἶμι, to be, § 225.

εἶμι, to go, § 226.

εἶργω, to shut out, Ep. Impf. ἔργαθον, § 162. Comp. ἔργω.

εἶρομαι, Ep. and Ion., to ask, Impf. εἰρόμην; Fut. εἰρήσομαι; second Aor. ἠρόμην, Subj. ἐρώμεθα, Opt. ἔροιτο, Inf. ἐρεσθαι in Hom. with the accent of the Pres.; — Ep. corresponding forms of the Pres. (a) ἐρέομαι, ἐρέεσθαι; Impf. ἐρέοτο; (b) ἐρέω, Subj. ἐρώμεν, Opt. ἐρέοιμεν, Part. ἐρέων.

²EIPPMI, see ἐρίων.

εἶρω, Ep. and Ion., sero, to string, first Aor. ἐξείρας, exserens, Herod. 3, 87; Ep. Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔρμαι, ἐρμένος, in Herod. ἐρμένος, Plup. ἔρτο.

εἶρω, to say, Pres. only Ep., Fut. ἐρῶ, Ep. ἐρέω.

εἶσα, Ep. Aor. I placed, from the stem ³Ed-, comp. sed-eo, Opt. ἀνέσαιμι, Imp. εἶσον, Part. ἔσας (ἀνέσαντες; ὑπέσας Her. 3, 126. 6, 103), Inf. ἐφέσσαι; Aor. Mid. ἐσάμην and ἐσσαστο, Part. ἐφιστάμενος (Her. 1, 66. ἐσάμενοι), Imp. ἐφέσσαι; Fut. ἐφέσσεσθαι.

εἰλαίνω, to drive, Pres. ἐλάω, Ep. ἐλόω; Impf. Ep. ἔλων; Fut. Ep. ἐλόωσι instead of ἐλώσι; Ep. Perf. ἐηλάμενος, § 223, Rem. 4, third Pers. Sing. Plup. ἐηλάδατο, § 220, Rem. 2; Ion. Perf. ἐηλάσμαι and Aor. Pass. ἠλάσθην.

ἐλελίζω, to whirl, Ep. second Aor. Mid. ἐλέλικτο, § 227, B.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, Ep., to say, to tell, Impf. with the sense of the Aor. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, Aor. ἐνισπον, (comp. ἐσπόμην from ἔπομαι), Imp. ἐνίσπες, Subj. ἐνίσπω, Opt. ἐνίσποιμι, Inf. ἐνισπεῖν, Fut. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω.

ἐνήνοθα, Ep. Perf. from ⁴ENΘΩ or ⁵ENEΘΩ with the sense of the Pres. and Impf., ἐπενήροθε, to sit on, Il. β, 219, to lie on, H. Cer. 280.

ἐνίπτω, Ep., to chide, second Aor. ἐν-ἐνίπον, ἦν-ἱ παπεν, § 219, 7.

ἐννύμι, to clothe, Ep. and Ion. ἐννυμι;

Ep. Fut. ἔσσω; Aor. ἔσσα and ἔσα, ἔσσάμην, ἔσσαστο, ἔσασθαι; Perf. εἶμαι, εἶσαι and ἔσσαι, εἶται, etc., εἰμένος; second Pers. Plup. ἔσσο, third Pers. ἔστο and ἔστο, third Pers. Dual ἔσθην, third Pers. Pl. εἶστο; — on ἔσσαστο, ἔστο, comp. § 219, 4.

ἔοικα, I am like, § 228. Comp. ⁶EIKΩ. ἐπαῖω, to understand, Aor. ἐπήϊσα (i) Herod. and Apollon., § 130, Rem. 1; the Poet. ἄϊω is found only in Pres. and Impf.

ἐπανρῖσκομαι, Ep. and Poet., to receive advantage or injury from a thing, Aor. ἐπηρρόμην, ἐπαρῖεσθαι, first Aor. ἐπηρράμην in Aeschyl. and in the later writers; Fut. ἐπανρῖσκομαι. The Act. in the sense, to touch, to injure, is found in Homer, e. g. second Aor. Subj. ἐπαύρη, Inf. ἐπανρῖρεν, ἐπανρῖμεν.

ἐπίσταμαι, to know, second Pers. ἐπίστη Ion. Poet.

ἔπω, as a simple, in Act. only Ep. in the sense tracto aliquid Il. ζ, 321; generally used as a compound, e. g. περιέπω, διέπω, etc., second Aor. Act. ἔσπον instead of ἔσ-επον, in Homer ἐπέσπον, ἐπισπεῖν, ἐπισπών; Fut. Ep. ἐφείψεις; Mid. also as a simple, generally signifying, to follow; Impf. Ep. ἐπόμην instead of ἐπόμην; Fut. ἔφομαι; second Aor. Mid. ἐσπόμην, σπείσθαι; Ep. forms, σπείω, ἐσπέσθω, Subj. ἔσπωμαι, Opt. ἔσποιμην, Inf. ἐσπέσθαι and σπείσθαι, Part. ἐσπόμενος. Herodot. has from περιέπω also περιεφθῆναι and περιέψεσθαι instead of περιεφθῆσθαι.

ἔργω, commonly ἔεργω, Ep., instead of εἶργω, to shut in and shut out, with the corresponding ἐεργνύμι, ἐεργάθω, ἐεργάθω, Aor. ἔρξα; Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἔεργμαι, third Pers. Pl. ἔρχαται, third Pers. Pl. Plup. ἐέρχατο and ἔρχατο; Aor. Pass. ἐρχθεις.

ἔρδω and ῥέζω, Ep., to do, Fut. ῥέξω, Aor. ῥόρεξα and ἔρεξα, or ἔρξω, ῥέξα;

Perf. ἴσχυα, Plup. ἰώχυν, § 140, Rem. 3, Perf. Mid. or Pass. ἰεργ-μένος, Aor. Pass. ἰεχθεῖς, ἰεχθῆναι. *ἰεῖδω*, to prop, Ep. Perf. ἰερεῖται, § 219, 8.

ἰεῖλω, Poet. and prose, to throw down, Ep. Plup. ἰερίπτο, § 219, 8.

ἰεῖδαι, Ep. to fight, Aor. Mid. ἰεῖδῃ-σασθαι.

ἰεῖω, to fight, Ep. ἰεῖσθαι, Perf. Mid. ἰερίσμαι, § 219, 8.

ἰεῖω, to wander, Ep. Aor. ἰεσαι, hurry away! § 223, 6.

ἰεῖναι, Poet., to redden, Fut. ἰεῖσω.

ἰεῖω, to keep off, Ep. second Aor. Act. ἰεῖσθαι, ἰεῖσθαι, § 219, 7.

ἰεῖω and *ἰεῖω*, Ion. and Ep., to draw,

Fut. ἰεῖσω (σσ) and Ep. ἰεῖναι;

Aor. ἰεῖσα (σσ) and ἰεῖσθαι; Fut.

Mid. ἰεῖσθαι and Ep. ἰεῖσθαι;

Aor. ἰεῖσθαι (σσ) and ἰεῖσθαι;

Perf. Pass. third Pers. Pl. ἰεῖναι

Il. ξ, 75, and Plup. ἰεῖναι Il. σ, 60.

ἰεῖναι Il. ο, 654, (of ships drawn to

land, ὦ long in the Arsis); Plup.

Mid. ἰεῖναι (φάσανον, had drawn

the sword, ὦ long in the Arsis); Od.

χ, 90. Secondly the Mid. in Hom.

and Poet. takes the sense to save,

to shelter (from danger); in this sense

there are the following forms, ἰεῖ-

σω, ἰεῖναι and ἰεῖναι, which are to

be regarded as syncopated forms of

the Impf. The sense, to guard, has

two Mid. corresponding forms, (a)

Ep. ἰεῖσθαι, Inf. ἰεῖσθαι Hes.

Opp. 816; Mid. ἰεῖναι to guard, in-

stead of ἰεῖναι, Inf. ἰεῖσθαι, ἰε-

σθαι;—(b) Ep., Poet. and, though

very rare Att. prose ἰεῖσθαι, Inf.

ἰεῖσθαι instead of ἰεῖσθαι; Impf.

third Pers. Sing. ἰεῖναι, was watched,

Hesiod. Th. 304, third Pers. Pl.

ἰεῖναι instead of ἰεῖναι (were pro-

protected); Aor. ἰεῖσθαι and Ep. ἰε-

σθαι, but Il. ο, 29, ἰεῖσθαι.

ἰεῖναι, to go, Ep. Perf. ἰεῖναι, first

Pers. Pl. ἰεῖναι; Ep. Aor.

ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, to have, Ep. Aor. ἰεῖσθαι, ἰεῖσθαι and ἰεῖναι, § 162; Ep. Perf. ἰεῖναι; Ep. Plup. ἰεῖναι, they were closed, Il. μ, 340.

ἰεῖναι, to sit, ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι Ion. and ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι Ep., instead of ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, Ep., to sink, Perf. ἰεῖναι, to let the head sink, Il. χ, 491. This

form has the Att. reduplication

ἰεῖναι, § 219, 8, and strengthened

by ν, § 208, 5.

ἰεῖναι, Ep., to warm one's self, Fut.

ἰεῖσθαι, § 223, 6; Aor. ἰεῖσθαι,

Subj. ἰεῖσθαι.

ἰεῖναι, Ep. and Poet. to sprout, Fut.

ἰεῖσθαι, etc.; Perf. ἰεῖναι (ἰεῖναι-

ἰεῖναι Ep., § 223, 13; second Aor.

ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, Ep., to stun, Perf. ἰεῖναι;

Plup. ἰεῖναι; second Aor. (from

ἰεῖναι) ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, to die, Perf. ἰεῖναι, Pl. ἰε-

ῖναι, etc., § 228.

ἰεῖναι, Ep., Ion. and Poet., to spring,

Aor. ἰεῖναι; Fut. ἰεῖναι, Ep.

ἰεῖναι; Perf. ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, Ion., to sweat, ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι,

ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι, § 137, Rem. 1.

ἰεῖναι, to send, Ep. and Ion., Aor. ἰεῖναι;

Fut. ἰεῖναι, but Od. σ, 265, ἰεῖναι; in

the Ep. and Ion. dialects, there

are several forms from the theme

ἰεῖναι, e. g. ἰεῖναι instead of ἰεῖναι

Her., ἰεῖναι instead of ἰεῖναι

Hom., ἰεῖναι and ἰεῖναι He-

rod., instead of ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, to come, Ep. Pres. ἰεῖναι and

Impf. ἰεῖναι; Ep. Aor. ἰεῖναι, § 223, 10,

and ἰεῖναι, etc., § 227, B.

ἰεῖναι instead of *ἰεῖναι*, to be merciful.

Of the Act. only the Ep. Imp. ἰεῖναι,

be merciful (in addresses to the gods)

instead of ἰεῖναι, § 224, 6, as in

Theoc. 15, 143, Subj. Ep. ἰεῖναι;

Plup. Opt. Ep. ἰεῖναι; Mid. Poet.

ἰεῖναι, to appease.

ἰεῖναι, Dor., to know, ἰεῖναι, ἰεῖναι,

Part. ἰεῖναι.

ἰεῖναι, Ep., instead of καὶναι,

- § 169, Rem. I, from the theme *KAA*, to *excel*, Perf. *κέκασμαι*; Plup. *ἐπέκασμην*.
- καίω*, to *burn*, Ep. Aor. *ἔκηα*, Trag. *ἔκα*, Subj. *κίομεν* instead of *-όμεν*, Opt. third Pers. Sing. *κῆαι*, third Pers. Pl. *κῆαιεν*, Inf. *κῆαι* (in the *Odyss.* also *κῆαι*, *κίομεν*, *κίαντες*); Aor. Mid. *ἐκήαμην*, *κηάμενος* (in the *Odyss.* *κηάμενος*, *κίαντο*); second Aor. Act. *ἐκάην*, I *burned*, Intrans., Inf. *καήμεναι*.
- κάμω*, to *weary one's self*, Ep. *κεμηώς*, *-ῶτος*, *-ότος*, § 223, 13, Ep. second Aor. Subj. *κεάμω*, § 219, 7.
- κῆμαι*, to *lie*, in Hom. *κέονται*, as if from *κέομαι*; Ep. and Ion. *κῆται*, *κῆσθαι*; second Pers. Sing. *κῆσαι* and *κῆται*, third Pers. Pl. *κῆνται* and Ep. *κῆλται*, and Ion. *κῆται*, Subj. *κῆωμαι*, third Pers. Sing. *κῆται*; Impf. *κῆατο* and *κῆατο* Ep., instead of *ἔκειντο*; *κῆσκετο*; Ep. Fut. *κῆω*, *κῆω*, *κῆων*, *κῆων*, *κῆμεν*.
- κείρω*, to *shear*, Ep. *κέρσω*, *ἔκερσα*, § 223, 6, but *ἐκείραμην*.
- κῆλλω*, to *drive*, Ep. *ἔκελσα*, § 223, 6.
- κῆλομαι*, Ep. and Poet., to *urge*, Fut. *κῆλῆσομαι*, first Aor. *ἐκῆλσάμην*; second Aor. *ἐκεκλόμην*, etc., § 223, 11.
- κέντεω*, Ep., to *sting*, *stimulo*, Aor. *κένσαι*, § 223, 6.
- κεράννυμι*, to *mix*, Ep. *κεράω* (*κερῶντας*) and *κεραίω*, (Imp. *κέραιε*), *κιννάω* (*κιννάς*, Impf. *ἐκίρνα*) and *κίρνημι* (Impf. *ἐκίρνη*, *κιννάς*); Ep. Mid. *κέρωνται* (as if from *κέρωμαι*); Impf. *κέρωντο* Ep., instead of *ἐκέρωντο* from *κεράω*.
- κερδαίνω*, to *gain*, in Ion. and later writers *ἐκέρδησα*; *κερδήσεσθαι* and *κέρδαίνομαι* in Herod.
- κρύθω*, Ep., to *conceal*, Fut. *κρύσω*, Aor. *ἔκρυσα*; Perf. *κρένθα*; second Aor. *ἐκῦθον*, *κῦθον*, Subj. *κρύθω*, § 219, 7; Mid. only Pres. and Impf.
- κηδω*, to *make anxious*, in the Act. only Ep. Fut. *κηδήσω*; Perf. *κέκηδα*, I *am anxious*; Ep. Fut. *κεκαδήσομαι* Il. 9, 353.
- κίδναμαι*, Ep. corresponding form of *σπεδάννυμαι*, to *scatter*, only Pres. and Impf.
- κίνυμαι*, Ep., instead of *κινέομαι*, to *stir one's self*, to *be moved*, Pass. *κινύμενος*.
- κιννάω* and *κίρνημι*, Ep. corresponding form of *κεράννυμι*, to *mix*, from which comes the Part. *κιννάς*, Impf. *ἐκίρνα* and *κίρνη*.
- κινῶ* and *κινάνομαι*, Ep. and Poet., to *reach*, Aor. *ἐκῖχον*, Fut. *κινήσομαι*, not found elsewhere in the Att. poets; but Ep. Impf. *ἐκίχανον*, second Pers. *ἐκίχεις* (from *KIXE-*); second Aor. Subj. *κινῶ* and *κινέω*, Opt. *κινέην*, Inf. *κινῆναι*, Part. *κινεῖς* and Mid. *κινῆμενος*; Aor. Mid. *ἐκινῆσατο*.
- κίω*, Ep., to *go*, only Pres. and Impf. The Part. *κίων* is accented like *ῖων*; Aor. *μετεκίαθον*, § 162,
- κλάζω*, to *sound*, Ep. Perf. with the sense of the Pres. *κέκλῃγα*, *κεκλήγως*, Pl. *κεκλήγοντες* (as if from *κεκλήγω*); Aor. *ἔκλαγον*.
- κλείω*, to *shut*, Ep. and Ion., *κλήω*, Aor. *ἐκλήϊσα* (*ι*), *κλήϊσαι*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κεκλήϊμαι*, third Pers. Pl. *κεκλήϊται* instead of *κεκλήσται*; Aor. Pass. *ἐκλήϊσθην*; from the Ion. *κλήϊω* come the forms often found in the Att. writers, viz. *κλήω*, *ἔκλῃσα*, *κέκλῃμαι*.
- κλέω*, Ep., to *celebrate*, of which only *κλέμαι*, Impf. *ἐκλέο* instead of *ἐκλέεο*, § 220, 10.
- κλύω*, Ep., to *hear*, Imp. *κλύε*, *κλύετε*; second Aor. Imp. *κλῦθι*, *κλῦτε*, § 227, A, (e); the Impf. *ἐκλυον* is used instead of the Ind. Pres.
- κόπτω*, to *strike*, second Perf. *κέκοπα* in Hom., instead of *κέκοφα*.
- κορέννυμι*, to *satisfy*, Ep. Fut. *κορέσω* and *κορέσω*, Perf. *κεκόρημαι*, to which the Part. *κεκορηώς*, § 223, 13, in respect to its meaning belongs.

ποιέω and **ποιέομαι**, Ep., *to be angry*, first Aor. Part. **ποιέσας**; Perf. Part. **πικροτῶς**, § 223, 13; Mid. Fut. **ποτέσσομαι** (σσ); Aor. **ἐποισάμην** (σσ).
κράζω, *to bawl*, Poet. Perf. **κράγα**, **κράγαμεν**, etc., § 228.
κράινω, Ep. and Poet., *to complete*, Ion. commonly **κραιαίνω**, Impf. **ἐκραιαίνον**; Ep. Fut. **κρανέω**; Aor. **ἐκρηνα** and Ep. **ἐκρήνηνα**, Imp. **κρήνον** and Ep. **κρήνηναι**, Inf. **κρήναι** and Ep. **κρήνηναι**; Ep. Perf. Pass. **κερράνται** (Eur. **κέρρανται**); Ep. Fut. Mid. **κρανέομαι**.
κτείνω, *to kill*, Ep. Fut. **κτενέω** (Ep. Part. **κτανέοντα**, **κατακτανέουσιν** and **κατακτανένεσθαι** with the variable *a*); Aor. Ep. and Poet. **ἐκτῆνον**; Ep. second Aor. Act. **ἐκτῆν**, etc., § 227, A, (a); first Aor. Pass. third Pers. Pl. **ἐκταθεν** Ep., instead of **ἐκτάθησαν**.
κυρέω, rarely **κῑρω**, Ep. and Poet., *to find*, *to reach*, Aor. **ἐκυρσα**, § 223, 6, and more rare **ἐκύρησα**, Fut. **κύρω** and more rare **κυρήσω**; Perf. **κεκύρηκα**.
ἀαγγάνω, *to partake*, Ion. Fut. **λάζομαι**; Ep. Aor. Subj. **λελάχω**, § 219, 7, Trans. *to make partaker* in the phrase **θانونτα πυρός**; Perf. **λελόγγα** Ep., instead of **εἰληχα**, Od. λ, 304. **λελόγγασαι**.
ΛΑΖΤΜΑΙ = **λάζομαι**, *to take*, Ep. **ἐλάζυτο**.
λαμβάνω, *to receive*, Ion. **λάμφομαι**, **λελάβηκα**, **ἐλάβημαι**, **λελάμφθαι**, **ἐλάβηφθην**, **λαμπτήος**; also Dor. **λελάβηκα**, but **ἐλάβημαι**, **ἐλάβηφθαι**; in Dramatists **ἐλήθημαι**; Ep. Aor. **λελαβέσθαι**, § 219, 7.
λανθάνω, Ep. often **λήθω**, *to be hidden*; Ep. second Aor. Act. Subj. **λελάθω** and Mid. **λελαθόμην**, § 219, 7; Perf. Mid. **ἐλήσμαι**; in Theoc. **λασθήμεν** = **λησθῆναι** instead of **λαθίσθαι**; **ἐπιλήθω** and **ἐκλήθω**, *to cause to forget*, Ep. Aor. **ἐπέλησα**; **ἐκέλεαθον**.
λάσκω, Ep. and Poet., Aor. **ἐλάσκον**; Ep. Perf. **ἐλήκα** (Poet. **ἐλέκα** and

ἐκέλεκα even in Demos.) with the sense of the Pres.; Ep. Pass. **λεληκώς**, **λελάκυνται**, § 223, 13; Fut. **λακίσσομαι**; first Aor. Poet. **ἐλύκησα**, Ep. Aor. Mid. **λελάκτο**, § 219, 7.
ΛΕΧΩ, Ep., *to cause to lie down*, **ἐλεξα**, **ἐλεξάμην**, *I laid myself down*, *I lay*, *I rested*, Ep. Aor. **ἐλέγμην**, etc., § 227, B.
λούω, *to wash*, Ep. **λοέω**, **λουέω**, Impf. **λούεον**, **ἐλόιον**; Aor. Inf. **λοέσσαι**, Part. **λοέσσας**; second Aor. Act. **ἔλοον**, third Pers. Sing. **λόε** Od. κ, 361, **λόον**; Mid. Pres. Inf. **λούεσθαι** and **λούσθαι**; Fut. Mid. **λοίσσομαι**; Aor. Mid. Inf. **λοίσσασθαι**; Part. **λοισσάμενος**; Perf. Mid. or Pass. **λέλοιμαι**.
λύω, *to loose*, Ep. second Aor. Mid. **λύτο**, **λύντο**, § 227, A, (e); Ep. Plup. Opt. **ἐλύτο**, § 224, 3.
Μαίνομαι, *to rave*, (**ἐκμαιναι**, *to make raving*, also Aor. **ἐμῆνα** Arist.); second Perf. **μέμνηνα**, *I am raving*, (Theoc. 10, 31, **μεμάνημαι**).
μαίομαι, Ep., *to seek*, Fut. **μάσομαι** (**ἐπιμάσσειται**); Aor. **ἐμασάμην**.
μανθάνω, *to learn*, Fut. in Theoc. **μαθεῖμαι**, like **μαχοῦμαι**.
μάρναμαι, Ep., *to fight*, only Pres. and Impf., like **δύνημαι**, but Opt. **μαρνομένην** Od. λ, 513.
μάχομαι, *to contend*, Ep. **μαχέοιται**, **μαχεῖται**, **μαχείτο**, **μαχείοντο**, Part. **μαχείόμενος** and **μαχεύόμενος**; Ep. Fut. **μαχήσομαι** and **μαχέσομαι**; Aor. **ἐμαχεσάμην**.
ΜΑΣΩ, Ep., *to strive*, Perf. with the sense of the Pres. in Sing. **μέμονα**, comp. **γέγονα** with **ΓΕΓ.ΑΑ**, **μέματον**, **μέμαμεν**, etc., § 228.
μείρομαι, Poet., *to obtain*, Ep. **ἐμμορε** third Pers. Sing. Perf. (and Il. α, 278) third Pers. Sing. second Aor. Act. (Augment, § 219, 6); Perf. Pass. **εἰμαρται**, *it is determined*, § 123, 4.
μέλω, commonly Impers. **μέλει**, *it concerns*, Ep. Perf. **μίμηλε**, Part. **μιμηλώς**; Ep. Perf. Mid. **μέμβλεται** and Plup. **μέμβλετο** instead of **μεμύληται**, **έμμεμήλητο**, comp. **βλώσκει**.

μερρινάω, μερρίνειον, § 222, I, A, (2).

μηκάομαι, to bleat, Ep. Perf. μέμηκα with the sense of the Pres., μιμά-
κνῃα, § 223, 13; Aor. μάκων; from the
Perf. the Impf. ἐμέμηκον is formed.

μιαίνω, to stain, Ep. second Aor. μιάν-
θην, § 227, B.

μίγνυμι, to mix, Ep. Aor. μίειτο, § 227, B.

μυκάομαι, to roar, Ep. μέμῃκα, ἐμῃκον.

Ναίω, Ep. and Poet., to dwell, first
Aor. ἐνωσσα, I caused to dwell; Mid.
together with Aor. Pass. to set-
tle down; νάσσομαι, ἀπενυσσάμην,
ἐνάσθην.

νεικέω, Ep., Poet. and Ion. to quarrel,

Fut. νεικέσω; Aor. ἐνέικεσα, § 223, I.

νίσσομαι, Ep., to go, Fut. νίσσομαι (the
form νείσσομαι is rejected).

ὈΔΥΣΣΟΜΑΙ, Ep., Aor. ὠδυσάμην,
to be angry, ὠδυσσάμενος; Perf. ὀδώ-
δυσμαι with the sense of the Pres.,
§ 219, 8.

οἶδα, to know, § 228.

οἶομαι, to think; Ep. οἶω, οἶω, οἶομαι,
οἶσθην, οἶοιτο; Aor. Mid. οἶσάμην;
Aor. Pass. οἶσθην, οἶσθεις.

ὀνομαι, Ep. and Ion., to blame, ὀνοσαι,
third Pers. Pl. ὀνορται, Imp. ὀνοσο;
Impf. ὀνόμην, Opt. ὀνοίμην, ὀνοιτο;
Fut. ὀνόσομαι; Aor. ὀνόσαμην and
ὀνόσθην; Ep. οὔνεσθαι Il. ω, 241, in-
stead of ὄνεσθαι and this instead of
ὄνοσθαι (comp. οὐλόμενος) from ὈΝ-;
Ep. Aor. Mid. ὠνωτο.

ὄραω, to see, Ion. ὄρῶω, Impf. ὄρῃον;
Ep. second Pers. Sing. Pres. Mid.
ὄρῃμαι, third Pers. Sing. Impf. ὄρῃτο;
Ion. Perf. ὄρωπα.

ὈΡΕΓΝΥΜΙ, from which Ep. ὀρεγ-
νύς, stretching out; ὀρέγω, to stretch;
Mid. to stretch one's self, to reach after,
Ep. Perf. Mid. ὀρώρεγμαι, third Pers.
Pl. ὀρωρέχεται, § 219, 8, Plup. third
Pers. Pl. ὀρωρέχατο.

ὀρνύμι, Poet., to excite, Fut. ὀρσω,
Aor. ὄρσα, § 223, 6; Ep. Perf. In-
trans. ὀρώρα, § 219, 8, Subj. ὀρώρη,
Plup. ὀρώρεαι; Ep. Aor.
νύμαι, to lift one's
ὀρεῖται, Aor. ὠρό-

μην; Ep. Aor. Mid. ὠρωτο, etc., § 227,
B; Ep. Perf. ὀρώρεται, Subj. ὀρώ-
ρηται, § 219, 8.

ὀσφραίνομαι, to smell, Ion. Aor. Mid.
ὕσφρατο.

οὔταω, to wound, Ep. Aor. οὔτα, etc.,
§ 227, A, (a).

ὀφείλω, to owe, ought, must, Ion., Poet.
(except in the dramatic dialogues
of Att. writers) and in later prose
ὄφελον, -ες, -ε, Ep. ὄφελον, ὄφελον
in forms which express a wish.

ὀφείλλω, Ep., to increase, only Pres.,
Impf. and Opt. Aor. ὀφέλλειν Od.
β, 334.

Πάλλω, to shake, Ep. second Aor. Act.

ἀμπεπαλὼν, § 207, 7, and 219, 7, and

second Aor. Mid. πάλιτο, § 227, B.

πάσχω, to suffer, Ep. πεπαθνήμι, as if
from πέπαθα; Ep. Perf. πέποσθε,
§ 228, Rem.

παίτομαι, Ion., to taste, to eat, Aor.
ἐπάσάμην; Perf. πέπασμαι.

πειθω, to persuade, Ep. second Aor.

Act. πέπιθον, Subj. πεπίθω, Opt.

πεπίθοιμι, Inf. πεπιθεῖν, Part. πεπι-

θόν, Imp. πέπιθε, § 219, 7; second

Aor. Mid. ἐπιθύμην, to trust, Opt.

πεπίθοιτο; from the second Aor.

come πιθήσω, to be obedient, πε-

ιθήσω, to be convinced, πιθήσας,

obedient; on ἐπέπιθμεν and πέπεισ-

θαι, see § 228.

πείλῳ, to draw near, Trag. πείλά-

θω, πλάθω, Fut. πείλῳ, Poet.

commonly πείλῳ; Ep. Aor. Pass.

ἐπείλῃσθην, Poet. Att. ἐπλάθην, Ep.

ἐπλήμην, etc., Att. ἐπλάμην, § 227,

A, (a); Ep. Perf. πεπλημένος, Att.

πέπλάμαι.

πέρθω, Poet., to destroy, Fut. πέρσω;

first Aor. ἐπερσα, § 223, 6; second

Aor. ἐπράθον, § 223, 11; Ep. sec-

ond Aor. Mid. πέρθαι, § 227, B.

πέτομαι, to fly, second Aor. ἐπτόμην,

etc., § 223, 11.

πέύθομαι, Poet. instead of πυνθάνο-

μαι, Ep. second Aor. Mid. Opt. πε-

πύθοιτο; Perf. πέπυνμα, § 223, 14.

πέφρον, ἔπεφρον, Ep. second Aor. Act.

- of $\Phi\epsilon\upsilon\Omega$, to kill, § 219, 7, Pass. $\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha\omega\upsilon\eta\eta$ with irregular accentuation; Ep. Perf. Pass. $\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; Fut. Perf. $\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, (comp. $\delta\epsilon\delta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$).
- $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$, to fix, Ep. Aor. $\pi\acute{\eta}\kappa\iota\tau\omicron$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\kappa\iota\tau\omicron$, § 227, B.
- $\pi\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, Ep., corresponding form from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, to draw near only Pres. and Impf.
- $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, to fill, Ep. Aor. Mid. $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron$, etc., § 227, A, (a).
- $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, to fall, Ep. $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, § 228.
- $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\alpha\omega$ and $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\mu\iota$, Ep. corresponding form of $\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\mu\iota$, to spread out, from which come Impf. $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\alpha$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\alpha$, and Pass. $\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$.
- $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$, to strike, Ep. second Aor. Act. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\eta\eta$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\eta\eta$ and $\pi\alpha\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\mu\eta\eta$, § 219, 7.
- $\pi\lambda\acute{\omega}\omega$, Ion., to sail, Ep. second Aor. Act. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\omega\eta$, etc., § 227, A, (d).
- $\pi\acute{\nu}\omega\iota$, to breathe, in Hom. Perf. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, § 223, Rem. 2, to be animated, intelligent; second Aor. Act. Imp. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, second Aor. Mid. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\upsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$, § 227, A, (e); Aor. Pass. $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\upsilon\upsilon\eta\theta\eta$ instead of $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\upsilon\eta\theta\eta$, § 223, 12.
- $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\sigma\omega$, to stoop down, Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\eta\chi\alpha$; second Aor. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\kappa\omega\eta\eta$, Aeschyl. Eum. 247; Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\eta\chi\alpha$, Part. Ep. $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, § 223, 13; Ep. second Aor. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\tau\eta\tau\eta\eta$, § 227, A, (a).
- $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$, to sprinkle, in Hom. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\phi\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, § 220, Rem. 2.
- $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, see $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\delta\omega$.
- $\rho\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\omega$, Ep. and Poet., to shudder, Fut. $\acute{\rho}\iota\gamma\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$; Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\sigma\alpha$; Perf. Ep. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha$.
- $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\omega}\omega$ and $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\omega$, Epic, to save, (= $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$); from $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, Fut. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$; Imp. Pres. Act. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, § 222, I, A, (4); third Pers. Sing. Impf. Mid. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\upsilon$ instead of $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$ and $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$; Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\sigma\alpha$; Fut. Mid. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\theta\eta\eta$; from $\sigma\acute{\omega}\omega$ Part. $\sigma\acute{\omega}\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ and Impf. $\sigma\acute{\omega}\omicron\eta\sigma\kappa\omicron\eta\eta$; from $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\omega$ Subj. Pres. $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\eta$, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\omega\sigma\iota$.
- $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, Poet., to move, Mid. to haste, Ep. Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ and $\sigma\acute{\iota}\upsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\eta$ and $\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\eta$, § 223, 8; Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, § 223, 14; Plup. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\eta$; second Aor. Mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\eta$, etc., § 227, A, (e); Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\eta$, Soph., $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\eta$, Hom. — On the Ep. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, etc., see § 229.
- $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\delta\eta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, to scatter, Ep. corresponding form of $\sigma\kappa\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\eta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, only Pres. and Impf.
- $\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\rho}\omega$, to rob, first Aor. Inf. $\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\iota$ Ep. instead of $\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\rho}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$.
- $\sigma\tau\upsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega$, to fear, to hute, Ep. second Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\upsilon\gamma\omicron\eta\eta$; first Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha$, Trans., to make fearful.
- $\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta$, Ep. second Aor. $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\eta\eta$, seizing.
- $\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, to endure, Ep. Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha$, Subj. $\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$; second Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\eta\eta$, § 194, 4; Perf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta$, § 228, Fut. $\tau\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
- $\tau\alpha\upsilon\acute{\nu}\omega$, Poet., to stretch, Ep. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, § 229.
- $\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, to disturb, Ep. second Perf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\chi\alpha$, I am disturbed.
- $\tau\epsilon\mu\eta\omega$, to meet, Ep. Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\omicron\eta\eta$, § 219, 7.
- $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to delight, Ep. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\rho\phi\theta\eta\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\rho\eta\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\eta$, Subj. first Pers. Pl. $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\eta$; second Aor. Mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$ and $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$, § 219, 7.
- $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\omega$, Poet., to obtain, Fut. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\zeta\omega$; Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\alpha$, Perf. Ep. $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\omega\varsigma$, having obtained; Fut. Mid. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; Aor. Mid. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; Perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, § 223, 14, third Pers. Pl. Ep. $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, Inf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\chi\theta\alpha\iota$; Plup. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\gamma\mu\eta\eta$, third Pers. Pl. Ep. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$; Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\chi\theta\eta\eta$; Fut. Perf. $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; — Ep. Aor. $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\eta$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\eta\eta$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, § 219, 7.
- $\tau\iota\epsilon\eta\omega$, Ep. Perf. Act. $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, and Perf. Mid. I am anxious, second Pers. Dual $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\sigma\theta\omicron\eta\eta$, Part. $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta\eta$.
- $\tau\iota\eta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, Ep. corresponding form of $\tau\iota\eta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, to punish; in the Att. poetry with one η , $\tau\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, § 185.
- $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\gamma\omega$, Ep. corresponding form of

τέμνω, *to cut*, first Aor. *τιμήξας*; Aor. Pass. third Pers. Pl. *τιμάγεν*.
 τρέφω, *to nourish*, Ep. second Aor. *τρέφαρον*, *I nourished*, Perf. *τέτροφα*, Intrans.; Aor. Pass. *έτράφην*, third Pers. Pl. *τράφεν*.
 Φαίνω, *to show*, Ep. *φαίνων*, *enlightening*; Ep. Aor. Pass. *εφάανθην*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέφασμαι*, third Pers. Sing. *πέφανται*; Fut. *πεφήσομαι*; second Aor. *φάνεσκεν*, Il. λ. 64.
 φείδομαι, *to spare*, Ep. second Aor. Mid. *πεφιδόμην*, *πεφιδόσθαι*, § 219, 7; from which comes *πεφιδήσομαι*.
 φέρω, *to carry*, *φέρετε* Ep. instead of *φέρετε*, § 229; Ion. and Ep. forms are, Aor. *ήνεικα*, *ένεικαι*, etc., *ήνευκάμην*; Perf. *ένήνευγμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ήνειχθην*; — Ep. second Aor. Imp. *οίστε*, Inf. *οισάμεν*, § 223, 10; first Aor. *άνώσαι*, Herod. 1, 157. Comp. 6, 66. *άνώϊστος* instead of *άνούϊστος*.
 φεύγω, *to flee*, Ep. *πεφνγμένος*, *escaped*, § 223, 14.
 φθάνω, *to come before*, Ep. *φθάμενος*, § 227, A, (a).
 φθείρω, *to destroy*, Ion. Fut. *διαφθαρίομαι* instead of *φθαρήσομαι*; Aor. *διαφθέρσαι*, § 223, 6.
 φθίβοι, *consume*, and Ep. *φθίω*, *to consume*, and commonly *to perish*, (Ep. first Pers. long), Fut. *φθί-*

σω; Aor. *έφθίσα*; Mid. *I pass away*, Fut. *φθίσομαι*; Perf. *εφθίμαι*; Plup. *εφθίμην*; Ep. Aor. *εφθίμην*, etc., § 227, A, (c); Ep. Aor. Pass. third Pers. Pl. *άπέφθιθεν*.
 φιλέω, *to love*, Ep. Aor. *εφιλάμην* (*φίλωνται*, *φίλοι*).
 φράζω, *to speak*, Ep. Aor. *πέφραδον*, § 219, 7.
 φύρω, *to knead*, Ep. and Poet. *φύρσω*, etc., § 223, 6.
 φύω, *to produce*, Perf. *πέφυκα*, Ep. third Pers. Pl. *πεφύᾱσι*, Part. *πεφνῶτας*, *πεφνῶτα*, § 223, 13; Impf. Ep. *επέφνκον*.
 Χάζομαι, Ep. *to yield*, Aor. Mid. *κεκάδοντο*, § 219, 7; Aor. Act. *κέκαδον* and Fut. *κεκαδήσω*, Trans., *to rob*.
 χαίρω, *to rejoice*, Ep. Fut. *κεχαρήσω*, *κεχαρήσομαι*; first Aor. Mid. *χήρατο*; second Aor. *κεχάροντο*, *κεχάροιο*, § 219, 7; *κεχαρηώς*, § 223, 13; Perf. *κεχαρμένος*, Eur.; verbal Adj. *χαριτός*.
 χανδάνω, Ep., *to hold*, *to receive*, Aor. *έχαδον*; Perf. with the sense of the Pres. *κέχανδα*; Fut. *χάισομαι*, comp. *έπαθον*, *πέισομαι*.
 χέω, *to pour*, Ep. Fut. *χεύω*; Aor. *έχευα*; second Aor. Mid. *χύτο*, *χύμενος*, § 227, A, (e).

CHAPTER III.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

§ 231. *Radical words.—Stems.—Derivatives.* (324.)

1. Words are formed, (a) by derivation, and (b) by composition, in accordance with certain laws.

2. Those words, from which other words are derived, but which are themselves underived, are called radical words (*vocabula primitiva*). A radical word has two parts, the root and the inflection-ending, e. g. *τρέφ-ω*, *γράφ-ω*, *φίγ-ω*, *λέγ-ω*.

3. All radical words are either verbs or pronouns. The roots, i. e. the letters, the articulated sounds, which remain, after the rejection of the inflection-endings, are all monosyllabic. Still, roots are not always pure, but often appear in a strengthened form, e. g. δάκ-ν-ω, ἵκ-ν-ομαι, αὐξάν-ω, τν(γ)χ-άν-ω, ἀλ-ίσκ-ομαι, πι-πρ-ά-σκω. Comp. §§ 139, and 157, 1. Yet, these strengthened forms extend only to the Pres. and Impf.

4. Those words, (*vocabula derivata*) which are derived from radical words, are,

(a) either Stems, i. e. such words as are formed from radical words by substituting, in the place of the inflection-ending of the radical verb, a declension-ending either of a substantive or adjective; this declension-ending is designed merely to give the general meaning of the verb to the substantive or adjective, but it does not indicate the precise nature of the idea expressed by the substantive, e. g. the idea of persons, things, the abstract, or the precise nature of the idea expressed by the adjective; here belong several endings of the third Dec., e. g. -ς, the mark for the gender (δ γύν-ς, ἡ ἄψ-ς, ὁ βίη-ς, ἡ πτύξ-ς, ἡ παῦ-ς, ὁ ἡ βοῦ-ς, ὁ ἡ παῖ-ς, instead of παῖδ-ς; in many words the ς is omitted, see § 52, 1); the endings -ις (ἡ σπάν-ις, ἡ ἀντ-ις, ἡ ἐλπ-ις), and -υς (ὁ στάχ-υς, ἡ ἰσχ-ύς); also the endings of the first and second declensions, e. g. -η, -α, -ος, -ον (νίκ-η, λίπ-η, ῥιζ-α, πλοῦτ-ος, νόσ-ος, φύδ-ον); finally several adjective-endings, e. g. -ος, -η, -ον (φίλ-ος, -η, -ον), -ίς, -εία, -ύ (γλυκ-ύς, -εία, -ύ), etc.;

(b) or Derivatives, i. e. such words as are partly formed from radical words, partly from stems, by assuming a particular derivation-syllable with a particular signification, e. g. χερνυ-ό-ω, *to gild*, ῥη-τωρ, *orator*, γραφ-ικός, *skilled in painting*.

5. The root is often lengthened in the derivative word, § 16, 3, e. g. λήθ-η from λᾶθ-εῖν, χήν from χαν-εῖν; or it requires the vowel of variation, § 16, 6, e. g. τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή, τροφ-ός, τροφ-ιμος, τροφ-ερός. There may be, also, a strengthening of the consonant, §§ 139, 1, and 157, sq.; or a doubling of the final consonant λ, e. g. κάλλος from καλός; some stems also take a reduplication, e. g. ὀπ-ωπ-ή, ἐδ-ωδ-ή, ἄγ-ωγ-ός, Σί-συν-ος from ΣΕΦ-Ω, comp. σοφ-ός. Finally, still other changes are made in the root, as has been seen § 16.

6. The change of ε into ο (seldom into α) and of ει into οι, § 16, 6, requires special attention. It occurs, (a) in oxytones of the first Dec. in ἦ and ᾶ of more than one syllable, e. g. τροφ-ή, *nourishment*, from τρέφ-ω, μόν-ή, *a remaining*, from μέν-ω, φερ-ά, *a carrying*, from φέρ-ω, ἀλοιφ-ή, *salve*, from ἀλείφ-ω;—(b) in dissyllabic barytones of the second Dec., which denote a result of an action, e. g. λόγος, *word*, from λέγ-ω, φόν-ος, *murder*, from ΦΕΝ-Ω, comp. ἔτεφρον, νόμος, *a law*, from νίμ-ω;—(c) in dissyllabic oxy-

toned substantives of the second Dec., in -μός, which, for the most part, denote an active object and often have a substantive meaning, e. g. *πλοχμός*, *plait of hair*, from *πλέκ-ω*, *στολ-μός*, *garment*, from *στειλλ-ω*; *πομπ-ής*, *attendant*, from *πέμπ-ω*, *σοφ-ός*, *wise*, from *ΣΕΦ-Ω*, *sapio*, *τροφ-ής*, *nourishing*, *nourisher*, from *τρέφ-ω*; —(d) in monosyllabic substantives of the third Dec., e. g. *φλόξ*, *flame*, from *φλέγ-ω*; *δόρυξ*, *antelope*, from *δέρυκ-ομαι*; —(e) in oxytoned substantives in -εύς and Adjectives in -άς, which, however, have sometimes a substantive sense, e. g. *τροφ-εύς*, *nourisher*, from *τρέφ-ω*, *σκορ-άς*, *scattered*, from *σπερ-εῖν*, *λογ-άς*, *chosen*, from *λέγ-ω*, *δρομ-άς*, *running*, from *ΔΡΕΜ-Ω*, comp. *δραμ-εῖν*; —(f) in all derivatives of the forms mentioned, e. g. in substantives in -αμος, adjectives in -ιμος, verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω, -εῖω, -ίζω, e. g. *πλόκ-αμος*; *τρόφ-ιμος*; *φθον-έω*, from *φθόν-ος*, *δωμ-άω*, (from *δόμ-ος*, and this from *δέμ-ω*), etc.

REMARK. The change of ε into α, comp. § 16, 6, is found only in a few old poetic derivatives, e. g. *τραφ-ερός*,

A. DERIVATION.

§ 232. I. *Verbs*. (325.)

1. All derivative verbs end in -άω, -έω, -ίω, -όω, -ύω, -εῖω, -άζω, -ίζω, -όζω, -ύζω; -αίνω, -ύνω, -αίρω, -εῖρω. All these verbs must be considered as denominative, i. e. as derivatives from substantives or adjectives; for although the stem-substantive for several verbs of this kind is not in use, yet the analogy of the others requires that the stem of these also should be assumed. Many of these derivative verbs, especially many in -έω and -άω, take the place of roots which are not in use, e. g. *φιλέω*, *τιμάω*. — On the formation and signification of these, the following things are to be noted:

(a) Verbs in -άω and -άζω, which are mostly derived from substantives of the first Dec., and those in -ίζω which are derived from substantives and adjectives of all declensions, are partly transitive, partly intransitive, since they denote either a *condition* or the *exercise of agency or activity*, e. g. *τολμαίω*, *to be bold*, from *τόλμα*, *boldness*, *χολάω*, *to be angry*, from *χολή*, *gall*, *γοάω*, *to weep*, from *γός*; *δικάζω*, *to judge*, from *δικη*; *ἐλπίζω*, *to hope*, from *ἐλπίς*, *ὀρίζω*, *to limit*, from *ὄρος*, *αἰτίζω*, *to beg*, from *αἷτης*, *beggar*; — Verbs in -άζω and -ίζω formed from proper names, express the striving to be similar to single individuals, or to whole nations, in custom, nature, language, sentiment. Such verbs are called *Imitative verbs*, e. g. *δοιριάζω*, *to be a Dorian*, i. e. *to speak or think as a Dorian*, *Ἀιγυπτίζω*, *to personate the custom or language of a Greek*, *μηδίζω*, *to be a Mede in sentiment*.

REMARK 1. Verbs in -ίζω often signify the making something into that which the root denotes. See (c).

REM. 2. Verbs in *-όζω* and *-ίζω* are very rare, e. g. *ἀρμόζω*, *to fit*, *ἐρπίζω*, *to creep*.—By the ending *-άζω* also, verbs are formed, which denote the repetition or strengthening of the idea expressed by the simple verb; these are called Frequentative and Intensive verbs, e. g. *ῥιπιάζω*, *jacto*, from *ῥίπτω*, *jacio*, *στενάζω*, *to sigh much and deeply*, from *στένω*, *to sigh*, *εἰκάζω*, properly, *to compare on all sides*, hence, *to conjecture*.

(b) Verbs in *-έω* and *-εύω* are derived from substantives and adjectives of all declensions, and commonly express *the intransitive idea of the primitive*, for the most part, *the being in a condition*, or the exercise of agency, but they are sometimes transitive also. When the stem ends in *-ες*, which is the case, e. g. in adjectives in *-ης*, *-ες*, this *-ες* is omitted, and when it ends in *-ευ*, this *-ευ* is omitted, when the syllable *ευ* is appended, e. g. *φιλέω*, *to be a friend, to love*, from *φίλος*, *ἀτυχεύω*, *to be unfortunate*, from *ἀτυχής*, stem *ἀτυχες*, *εὐδαιμονέω*, *to be prosperous*, from *εὐδαιμων*, stem *εὐδαιμων*, *ἀγορεύω*, *to speak in public*, from *ἀγορά*, *market*, *βασιλεύω*, *to be a king*, from *βασιλεύς*.

(c) Verbs in *-όω*, which are mostly derived from substantives and adjectives of the second Dec., those in *-αίνω*, which are commonly derived from adjectives, more rarely from substantives, and those in *-ύνω*, from adjectives only, generally denote the making or transforming something into that which the primitive word signifies; in like manner several in *-ίζω*, see Rem. 1, e. g. *χρυσόω*, *to gild*, from *χρυσός*, *ἀγνίζω*, *to make pure*, from *ἄγνός*, *πλουτίζω*, *to make rich, to enrich*, from *πλοῦτος*, *λευκαίνω*, *to make white*, from *λευκός*, *βαρύνω*, *to burden*, from *βαρύνς*.

REM. 3. From the Fut. of several verbs, are formed verbs in *-σείω*, which denote a *desire for that which the primitive word signifies*; these are called Desiderative verbs, e. g. *γελασείω*, *to desire to laugh*, from *γέλω*, *to laugh*, *πολεμιστείω*, *to desire to engage in war*, from *πολεμίζω*, *παραδωσειώ*, *to be inclined to surrender*.

§ 233. II. Substantives.

(326, 327.)

Substantives are derived,

1. From verbs and substantives, and express,

a. A concrete idea, i. e. the idea of an active person:

(α) With the endings *-εύς* (Gen. *-έως*) for the Masc., *-ειᾶ* or *-ισσα* for the Fem.; *-της* (Gen. *-ου*) mostly Paroxytones, *-τήρ* and *-τωρ* Paroxytones, for the Masc., *-τρια* Proparoxytones, *-τρις*, *-τις* and *-ις* (Gen. *-ιδος*), *-τρια* Proparoxytone, for the Fem.; *-ων* for the Masc., *-αινᾶ* for the Fem.; *-ως* for the Masc., *-ῶς* and *-ῶν* for the Fem., e. g. *ἱερεύς*, *priest*, Fem. *ἱερεῖα*, from *ἱερός*; *αἰλήτης* and *-ήρ*, *flute-player*, Fem. *αἰλήτρια*, *αἰλητήρ*, from *αἰλέω*; *σωτήρ*, *deliverer*, *σώτειρα*, from *σώζω*; *πολίτης*, *citizen*, *πολίτις* from *πόλις*; *ρήτωρ*, *orator*, from *ῥέω*; *θεράπων*, *servant*, *θεράπεινα*, from *θεράψω*.

(β) With the ending -ός (Gen. -οῦ), seldom, and only from verbs with the vowel of variation, § 231, 6, (c), e. g. *πομπός*, attendant, from *πέμπω*, ὁ ἢ τροφός, nourisher, nurse, from *τρέφω*, ἄρωγός, an ally, from *ἀρήγω*.

b. They express the abstract idea of what is signified by the primitive :

(a) From verbs,

(α) with the endings -σις (Gen. -σεως) and -σία, substantives which denote the active idea of the verb, e. g. *πράξις*, actio, an acting, from *πράττω*;

(β) with the ending -μός (Gen. -οῦ) such as denote the intransitive idea of the verb, e. g. *ὄδυμός*, weeping, from *ὀδύρομαι*;

(γ) with the ending -μα, such as denote the effect of what is signified by the transitive action, e. g. *πράγμα*, something done, *μνῆμα*, monumentum, something which reminds;

(δ) with the endings -μη, -η, -α, (all for the most part Oxytones), and (from verbs in -έω), -εσία, such as denote sometimes a transitive relation, and sometimes the effect of that relation, e. g. *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνω*, *ᾠδή*, song, from *αἰίδω*, *φθορά*, *παιδεία*;

(ε) with the endings -ος (Gen. -ου), -τος (Gen. -του) and -σις (Gen. -ουσις), such as denote partly, and indeed generally, an intransitive relation, partly also a transitive, and partly the effect of that relation, e. g. *λόγος*, word, from *λέγω*, *κωκυτός*, lamentation, *τὸ κῆδος*, care.

(b) From adjectives (and substantives, which are sometimes used in an attributive sense),

(α) with the endings -ία, from adjectives in -ος, and some in the third Dec., e. g. *σοφία*, wisdom, from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία*, happiness, from *εὐδαίμων*, Gen. -ον-ος;

(β) -ια (Proparoxytones) from adjectives in -ης and -ους, whose stem ends in ε and ο, with which the ι of the ending coalesces and forms ει and οι, thus -εια, -οια, e. g. *ἀλήθεια*, truth, from *ἀληθής*, Gen. -έ-ος, *εὐνοια*, benevolence, from *εὖνους*, Gen. *εὐνο-ος*;

(γ) -σύνη from adjectives in -ων (Gen. -ονος) and -ος, e. g. *σωφροσύνη*, modesty, from *σώφρων*, Gen. -ον-ος, *δικαιοσύνη*, justice, from *δίκαιος*;

(δ) -της, Gen. -τητος (commonly Paroxytones) from adjectives in -ος and -υς, e. g. *ἰσότης*, Gen. -ότητος, equality, from *ἰσος*, *παχύτης*, thickness, from *παχύς*;

(ε) -σις, Gen. -εσις = -ουσις, from adjectives in -υς and -ης, and such as form the Comparative and Superlative in -ίων and -ιστος, e. g. *τάχος*, τό, Gen. *τάχους*, swiftness, from *ταχύς*, *ψεῦδος*, τό, Gen. *-ουσις*, falsehood, from *ψευδής*, *αἰσχος*, τό, baseness, from *αἰσχερός*, *αἰσχίω*;

(ζ) -άς -άδος, only in abstract numeral substantives, e. g. ἡ *μονάς*, unity, *δύας*, duality, *τριάς*, a triad.

REMARK 1. In abstracts in -ία, which express both a transitive and in-

transitive relation, from compounds in *-τος* and *-της*, Gen. *-ου*, the *τ* is commonly changed into *σ*, e. g. *ἀθλοθεία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθείης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ἄμβλεψία*, etc. Comp. § 17, 6.

REM. 2. The older Attic poetry sometimes makes the *α* long in the endings *-εῖα* and *-οῖα*, e. g. *ἀναιδείᾱ*, *προνοῖᾱ*.

2. From substantives alone, the following classes denoting the names of persons and things, are derived :

(a) Gentile nouns, i. e. the names of persons derived from their country, in *-εύς*, (Fem. *-ίς*, *-ιδος*), *-ίτης*, (Fem. *-ίτις*), *-άτης*, (Fem. *-άτις*), *-ήτης* *-ώτης*, e. g. *Δωριεύς*, *Δωρίς*, *Συβαρίτης*, *-ίτις*, *Σπαρτιάτης*, etc.

(b) Patronymics, i. e. the names of persons derived from their ancestors, with the endings *-ίδης*, Fem. *-ίς*, Gen. *-ίδος*; also *-ιᾶδης*;^{*} but substantives of the first Dec. in *-ης* and *-ας*, and many of the second and third Dec. whose stem ends in *ι*, and some others, have *-άδης*, Fem. *-άς*, Gen. *-άδος*, e. g. *Πριάμ-ίδης*, Fem. *Πριάμ-ίς* from *Πριάμ-ος*, *Πηλεΐδης* from *Πηλεΐς*, Gen. *Πηλεΐ-ος*, *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, Gen. *-οπ-ος*, *Πανθαΐδης* from *Πάνθας*, *-ους*; *Τελαμών-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών*, *Αἰνείδης* from *Αἰνέας*, *Θεστιάδης*, Fem. *Θεστι-άς* from *Θέστιος*.

(c) Diminutives (*ὑποκοριστικά*), frequently with the accompanying idea of contempt, with the endings *-ιον* which is the most usual, *-άριον* (*-άσιον*) and *-ύλλιον*, *-υλλίς*, *-ύδριον*, *-ύφιον* (*-άφιον*) which belong mostly to the language of the common people and to comedy;—*-ίς*, (Gen. *-ίδος* and *-ιδος*), *-ίδιον* formed from *-ίς*;—*-ίσκος*, *-ίσκη* (*-ίσκιον*, *-ίχνη*, *-ίχνιον*);—*-ιδεύς*, (but only of the young of animals), e. g. *μειράκιον*, *γούνη*, from *μειράξ*, *-ακος*, *παιδ-ιον*, a little child, from *παῖς*, *παιδ-ός*;—*παιδ-άριον*;—*-άσιον* instead of *-άριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*, young woman) because *ρ* precedes; *μειράκ-ύλλιον*, *ἄκανθ-υλλίς* from *ἄκανθα*, thorn, *νησ-ύδριον*, islet, *ζωῦ-φιον*, little animal, *χρυσ-άφιον* from *χρυσός*;—*πίνακ-ίς*, little tablet, from *πίναξ*, *ἄμαξις*, little wagon; *νησ-ίδιον*, islet, from *νήσος*, *κρεάδιον* instead of *-ᾠδιον* from *κρέας*, *οἰκίδιον* instead of *οἰκίδιον* from *οἰκία*;—*νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας*;—*-ίσκιον* seldom, e. g. *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη*;—*-ίχνη*, *-ίχνιον* only in *πολίχνη*, *πολίχνιον* from *πόλις*, *κυλίχνη*, *κυλίχνιον* from *κύλιξ*;—*λαγ-ιδεύς*, young hare, from *λαγώς*, *ἀπ-ιδεύς*, young eagle, from *ἀετός*.

(d) Designations of place, with the endings *-ιον* (in connection with the preceding vowels *-αιον*, *-ειον*, *-ῶον*) and *-ειον*, which denote the abode of the person designated by the primitive word, or a place consecrated to a Divinity or hero;—*-ών* (Gen. *-ῶνος*), seldom *-εών*, and *-ωνεία*, which

^{*} This form is used, when the syllable preceding the Patronymic ending is long, otherwise the word is adapted to hexameter verse, since one short syllable, thus, *Πηλεΐδης*.
—T—

denote the residence of persons or a place filled with plants, e. g. *ἐργαστήριον*, *workshop*, from *ἐργαστήρ*, and so others in *-τήριον* from *-τήρ* or *-της*; sometimes also this ending is used with reference to vessels, e. g. *ποτήριον*, *drinking vessel*; *κουρείον*, *barber's shop*, from *κουρεύς*, *-έως*, several in *-ιον* (*-ειον*) have another signification, e. g. *τροφεῖον*, *wages of a nurse*, from *τροφεύς*; *Θησεῖον* from *Θησεύς*, *-έως*, *Ἀδῆναιον*, *Μουσεῖον*;—*ἀνδρῶν* and *γυναικῶν*, *apartments for men and women*, *ἵππων*, *stable for horses*, *ῥοδῶν* and *ῥοδοειῶν*, *hedge of roses*, *περιστερεῶν* and *περιστερών*, *dove-cote*.

(e) Substantives which denote an instrument or a means of accomplishing some object, with the endings *-τρον* and *-τρα*, e. g. *ξύστρα*, *curry-comb*, *διδάκτρον*, *tuition-money*, *λουῖτρον*, *water for washing*, *λουτρόν*, *bath*; also to designate place, e. g. *ὀρχήστρα*, *dancing-room*, instead of the ending *-τήριον*.

§ 234. III. *Adjectives*.

(328—330.)

1. From verbs are derived adjectives with the following endings:

(a) With the ending *-ος*, which is annexed to the stem of the verb. These adjectives express the transitive, intransitive or passive idea of the verb from which they are derived, e. g. *φανός*, *brilliant*, from *φαίνω*, *λοιπός*, *the remainder*; the verb-stem of many is not in use, e. g. *κακός*.

(b) With the endings *-ιμός*, *-ή*, *-όν* and *-ιμος*, *-ον*, *-ιμος*, *-η*, *-ον* or *-σιμος*, *-ον*, which denote *ability*, *fitness*, *aptness*. Of these, those in *-ικός* have a transitive signification, those in *-ιμος* both a transitive and passive, e. g. *γραφ-ικός*, *fit or able to paint*, *τροφ-ιμος*, *nutritive*, *ία-σιμος*, *curable*.

(c) With the endings *-νός*, *-ή*, *-όν* with an intransitive or passive signification, e. g. *δει-νός*, *frightful*, (*ΔΕΙΩ*), *σεμ-νός*, *honored, honorable*, (*σέβομαι*), *στυγ-νός*, *hated, hateful*, (*ΣΤΥΓΩ*), *ποθ-εινός* (*ποθέω*), *desired*.

(d) With the ending *-λός* with a transitive signification, *-ωλός*, *-ή*, *-όν* and (from verbs in *-άω*) *-ηλός*, *-ή*, *-όν* with a transitive and intransitive signification, e. g. *δει-λός*, *timid*, *ἐκπαγ-λος* (instead of *ἐκπλαγλός* from *ἐκπλήσσω*), *frightful*, *φειδ-ωλός*, *sparing*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἀπατηλός*, *deceitful*.

(e) With the endings *-ᾶρός*, *-ά*, *-όν* (from verbs in *-άω* and *-αίνω*) with an intransitive signification, e. g. *χαλᾶρός*, *slack*, *μιαῖρός*, *stained*.

(f) With the endings *-μων*, *-μων* (Gen. *-ονος*) with an intransitive signification, e. g. *μνή-μων*, *memor*, (*ΜΝΑΩ*), *νοήμων*, *intelligent*, (*νοέω*).

(g) With the endings *-ης*, *-ες* (Gen. *-εος*), e. g. *πλήρης*, *plenus*.

(h) With the ending *-άς* (Gen. *-άδος*), with a transitive, intransitive or passive signification, e. g. *φορ-άς*, *bearing*, (*φέρω*), *δρομάς*, *running*, (*ΑΡΕ-σκω*) *λογάς*, *chosen*, (*λέγω*).

the endings *-τός*, *-τή*, *-τόν* and *-τέος*, *-τέα*, *-τέον* tives; those in *-τός* denote either a completed action as the

Perf. Pass. Part., e. g. λεκ-τός from λέγω, *dictus*; or the idea of possibility, which is their usual signification, e. g. ὄρα-τός, *visible*. In their formation most of these follow either an existing or an assumed Perf. Pass., e. g.

βουλεύ-ω	βε-βούλευ-ται	βουλευ-τός, -τός
τιμά-ω	τε-τίμη-ται	τιμη-τός
φωρά-ω	πε-φωρά-ται	φωρά-τός
φιλέ-ω	πε-φίλη-ται	φιλη-τός
χέ-ω	κέ-χυ-ται	χυ-τός
πλέκ-ω	πέ-πλεκ-ται	πλεκ-τός, -τός
λέγ-ω	λέ-λεκ-ται	λεκ-τός
στέλ-λ-ω	ἔ-σταλ-ται	σταλ-τός
τείν-ω (TA-Ω)	τέ-τῃ-ται	τα-τός
δί-δω-μι (DO-Ω)	δί-δο-ται	δο-τός, -τός.

REMARK 1. Very many verbal adjectives, however, follow the analogy of other forms of the verb, not according to any definite rule, but take precisely such a form as suited the ear of the Greeks. Thus a considerable number followed, for example, the form of the first Aor. Pass., e. g. αἶρέ-ω, ἤρε-θην, αἶρε-τός; παύ-ω, ἐ-παύ-σ-θην, παυ-σ-τός, -τός; χρά-ομαι, ἐ-χρή-σ-θην, χρη-σ-τός, -τός; στρέφ-ω, ἐ-στρέφ-θην, στρεπ-τός; τρέπ-ω, ἐ-τρέφ-θην, τρεπ-τός; τρέφ-ω, ἐ-θρέφ-θην, θρεπ-τός; ἵ-στη-μι, ἐστῆ-θην, στα-τός, -τός; ἐπαινέ-ω, ἐπηνέ-θην, ἐπαινε-τός;—some the form of the second Aor. Act., e. g. ἔχω, ἔ-σχε-τον, σχε-τός; αἰρέω, εἴλε-τον, ἔλε-τός; ἵημι, ἔ-τον (commonly εἶτον), ἄφ-ε-τός, ἐν-ε-τός; τίθημι, ἔ-θε-τον, θε-τός, -τός;—some the form of the Pres. Act., e. g. μένω, μέν-ειον, μενε-τός, -τός; εἶμι, ἔ-τον, ἔ-τός; so ἀπ-εύχε-τος from ἔΤΧΕ-ΤΟΝ (εὐχομαι); δυνα-τός (δύναμαι); φημί, φα-τόν, φα-τός.

2. Adjectives are formed from substantives and adjectives;

By the ending -ιος (in connection with the preceding vowel of the stem -αιος, -ειος, -οιος, -φος, -υιος), and -ικός, (when υ precedes, κός, and when ι, -ακός). These adjectives have a very general signification. They frequently indicate the mode by which the agency denoted by the adjective is expressed, often also, and very generally, that which proceeds from an object and is connected with it, e. g. οὐράν-ιος, *pertaining to heaven*, καθάρ-ιος, *cleanly*, but καθάρός, *clean*, ἐλευθέρ-ιος, *liberalis*, but ἐλεύθερος, *liber*; ἀγοραῖος, *belonging to the market place*, (ἀγορά), θέρειος, *summer-like*, (θέρος, -εος), αἰδοῖος (αἰδώς, -ός), ἡρώς and ἡρώς; τριπύχ-ιος; δουλικός; θηλυκός, *μανιακός*.

REM. 2. In several words, the ending -σιος, § 17, 6, is used instead of -τιος, e. g. φιλοτήσιος (φιλότης, -ητος), ἐκούσιος (ἐκών, -όντος).

3. Adjectives are formed from substantives alone,

(a) With the ending -εῖος (mostly Paroxytones), which are formed from names of persons, especially from proper names, but in respect to their signification they are like adjectives in -ικός, e. g. ἀνδρείος, *γυναικεῖος*, ἀνδρώπειος, Ὀμήρειος.

(b) With the endings $-εος = -οῦς$ and $-ῖνος$, which denote the material of which anything is made, like the English ending *-en*, e. g. $χρῦς-εος = χρυσοῦς$, *golden*, $χαλκίος = χαλκοῦς$, *brazen*, $ξύλινος$, *wooden*, $σκίτινος$, *made of leather, leathern*.

(c) With the ending $-ῖνος$, seldom $-ῖνός$, derived from substantives. These express certain relations of time, in some cases, also, an abundance or fullness, e. g. $ἑσπερ-ῖνός$, *vesperinus*, $χθυσ-ῖνός$, *hesternus*; $ὄρεινός$, *mountainous*, ($ὄρος$, Gen. $-εος$).

(d) With the endings $-εως$, Gen. $-εντος$, always preceded by a vowel, viz. η from words of the first Dec., and $ο$ from others; $-ρός$, $-ερός$, $-ηρός$, $-ᾰλέος$, which denote fullness or abundance, e. g. $ὑλή-εως$, *woody*, $πυρό-εως$, *fiery*; $αἰσχ-ρός$, *base*; $νρασ-ερός$, and $νρασ-ηρός$, *morbid, sick*; $φωμ-αλέος$, *strong*. Exceptions to those in $-εως$, are $δενδρήεις$ from $δένδρον$, $χαρίεις$ from $χάρις$.

(e) With the ending $-ήριος$ with the transitive sense of verbal substantives in $-ηρ$ and $-ης$, e. g. $σωτήριος$, *preserving, that preserves*.

(f) With the ending $-ώδης$, Neut. $-ῶδες$ (formed from $-ο-ειδής$ from $-ειδος$, *form, quality*). These adjectives denote a quality or resemblance, but often also a fullness or abundance, e. g. $φλογώδης$, *resembling flame*, $ποιώδης$, *abounding in grass*.

(g) With the endings $-ιος$ (Fem. $-ια$), $-ιος$, $-ιός$ (Fem. $-κή$, $-ική$), $-ηνός$ (Fem. $-ηνή$), and when $ι$ or $ρ$ precedes, $-ᾰνός$ (Fem. $-ᾰνή$), $-ῖνος$ (Fem. $-ῖνη$), Gentile adjectives, which are also frequently used as substantives, but particularly, adjectives in $-ηνός$, $-ᾰνός$ and $-ῖνος$, which are formed only from names of cities and countries out of Greece, e. g. $Κορίνθιος$, $-ία$, $Ἀθηναῖος$, $-αία$, $Χῖος$ instead of $-ίος$ from $Χῖος$, $Ἀργεῖος$ from $Ἀργος$, $-εος$; $Λακκεδαιμον-ικός$; $Κυζικ-ηνός$, $-ηνή$ ($Κύζικος$), $Σαρδι-ανός$, $-ανή$ ($Σάρδεις$, Ion. Gen. $-λ-ων$), $Ἀγκυρανός$ ($Ἀγκῦρα$), $Ταραντ-ῖνος$, $-ῖνη$ ($Τάρας$, $-αντ-ος$).

§ 235. IV. *Adverbs*.

(331.)

1. Adverbs are formed from verbs:

With the endings $-δην$ or, when the radical word has the variation $ο$, $-άδην$, which denote manner, e. g. $κρύβδην$, *secretly*, ($κρύπτω$), $γράφδην$, *scribendo*, ($γράφω$), $σπορ-άδην$, *sparsim*.

2. From verbs and substantives:

With the ending $-δόν$ or $-άδόν$, $-ηδόν$, mostly from substantives. These also denote manner, or, when derived from substantives, the external $-αναφανδόν$, *aperte*, $διακριδόν$, *distinctly*, $βοτρυδόν$, *grape-like*, *in* $γυς$, $ἱλαδόν$, *catervatim*, $ἀγεληδόν$, *gregatim*, $κυνηδόν$, *like a dog*. Substantives, pronouns and adverbs, adverbs are formed to denote

the three relations of place, viz., *whence*, *whither* and *where*, by the endings $-\theta\epsilon\nu$, $-\delta\epsilon$ ($-\sigma\epsilon$) and $-\theta\iota$, e. g. $\text{οὐρανό-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, *from heaven*, $\text{οὐρανόν-}\delta\epsilon$, *into or to heaven*, $\text{οὐρανό-}\theta\iota$ *in heaven*, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$, *aliunde*, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron-\sigma\epsilon$, *alio*, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron-\theta\iota$, *alibi*.

REMARK 1. Words of the first Dec. retain their α or η before $-\theta\epsilon\nu$; those of the second, their \omicron ; and those of the third, the \omicron of the Gen. ending, e. g. $\text{Ὀλυμπίᾱ-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{Σπάρτη-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{οἶκο-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$; but the vowels α , η and \omicron are often exchanged with each other, e. g. $\text{ῥιζό-}\theta\epsilon\nu$ from ῥίζα ; $\text{Μεγαρό-}\theta\epsilon\nu$ from Μέγαρα , $\iota\acute{\alpha}$.

REM. 2. Adverbs in $-\omega$, and also others append the endings to the unchanged vowels, e. g. $\text{ἄνω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{κάτω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἔξω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἐκτὶ-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἐγγύ-}\theta\iota$, $\text{ἐνδο-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἐνδο-}\theta\iota$. Some forms of the comparative in $-\τερος$ lengthen \omicron into ω , e. g. $\text{ἀμφοτέρω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$. In some of the above forms, ω can be shortened into \omicron in poetry, and then rejected entirely, e. g. $\text{ἔξο-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{πρόσ-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, instead of $\text{ἔξω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{πρόσω-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, and in imitation of Doric usage, σ is often omitted before θ , e. g. $\text{ὅπι-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἔκτο-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, instead of $\text{ὅπισ-}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{ἔκτοσ-}\theta\epsilon\nu$.

REM. 3. The ending $-\delta\epsilon$ is commonly appended to substantives only, and to the unchanged form of the Acc., e. g. $\alpha\lambda\alpha\delta\epsilon$, *to or into the sea*, ($\alpha\lambda\epsilon$), Πυθῶδ\epsilon from Πυθῶ , οἰκόνδ\epsilon only Epic, elsewhere οἰκάδ\epsilon from the stem ῾ΟΙΞ , as φύγαδ\epsilon from ΦΥΞ , instead of φυγῆνδ\epsilon which is not in use, Ἐλευσίνδ\epsilon . In pronouns and adverbs, $-\sigma\epsilon$ is appended instead of $-\delta\epsilon$, e. g. $\text{ἐκτὶ-}\sigma\epsilon$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\sigma\epsilon$, ἐτέρωσ\epsilon , οὐδαμόσ\epsilon , τηλόσ\epsilon , more seldom in substantives, e. g. $\text{οἰκ\omicronσ\epsilon}$. — In plural substantives in $-\ας$, $\sigma\delta\epsilon$ becomes $\zeta\epsilon$, e. g. Ἀθήναζ\epsilon , Θήβαζ\epsilon ; but some substantives in the singular, also, follow this analogy, e. g. Ὀλυμπίαζ\epsilon , so the poetic adverbs, θύραζ\epsilon , *foras*, ἔραζ\epsilon , χαμᾶζ\epsilon , *humum*, from the obsolete substantives, ἔρα , χαμᾶ , *earth*.

REM. 4. Instead of $-\delta\epsilon$ or $-\sigma\epsilon$ the Epic dialect has $-\delta\iota\varsigma$ also, e. g. $\text{χαμᾶ-}\delta\iota\varsigma$ instead of χαμᾶζ\epsilon , $\alpha\lambda\lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\varsigma$ instead of $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\sigma\epsilon$, and $\text{οἰκαδ\iota\varsigma}$, *domum*.

REM. 5. Several pronominal forms with the usual suffix, have, between the stem and the suffix, the syllable $\alpha\chi$, which is to be accounted for by the ending $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$ coming before the aspirated relative, e. g. $\text{πολλ-}\alpha\chi-\acute{\omicron}\theta\epsilon\nu$ from $\text{πολλᾶ\iota\varsigma}$ and $\acute{\omicron}\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\text{παντ-}\alpha\chi-\acute{\omicron}\sigma\epsilon$; this occurs also in most pronominal adverbs of place in $-\eta$, $-\omicron\upsilon$, $-\omicron\iota$, e. g. $\alpha\lambda\lambda-\alpha\chi-\omicron\upsilon$, *alibi*, $\text{πολλ-}\alpha\chi-\omicron\upsilon$, $\text{παντ-}\alpha\chi-\eta$, $\text{πολλ-}\alpha\chi-\eta$, $\text{παντ-}\alpha\chi-\omicron\iota$.

§ 236. B. COMPOUNDS.

(332, 333.)

1. Every compound consists of two words, one of which explains the other more definitely. The explanatory word usually stands first, e. g. ναυ-μαχία , *sea-fight*. The word which is explained by the other, shows to what class of words the compound belongs, i. e. whether it is a substantive or verb, etc.; thus, e. g. ναυ-μαχία is a substantive, ναυ-μαχεῖν a verb, ναυ-μάχος an adjective.

REMARK 1. The explanatory word takes the second place in the compound but seldom, and mostly in poetic words, e. g. δειοιδαίμων , i. e. $\text{δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας}$.

2. Both words stand either in an *attributive* relation to each other, (a substantive with an adjective or with another substantive in the Gen.), e. g.

καχ-εξία = κακή ἑξις, *bad condition*; ἱππ-ουρίς = ἵππου οὐρίς; or in an *objective* relation, (a verb, adjective or substantive with the Case of the substantive or with an adverb), e. g. ἱπποτροφεῖν, ἱπποτρόφος; ναυμαχεῖν (i. e. ναυτὶ μάχεσθαι), ναυμάχος, ναυμαχία; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής; ἀνιστάται, ἀνάστατος, ἀνάστασις.

3. The verb can be compounded with prepositions only, e. g. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἀντι-, προ-, ἐμ-, δια-, κατα-, παρα-, προσ-βαίνειν; comp. § 237, 5; the substantive and adjective, either with substantives and adjectives, or with prepositions, or with separable and inseparable adverbs and prefixes, e. g. σωματοφύλαξ, ἡδυν-λόγος; περι-στασις, διά-λευκος; εὐ-τυχής, ἀν-αίτιος; the adverb, with the prepositions only, e. g. περι-σταδόν.

REM. 2. All other compounds are formed by derivation from words previously compounded, e. g. εὐ-τυχεῖν and εὐ-τυχῶς from εὐ-τυχής.

REM. 3. (a) Separable adverbs are such as are used alone, as well as in composition, e. g. εὖ, *well*, πλὴν, *except*, ἄμα, *at the same time*, ἄγχι, *near*, ἄρτι, *now*, *recently*, ἄγαν (ἄγα-), *very*, πάλιν, *again*, πάλαι, *long since*, δις from δύο, *bis*, or the same as δίχα, *dis*, *separately*, πᾶν, *wholly*; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής, *happily*; πλημμελής (πλὴν, μέλος), *violating harmony*; πλημμελεῖν, πλημμελεσις; ἀματροχᾶω, *to run together*, ἀματροχία; ἀγγιβατεῖν, *to go near to*, ἀγγιθάλαστος, *mari propinquus*; ἀρτιθαλής, *now blooming*; ἀγασθένης, ἀγάφθοος, ἀγάννιφος, *very snouy*; παλιμβλαστος, *that buds again*; παλαίφυτος, *planted long since*; διςχίλιοι, *two thousand*; διφθογγος, *having a double sound*; πάνσοφος, *all-wise*.

(b) Inseparable adverbs are such as are used only in composition. They are as follows:

(α) ἡμι-, *half*, semi, e. g. ἡμιφλεκτος, *semiustus*.

(β) δυσ- expresses difficulty, adversity or aversion, and is often the antithesis of εὖ, e. g. δυστυχεῖν and εὐτυχεῖν, *misfortune*;

(γ) α Privative, usually ἀν- before a vowel, has the force of the Latin *in*, and expresses the negation of the idea contained in the simple word, e. g. ἄσοφος, *unwise*, ἀτιμία, *dishonor*, ἄπαις, *childless*, ἀναίτιος, *innocens*.

(δ) α Collective (ἀθροιστικόν) and Intensive, like the Latin *con* in composition, expresses *community*, *equality*, or a *collective* idea, and hence also *intensity*, e. g. (community, especially in the names of kindred and companions) ἀδελφός, *brother*, from δελφύς, *womb*; (equality) ἀτάλαντος, *of the same weight*, ἄπειδος, *even*; (in a collective sense) ἀθρόος, *collected*, (θρέω, θρέομαι, *to sound*), ὁλλής, *collected*, from ὅλης or ἁλής, ἀγείρω, ἀγέλη; (intensity) ἀτενής, *intentus*, ἄσκιος, *very shady*, ἄβρομος, *making a loud noise*.

REM. 4. The *Euphonic α*, § 16, 10, must be distinguished from the *Collective α*, e. g. σταχυς and ἄσταχυς, *an ear of grain*, στεροπή and ἀστεροπή, *lightning*.

Formation of Compounds. (334, 335.)

of the compound is a verb, § 236, Rem. 1, the pure,

sometimes also the strengthened, stem of the verb remains unchanged, if the following word begins with a vowel, e. g. *φερ-αυγής, πειθ-αρχεῖν*; or the final vowels *ε, ο, ι*, also the syllables *σι, εσ, εσι, σο*, are annexed to the stem of the verb, if the following word begins with a consonant; *σ* also is annexed when the following word begins with a vowel, e. g. *δακ-έ-θυμος, λιπ-ο-τάκτης* and *λειπ-ο-τάκτης, τερπ-ι-κάραννος, έγερ-σί-γελως, φερ-έσ-βιος, ταμ-εσί-χρως, έλκ-εσί-πεπλος, μιζοβύρβαρος = μιν-σο-β., φίπασπις = φίπ-σ-σπις, πλήξιππος = πλήγ-σ-ιππος*.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the declension-stem of the substantive generally remains unchanged, e. g. first Dec. *νικη-φόρος, άγορα-νόμος*; second Dec. *λογο-γράφος, έσ-ήμερος* by Elision, *κακούργος* by Crasis, *λαγωβόλος (λαγώς)*; third Dec. *άστν-νόμος, ήδυ-λόγος, βου-φορβός, ναυ-μαχία*; *πνρ-φόρος, μελαγ-χολία, πανήγυρις*; in some, the union-vowel *ο* is annexed to the stem, e. g. *σωματ-ο-φύλαξ, φυσι-ο-λόγος, δαδούχος* by Crasis, instead of *δαδ-ό-εχος*; in neuters in *-ος*, Gen. *-ε-ος*, the *ε* is elided before *ο*, e. g. *ξιφ-ο-φόρος*, or the declension-stem in *-ας*, § 61, (b), is retained, e. g. *τελεσ-φόρος*; so also in other neuters, e. g. *κρας-βόλος, φως-φόρος*.

REMARK 1. In the first Dec., however, the union-vowel *ο* is often found instead of the declension-stem, e. g. *δικ-ο-γράφος (δίκη), λογχ-ο-φόρος*; so also the ending *-η* or *-α* is annexed to words of the second and third Dec., e. g. *θανατη-φόρος, άσπιδη-φόρος*; neuters in *-ος*, Gen. *-εος*, Pl. *-η*, frequently vary between the *ο* and *η*, e. g. *ξιφοφόρος* and *ξιφηφόρος, σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*.

REM. 2. In some words of the third Dec., more seldom of the first and second, *ι* is annexed to the pure stem, as a union-vowel, e. g. *πιρίπνους, αϊγιβότης; μυστιπόλος (μυστής), μυρίπνους*. In several words a euphonic *σ* (*σι*) is inserted, e. g. *μογο-σ-τόκος, θειο-σ-εχθρία*, together with the regular *θειεχθρία, ναυ-σι-πόρος*.

3. When the first part of the compound is an adverb, only those changes take place, which arise from the general rules respecting the change of consonants.

4. Respecting the second part, it is to be noted, that the words beginning with *α, ε, ο*, in composition, regularly lengthen the three vowels, (if the last part of the compound is a simple) into *η* and *ω*, e. g. *εὐήνεμος* from *άνεμος, στρατηγός* from *άγω, εὐήνωρ* from *άρήρ*; (*ε*) *δυσηέμετος* from *έρετός, δυσηλάτος* from *ελαύνω*; (*ο*) *άνωφελής* from *όφελος, πανώλεθρος* from *όλλυνμι, άνώννμος* from *όνομα*.

5. In relation to the end of the word, the following things should be noted,

A. In the Greek language, as has been seen § 236, 3, a verb can be compounded only with prepositions; but if it is necessary to compound a

verb with another part of speech, this is never done immediately, but by means of a derivation from a compound word either actually existing or assumed. Then the derivative-ending, commonly $-έω$, is regularly appended to this compound word, e. g. from ἵππους τρέφειν, *to keep horses*, the derivative is not ἵπποτρέφειν, but by means of the compound substantive ἵπποτρόφος, it is ἵπποτροφέω; so θεοσεβίω from θεοσεβής, ναυμαχεῖν from ναυμάχος, εὐτυχεῖν from εὐτυχής.

B. The compound word is an adjective or substantive.

a. The second part is derived from a verb, and has the following endings,

(α) Most frequently $-ος$, $-ον$, e. g. θηροτρόφος, *nourishing wild beasts*, θηροτρόφος, *nourished by wild beasts*. See § 75, Rem. 4;

(β) $-ης$ ($-της$) or $-ας$ (Gen. $-ου$), $-ηρ$ ($-τηρ$), $-τωρ$, commonly as substantives with a transitive signification, e. g. εὐεργέτης, *benefactor*, νομοθέτης, *legislator*, μυροπώλης, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, παιδολέτωρ;

(γ) $-ης$, $-εως$, commonly with a passive or intransitive signification, e. g. θεοφιλής, *beloved of God*, εὐμαθής, *docilis*, εὐπρεπής, *becoming*;

(δ) $-ς$ ($-ξ$), e. g. ψευδόμαρτυς from ΜΑΡΤΥΣ, νομοφύλαξ.

b. Or the second part is a substantive,

(a) Both parts of the compound stand in an *attributive* relation to each other, since the first contains a more definite explanation of the last. The substantive remains unchanged. The first part is an adverb or preposition, sometimes also a substantive or adjective, e. g. ὁμόδουλος, *a fellow-slave*, βούλιμος, *bulimy*, ἀκρόπολις, *citadel*.

(b) Both parts of the compound stand in an *objective* relation to each other, since the last denotes the object of the first. This division includes a large number of adjectives, the first part of which consists either of a verb, or, though more seldom, of an adjective, of a separable or inseparable adverb or of a preposition used as an adverb, e. g. δεισιδαίμων = ὁ τοῖς δαίμονας δείσας, ἐπιχαιρέκακος = ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς ἐπιχαίρων, κακοδαίμων = ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων, δυσέρως, *one who has an unhappy love*, ἔνθεος = ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων, ἄποικος = ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν, ἄπαις = ὁ παῖδας οὐκ ἔχων. In all these examples the form of the substantive remains unchanged, where the substantive has a form which does not differ from the masculine and feminine form of the adjective, but where this is not the case, the substantive assumes a corresponding adjective-ending, viz. $-ος$ (Gen. $-ον$), $-ως$, (Gen. $-ω$), $-ης$ (Gen. $-ους$), $-ις$ (Gen. $-δος$), $-ων$ and (when it ends in $-ν$) $-ς$, e. g. σύνδειπνος ($-δεῖπνον$), *a fellow-guest*, εὐθύδικος ($δικη$), ἄτιμος ($τιμή$), δεχήμερος ($ἡμέρα$), φιλοχρήματος ($χρήμα$, $χρήματα$), ἄστομος ($στόμα$), εὐγεως ($γῆ$), *having a fertile soil*, λειπόνειος ($ναῦς$), *one who deserts the ship*, ἀνωφελής ($τὸ ὕφελος$), ἀναλκις ($ἀλκή$), ὀχρήμων, ἄδακρυς, Gen. $-νος$ ($τὸ δάκρυ$).

c. Or the second part is an adjective,

The adjective retains its form, except that those in *-υς* commonly take the ending *-ης*; the first part consists either of a substantive or an adverb, e. g. *ἀστυγείτων*, urbi vicinus, *πάνσοφος* or *πάσσοφος*, *-ον*, *very wise*, *ἀνόμοιος*, *-ον*, *unlike*, *πρόδηλος*, *-ον*, *δηδής* from *ἡδύς*, *ποδάκης* from *ὠκύς*.



SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

SECTION I.

Parts of a Simple Sentence.

§ 238. *Nature of a Sentence.—Subject.—Predicate.*
(336, 359—363.)

1. Syntax treats of sentences. A sentence is the expression of a thought in words, e. g. *Τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει; ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν.* The conceptions of the mind are related partly to each other, and partly to the speaker,—these are combined together and form a thought. Conceptions are expressed by what are called *essential* words; their relations to each other, partly by inflexion and partly by what are called *formal* words, § 38, 4.

Thus, e. g. in the sentence *Τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον θάλλ-ει ἐν τῷ τοῦ πατρ-ὸς κῆπ-ῳ*, there are five essential words, viz. *καλός, ῥόδον, θάλλειν, πατήρ, κῆπος*; their relations to each other are expressed partly by their inflexion and partly by the formal words *τό, ἐν, τῷ, τοῦ*.

2. Every sentence must necessarily have two parts, a subject and a predicate. — The subject is that of which something is affirmed; the predicate that which is affirmed of the subject, e. g. in the sentences, *τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει — ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν*, *τὸ ῥόδον* and *ὁ ἄνθρωπος* are the subjects, *θάλλει* and *θνητός ἐστιν*, the predicates.

3. The predicate properly contains the substance of the sentence; the subject is subordinate to it and can be expressed by a mere inflexion-ending of the verb, e. g. *δίδω-μι, (I) give.*

4. The subject always has the force of a substantive, and hence can be expressed either by a substantive or a substantive

personal pronoun or numeral; or by an adjective or participle used as a substantive; or by an adverb which becomes a substantive by prefixing the article; or by a preposition followed by the case it governs; or by an infinitive; finally every word, letter, syllable, and every clause can be considered as a substantive, and hence, with the neuter article commonly agreeing with it, can be used as a subject. The subject is in the Nom.

Τὸ δόδον θάλλει. Ἐγὼ γράφω, σὺ γράφεις. Τρεῖς ἦλθον. Ὁ σοφὸς εἰδαίμων ἐστίν. Οἱ φθονοῦντες μισοῦνται. Οἱ πάλα ἀνδρεῖοι ἦσαν. Οἱ περὶ Μιλιτιάδην καλῶς ἐμαχίσαντο. Τὸ διδάσκειν καλόν ἐστιν. X. R. L. 9, 2. ἔπεται τῇ ἀρετῇ σώζεσθαι εἰς τὸν πλείω, χρόνον μᾶλλον, ἢ τῇ κακίᾳ. Τὸ εἰ σύνδεσμός ἐστιν. Τὸ ἦτα μακρόν ἐστιν. Τὸ γνῶθι σεαυτόν καλόν ἐστιν.

REMARK 1. In all languages, the abstract is very frequently used for the concrete (metonymy), so that the same word can denote the one as well as the other. Thus in Homer, γένος, γενεή, γόνος instead of υἱός. II. ξ, 201. Ὡκεανόν τε, θεῶν γένεσιν, parentem; also in the tragic and other poets, the following words are used to denote persons, viz. πόνος, στύγος, ἄτη, πῆμα, νόσος, ἔρις, μῆνις, μῆτις, τιμαί, etc.; ἀγεμόνευμα instead of ἡγεμών, νύμφευμα instead of νυμφή, ὕβρισμα, etc.; in prose, γέλως, a ridiculous man; λῆρος, nugae instead of nugator; ὄλεθρος, pernicies instead of perniciosus homo; ὁ βίος, very commonly signifies the means of living, τὸ ὄφελος, strength (robur), etc.; also the collective nouns πρεσβεία instead of πρέσβεις, ξυμμαχία instead of ξύμμαχοι, φυγή instead of φυγάδες, φυλάκη instead of φύλακες. In like manner the name of a place is sometimes put for the persons in it, e. g. θίατρον instead of θεαταί, Σίδων, Ἀβυδός instead of Σιδωνίαι, etc. The name of the inhabitants is very frequently put for the name of the place, as in Latin, e. g. Th. 1, 107, Φωκίων στρατιευσάντων ἐς Λωρεῖς, τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητροπόλιν.

REM. 2. Where the Accusative with the Infinitive occurs, the subject is in the Acc., as will be seen, § 307, 3. In indefinite and distributive designations of number, the subject is expressed by a preposition and the Case it governs, e. g. Εἰς τέτταρας ἦλθον, about four came. X. Cy. 8, 3, 9. ἔπασαν πρώτον μὲν τῶν δορυφόρων εἰς τετρακισχίλους, ἔμπροσθεν δὲ τῶν πυλῶν εἰς τέσσαρας, διςχίλιοι δὲ ἐκατέρωθεν τῶν πυλῶν. X. H. 6, 5, 10. ἔφυγον εἰς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν περὶ Σιάσιππον Τεγεατῶν περὶ ὀκτακοσίους. So καθ' ἑκάστους, singuli, κατὰ ἕστη, singulae gentes.

REM. 3. In the following cases the subject is not expressed by any special word,

- (a) When the subject is a personal pronoun, it is not expressed, unless it is particularly emphatic, e. g. Γράφω, γράφεις, γράφει;
- (b) The verbal idea contained in the predicate is such, that it cannot appropriately belong to every subject, but only to a particular one, the subject being, as it were, implied in the predicate. Thus, οἶνοχοοῦσι in Hom. sc. ὁ οἶνοχός, the cup-bearer pours out the wine; θύει in Her.

sc. ὁ θνητῆρ. X. An. 3. 4, 36. ἐπεὶ ἐγγίνωσκον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες βουλομένους ἀπίεσαι καὶ διαγγελλομένους, ἐκὴρ υἷε (sc. ὁ κήρυξ) τοῖς Ἑλλήσι παρασκευάσασθαι. So σημαίνει τῇ σάλπιγγι, ἐσάλπιγγεν, sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. So we must explain ὕει, νίφει, βροντᾷ, ἀστράπτει, sc. ὁ Ζεὺς. Th. 4, 52. ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake*. X. Cy. 4. 5, 5. συσκοτάζει, *it is dark*.

- (c) The subject is easily supplied from the context; thus in designations of time, e. g. ἡν ἐγγὺς ἡλίου δυσμῶν (sc. ἡ ἡμέρα). In this way the word ὁ θεός is very frequently omitted in certain phrases, e. g. παρἔχει μοι, sc. ὁ θεός, *God permits, affords an opportunity = licet*, e. g. Her. 3, 73. ἡμῖν περὶ ἐξεί ἀνασώσασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν; also προσημαίνει, sc. ὁ θεός; προχωρεῖ μοι (sc. τὰ πράγματα), *things prosper to me, I succeed*, comp. Th. 1, 109. In such expressions as φασί, λέγουσι, etc., the subject ἄνθρωποι is regularly omitted, as it is easily supplied by the mind;
- (d) Sometimes the subject is supplied from some word of the sentence. Her. 9, 8. τὸν Ἰσθμὸν εἰτελεον καὶ σφι ἦν πρὸς τέλος, sc. τὸ τεῖχος. X. Cy. 2. 4, 24. πορεύσομαι εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ βασιλεια, καὶ ἦν μὲν ἀνθίστηται, sc. ὁ βασιλεύς. So also in other cases, e. g. Pl. L. 864, d. παιδιᾷ χρώμενος, οὐδὲν ποιῶν τοιούτων (sc. παιδῶν) διαφέρων;
- (e) With the third Pers. Sing. of the verb, the indefinite pronoun τις is frequently omitted. Pl. Criton. 49, c. οὔτε ἀνταδικεῖν δεῖ, οὔτε κακῶς ποιεῖν οὐδένα ἀνθρώπων, οὐδ' ἂν οἰοῖν πάσχη ὑπ' αὐτῶν; so often with the Inf.; but if a participle stands in connection with the Inf., e. g. Eur. M. 1018. κόφως φέρειν χρὴ θνητὸν ὄντα συμφορᾷς, the participle must be construed as the subject.

REM. 4. Impersonal verbs, i. e. such as in English agree with the indefinite pronoun *it*, are not used in Greek; for such expressions as δεῖ, χρὴ, δοκεῖ, πρέπει, ἔξεστι(ν), ἐνδέχεται (*it is possible*), καλῶς, εὖ ἔχει, ἔχει λόγον (consentaneum est), λέγεται (*it is said*), etc., the Greek language always considers as personal, the following Inf. or substantive sentence being regarded as the subject of these verbs. The indefinite pronouns, *one, they*, are commonly expressed by τις, or by the third Pers. Pl. Act., e. g. λέγουσι, φασί, or by the third Pers. Sing. Pass., e. g. λέγεται, or by the personal Pass., e. g. φιλοῦμαι, φιλεῖ, etc., *they love me, you*, etc., or by the second Pers. Sing., particularly of the Opt. with ἄν, e. g. φαίης ἄν, dicas, *you may say, one may, can say*.

5. The predicate is always a verbal idea, and hence is expressed either by a finite verb, or by an adjective, participle, substantive, pronoun or numeral with the formal word εἶναι, which, in this relation, is usually called the *affirmation* or *copula*, since it connects the adjective, substantive, etc. with the subject, and forms one thought, e. g.

Τὸ ὁδὸν θάλλει. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν. Ἀθάνατοι εἰσιν οἱ θεοί. Ἡ ἀρετὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. Ἀγαθὴ παραίφασίς ἐστιν εἰταίρου. Κύρος ἦν βασιλεύς. Τοῦτο το πρῶγμά ἐστι τόδε (in this

case an essential word must always be supplied with the pronoun, e. g. *τόδε τὸ πρᾶγμα*). *Σὺ ἡ σθ' α' πάντων πρῶτος. Οἱ ἄνδρες ἦσαν τρεῖς.*

REM. 5. The finite verb denotes both the thing affirmed (*id quod praedicatur*) and the relation of that which is affirmed to the subject or speaker; the relation to the subject, is denoted by the personal-endings of the verb; the relation to the speaker, by its Modes and Tenses, e. g. the ending of the verb *λέγω* shows that its subject is in the first person, and its being in the Ind. mode Pres. tense, indicates that the speaker asserts something directly, at the present time. But if the predicate is expressed by an adjective or substantive with *εἶναι*, the thing predicated is denoted by the adjective or substantive, and its relation to the speaker by *εἶναι*, e. g. *εὐδαιμόνων εἰμι* = *εὐδαιμονί-ω*, *εὐδαιμόνων εἰ* = *εὐδαιμονί-εις*, *εὐδαιμόνες ἔσονται* = *εὐδαιμονή-σουσιν*.

REM. 6. It is necessary to distinguish between the sense of the word *εἶναι*, as a formal word, and as an essential word; when used in the latter relation, it has the idea of *being* or *existence*, of *tarrying*, *living*, *being in a certain condition*, etc., e. g. *ἔστι θεός* = *θεός ἐστιν ὢν*, as in Her. 3, 108. *τοῦ θείου ἡ προνοίη ἐστὶ ἐοῦσα σοφή*.

REM. 7. In order to give greater emphasis to the predicate, the simple idea expressed by the verb, is resolved into the participle and copula *εἶναι*. This mode of expression, however, is more usual in poetry, although it is found also in prose, particularly in Herodotus, comp. Rem. 5. Eur. C. 381. *πῶς, ὦ ταλαίπωρ ἦτε πάσχοντες τάδε*; Id. H. 117. *ἦν σπεύδων*. Her. 3, 99. *ἀπαρνεόμενός ἐστι*. Id. 9, 51. *ἡ νῆσός ἐστι ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ δέκα σταδίου ἀπέχουσα*. Pl. L. 860, e. *εἰ ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχοντά ἐστιν*. Dem. Ol. 3. (v. 1.) 11, 7. *ταῦτ' ἂν ἐγνωκότες ἦσαν*, *they would have been convinced of these things*.

REM. 8. The copula *εἶναι* is sometimes omitted, though commonly only in the Ind. Pres.; *εἶναι* is sometimes omitted, even when it is not a copula, but properly a verb. The following are the cases where this ellipsis most frequently occurs in Greek,

- (a) In general propositions, observations and proverbs. Eur. O. 330. *οὐ μίγας ὕλβος οὐ μόνιμος ἐν βροτοῖς*. X. Cy. 2, 4, 27. *στρατιᾷ γὰρ ἡ ῥάστη (ῥόδος) ταχίστη*;
- (b) Very often with verbal adjectives in *-τιός*, as also with other expressions denoting *necessity* and *duty*, e. g. *ἀνάγκη*, *χρεών*, *θίμις*, *εἰκός*, also with *καιρός*, *ώρα* and the like. Dem. Ph. 3, 129, 70. *ἡμῶν γ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀγωνιστέον*. Id. Cor. 296, 205. *ἀτιμίας—ἐν δουλευνοίῃ τῇ πόλει φέρειν ἀνάγκη*;
- (c) Often with certain adjectives, e. g. *ἔτοιμος*, *πρόθυμος*, *οἷός τε*. *δυνατός*, *ῥάδιον*, *χαλεπὸν*, *δῆλον*, *ἄξιον*, etc. Pl. Phaedr. 252, a. (*ἡ ψυχὴ*) *δουλεῖται ἐτοιμῇ*. Dem. Ph. 1, 48, 29. *ἐγὼ πάσχων ὁτιοῦν ἔτοιμος*. X. C. 1, 1, 5. *δῆλον οὖν, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν (Σωκράτης) προέλεγεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευεν ἀληθεύειν*. Comp. ib. 2, 34.

REM. 9. The Ind. Impf. is but seldom omitted, e. g. Aeschin. Ctes. §71, *νῦν ἐν μίσῳ (sc. ἡν) καὶ παρήμην τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*; the Ind. Pres. also is not very often omitted after conjunctions, e. g. *ὁπότε, ἐπεὶ* (comp. X. C. 1, 46.); on the contrary, very frequently after *ὅτι* and *ὥς*, *that*, e. g. X. C. 1, 2, 52. *λέγων, ὥς οὐδὲν ὄφελος*. The subjunctive is but seldom omitted

after the relative $\delta\varsigma$ ἄν, and especially after conjunctions, e. g. Pl. Rp. 370, e. ὡν ἂν αὐτοῖς χρεῖα (sc. ἦ). Also the ellipsis of the Opt. is not of very frequent occurrence, e. g. X. Cy. 1. 4, 12. τίς γὰρ ἂν, ἔφασαν, σοῦ γε ἱκανώτερος πείσαι (sc. εἴη); Ib. 2. 3, 2. ἦν μὲν ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, δήλον, ὅτι οἱ τε πολέμοι ἂν ἡμέτεροι (sc. εἴησαν). The ellipsis of the Imp. is very rare, e. g. S. OC. 1480. Ἰλαος, ὦ δαίμων. X. An. 3. 3, 14. τοῖς οὖν θείοις χάρις (sc. ἔστω), ὅτι οὐ σὺν πολλῇ ψώμῃ, ἀλλὰ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἦλθον. The participle is very often omitted, especially after verba intelligendi and declarandi, e. g. X. S. 3, 7. δηλόν γε, ὅτι φαῦλος (sc. ὦν) φανοῦμαι, but elsewhere also, e. g. X. C. 2, 3, 15. ἄτοπα λέγεις καὶ οὐδαμῶς πρὸς σοῦ (sc. ὄντα), et nullo modo tibi convenientia; even in such cases as Th. 4, 135. χεῖμῶνος τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἑαρ ἦδη (sc. ὄντος). The Inf. is often omitted after δοκεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι, νομίζειν and the like, e. g. Th. 7, 60. βουλευτῆα ἐδόκει. X. Cy. 1. 6, 14. ἀπίοντα με ἐκείνας τοῖς στρατηγικοῖς (sc. εἶναι) νομιζομένοις ἀνδράσι διαλέγεσθαι.

§ 239. *Comparison.—Attribute and Object.* (352.)

1. When it is necessary to indicate, that the predicate belongs to the subject in a higher or lower degree than to another object, this relation is denoted by the Comparative, e. g. Ὁ πατὴρ μεῖζων ἐστίν, ἢ ὁ υἱός. — Ὁ σοφὸς μᾶλλον χαίρει τῇ ἀρετῇ, ἢ τοῖς χρήμασιν. And when the predicate belongs to the subject in the highest or lowest degree, as respects all other objects compared, the Superlative is used, which commonly takes with it a partitive Genitive, e. g. Σωκράτης πάντων Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος ἦν. — Ὁ σοφὸς πάντων μάλιστα ἐπιθυμεῖ τῆς ἀρετῆς.

REMARK 1. The Comparative is strengthened or more definitely stated in the following ways: (a) by ἔτι, still, even, etiam, e. g. μεῖζων ἔτι, still greater; (b) by μακροῦ, ὀλίγου, πολλῶ, ἔτι πολλῶ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτω; μέγα, ὀλίγον, πολύ, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, which show how much more or less of the quality expressed by the adjective is intended, e. g. πολλῶ μεῖζων, multo major, far greater, πολλῶ ἔτι μεῖζονες, multo majores etiam; (c) sometimes by μᾶλλον. Her. 1, 32. μᾶλλον ὀλβιώτερός ἐστι (far).

REM. 2. The Superlative is strengthened or more definitely stated in the following ways: (a) by καί, vel, even, e. g. καὶ μάλιστα, very greatly indeed; (b) by words denoting measure, viz. πολλῶ, μακροῦ, πολύ, παρὰ πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτω, e. g. πολλῶ ἄριστος, multo praestantissimus, μακροῦ ἄριστος, longe praestantissimus; (c) even by the Superlatives πλεῖστον, μέγιστον, μάλιστα, e. g. S. OC. 743. πλεῖστον ἀνθρώπων κάκιστος. Th. 7, 42. μάλιστα δεινότητος; (d) by the relatives ὡς (ὅπως), ὅτι and ἦ, οἷος, § 343, Rem. 2, e. g. ὡς τάχιστα, quam celerrime, ὅτι μάλιστα, ἦ ἄριστον, e. g. Pl. Apol. 23, a. πολλὰ μὲν ἀπέχθειαι μοι γγόναναι καὶ οἷαι χαλεπώταται καὶ βαρύνται. X. An. 4. 8, 2. χωρίον οἷον χαλεπώτατον; (e) by εἷς, unus, signifying the one, e. g. Her. 6, 127. ἦλθε Σμινδυριδῆς Συβαρίτης, ὃς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον δὴ χλιδῆς εἰς ἀνὴρ ἀπείκετο. X. An. 1. 9, 22. δῶρα πλεῖστα εἷς γε ἀνὴρ ὦν ἐλάμβανε (C. Tusc. 2. 26, 64. amplitudinem animi unam esse omnium rem pulcherrimam); (f) a peculiar mode of strengthening the Superlative, is by joining ἐν τοῖς

with it, in which case the Superlative must be repeated, e. g. Ὁ ἔσως ἐν τοῖς πρεσβυτάτοις ἐστὶ (i. e. ἐν τοῖς πρεσβυτάτοις οὗσι). Her. 7, 137. τοῦτό μοι ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον φαίνεται γενέσθαι. Pl. Symp. 173, b. Σωκράτους ἐραστὴς ὢν ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα τῶν τότε. The construction with the Fem. is found only in Thuc., e. g. 3, 81. (σιάσις) ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένετο. Ib. 17. ἐν τοῖς πλεῖσται νῆες. In such instances, τοῖς must be considered as Neut. In like manner, the expression ὁμοῖα τοῖς was used with the Superlative. Her. 3, 8. σίβονται δὲ Ἀράβιοι πλείους ἀνθρώπων ὁμοῖα τοῖσι μάλιστα (sc. σεβομένοις), ut qui maxime. Th. 1, 25. χρημάτων δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὁμοῖα τοῖς Ἑλλήνων πλουσιωτάτοις.

REM. 3. The relation of the Superlative is often expressed more emphatically by employing *negative* adjectives or adverbs of the Superlative form, preceded by οὐ (*Littlest*), instead of *positive* adjectives or adverbs of the Superlative form, e. g. οὐχ ἥκιστα, οὐ κάκιστος, οὐκ ἐλάχιστος, stronger than μάλιστα, βέλτιστος, μίγιστος. Sometimes, also, it is expressed antithetically, e. g. οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα.

2. A sentence consisting of a subject and predicate may be extended by defining the subject and predicate more exactly. This more exact definition of the subject, (which is called an attribute), is caused, either by the addition of an adjective, e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, or by a substantive, which may be either in the Gen.—an attributive Gen.—e. g. ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως κήπος, *regis hortus* = *regius hortus*, or in the same Case as the subject, i. e. in apposition, e. g. Κύρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς. The more exact definition of the predicate (which is termed the object), is made either by the Cases of the substantive, by prepositions with a substantive, by a form of the Inf., or by an adverb, e. g. Ὁ σοφὸς τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀσκεῖ. Περὶ τῆς πατρίδος μαχόμεθα. Ἀπιδύναμι ἐπιθυμῶ. Καλῶς γράφεις.

§ 240. Agreement.

(364.)

1. The predicative verb agrees with the subject in Person and in Number; the predicative or attributive adjective, participle, pronoun and numeral, in Gender, Number and Case. The attributive adjective agrees with its substantive in all the Cases. So a predicative or attributive substantive agrees with the subject, when the substantive denotes a *person*, and hence it either has a particular form for the Masc. and Fem. gender, or it is of common gender; but when the substantive denotes a *thing*, it agrees with the subject only in Case; the gender and number may be different, e. g.

Ἐγὼ γράφω, σὺ γράφεις, οὗτος γράφει. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν. Ἡ ἀρετὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. Τὸ πρᾶγμα αἰσχρόν ἐστιν. Οἱ Ἕλληνες πολέμικοί τε ἦσαν. Ὁ καλὸς παῖς, ἡ σοφὴ γυνή, τὸ μικρὸν τέκνον. Κῦρος ἦν βασιλεὺς. Τόμυρις ἦν βασίλισσα. Κῦρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, Τόμυρις, ἡ βασίλισσα. On the contrary, τὴν θυγατέρα, δεινόν τι κάλλος καὶ μέγεθος, ἐξάγων ᾧδε εἶπεν (*his daughter a wonder in beauty and size*) X. Cy. 5. 2, 7.

2. The predicative adjective or substantive agrees with the subject in the manner above stated, when the following verbs, which do not express a complete predicate sense, take, as it were, the place of the copula :

- (a) The verb *ὑπάρχειν*, *to be the cause of, to exist*;
- (b) Verbs which denote *growing, becoming*, e. g. *γίγνεσθαι*, *φύραι*, *αὐξάνεσθαι*;
- (c) The verbs *μένειν*, *to remain*, and *καταστήναι*, *to be established*;
- (d) Verbs of *seeming, appearing, showing one's self*, e. g. *εἰκέναι*, *φαίνεσθαι*, *δηλοῦσθαι*;
- (e) Verbs of *being named*, e. g. *καλεῖσθαι*, *ὀνομάζεσθαι*, *λέγεσθαι*, *ἀκούειν*, *to be esteemed*, like *audire*;
- (f) Verbs which signify, *to be appointed to something, to be chosen, to be named*, e. g. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, *ἀποδείκνυσθαι*;
- (g) Verbs which signify, *to be regarded as something, to be recognized as something, to be supposed*, e. g. *νομίζεσθαι*, *κρίνεσθαι*, *ὑπολαμβάνεσθαι*;
- (h) Verbs which signify, *to be given out as something, to be received as something, to be cast off*, and the like, e. g.

Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν. Τούτοις ὁ Φίλιππος μέγας ἡ ὕψις (Dem.). Ἀλκιβιάδης ἡρέθη στρατηγός. Ἀντὶ φίλων καὶ ξένων νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοὶς ἐχθροὶ ἀκούουσιν (*audiant*) Dem. Cor. 241.

REMARK 1. When the verbs mentioned under (e), (f), (g), (h), have the active form, they take two accusatives.

REM. 2. The verb *εἶναι*, when used as an essential word, § 238, Rem. 6, as well as several of the verbs above named, may be joined with an adverb, when they express a complete predicate sense, and thus be made more definite, e. g. *Σωκράτης ἦν (lived) ἀεὶ σὺν τοῖς νέοις*. *Καλῶς, κακῶς ἐστί*ν (*it is well, etc.*). *Λεῖν ὥς ἔσαν ἐν φυλακῇ οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι* (*diligenter versabantur in custodia*) Her. 3, 152. *Εἶναι* is very often connected, as well as the verbs *γίγνεσθαι* and *πεφύκέναι*, with adverbs of place and degree, when there are no corresponding adjective forms, as *δίχα*, *χωρίς*, *ἐκός*, *μακράν*, *πόρρω*, *ἐγγύς*, *πλησίον*, *ὁμοῦ*, *ἄλλως*,

μᾶλλον, μάλιστα, e. g. Τοῖσι Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖσι ἐγίνοντο διχα αἱ γνώμαι (sententiae in diversas partes discedebant) Her. 6, 109.

3. When a Demonstrative, Rel. or Interrog. pronoun is the subject of a sentence, and the predicate is a substantive with the copula *εἶναι*, or one of the verbs mentioned in No. 2, the Eng. sometimes use a Neut. pronoun, e. g. *it* is a good man; on the contrary, the Greek commonly, and the Latin regularly, put the pronoun by means of attraction, in the same gender and number with the substantive to which it belongs. The same thing takes place when the pronoun is in the Acc. and depends on a verb of *naming*, or when the pronoun is a predicate, e. g.

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ. Αὕτη ἐστὶ πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ πάντων τῶν κακῶν. Οὗτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γε διχην αὐτὴν καλοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ γραφὴν Pl. Eutyphr. princ. Παρὰ τῶν προγεγενημένων μανθάνετε· αὕτη γὰρ ἀρίστη διδασκαλία X. Cy. 8, 7, 24. Τίς ἐστι πηγὴ τῆς ἀρετῆς; Πάντες οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσὶν, οἷς τὸ πλῆθος συνελθὼν καὶ δοκιμάσαν ἔγραψε X. C. 1, 2, 42. Ἐάν τις φίλος μοι γινόμενος εὖ ποιῇν ἐθάλῃ, οὗτός μοι βίος ἐστι (hic mihi est victus) 3, 11, 4.

REM. 3. Still, the Greeks often place the pronoun in the Neut. Sing., e. g. Ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τυραννίς Pl. Rp. 344, a, where in Lat. it would be, Est autem haec tyrannis. Τοῦτό ἐστιν ἡ δεικαιοσύνη Ib. 432, b. Τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ κινήσεως Phaedr. 245, c. Ἐγὼ γὰρ φημὶ ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι X. An. 1, 3, 18. The Neut. Pl. is sometimes used instead of the Neut. Sing. See § 241, Rem. 3. The Neut. pronoun denotes the *nature* of an object; on the contrary, the pronoun that agrees with a noun, denotes the *quality* of the object. Hence there are cases where the two forms of expression cannot be interchanged, e. g. Τί ἐστι φθόνος; *quid est invidia?* and τίς ἐστι φθόνος; *quae est invidia?*

§ 241. *Exceptions to the general rules of Agreement.*

(364—374.)

1. The form of the predicate in many cases does not agree with the subject grammatically, but in sense (Constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν or ad intellectum). This construction is found very often in Collectives, also with the names of cities and countries, when they are employed for the inhabitants, and in Abstracts which are used instead of Concretes, § 233, Rem. 1.

Her. 9, 23. τὸ πλῆθος ἐπιβροήθησαν. Th. 4, 32. ὁ ἄλλος στρατός ἀπέβαινον. 5, 60. τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν. 2, 21.

παντὶ τρόπῳ ἀνηρέθιστο ἡ πόλις καὶ τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ εἶχον. With attributive adjectives, this construction is rare and only poetic, e. g. Il. χ, 84. φίλε τέκνον; but it is very common in prose with a Part. which stands in a remoter attributive relation, e. g. Th. 3, 79. ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπέπλεον — ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ φόβῳ ὄντας. X. Cy. 7. 3, 8. ὃ ἀγαθὴ καὶ πιστὴ ψυχὴ, οἷα δὲ ἀπολιπὼν ἡμᾶς. X. H. 1. 4, 13. ὃ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστιος ὄχλος ἠθροίσθη πρὸς τὰς ταῦς, θανυμάζοντες καὶ ἰδεῖν βουλόμενοι τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. It is very frequent with the pronouns, Th. 1, 136. φεῖγαι ἐς Κέρκυραν ὡς αὐτῶν (sc. Κερκυραίων) εὐεργέτης. 4, 15. ἐς τὴν Σπάρτην ὡς ἡγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις). X. Cy. 3. 3, 14. συγκάλεσας πᾶν τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἔλεξε πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιαῦδε. Also with the relative pronoun; see on the adjective-sentences, § 332, 5.

REMARK 1. When the subject is expressed by the Neut. of the article τὸ or τὰ in connection with a substantive in the Gen. Pl., the predicate commonly agrees with the attributive genitive. S. Ph. 497. τὰ τῶν διακόνων — τὸν οἶκαδ' ἡπείγον στόλον. Pl. Rp. 8. 563, c. τὸ τῶν θηρίων — ἐλενθερώτερά ἐστιν (the Sing. ἐστίν is used on account of the Neut. Pl. ἐλευθερώτερα, according to No. 4).

REM. 2. Closely related to the construction just stated, is the following, namely, when a substantive subject with an attributive substantive in the Gen. Pl. expresses periphrastically a substantive idea, the Participle which stands in a remoter attributive relation to the subject, agrees in Case with the subject, but in Gender and Number with the substantive in the Gen., which expresses the principal idea of the periphrasis. Od. λ, 90. ἡλθε δ' ἐπὶ ψυχῇ Θηβαίου Τειρεσίαο χρύσειον σκῆπτρον ἔχων. Il. β, 459, ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ — ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτιῶνται ἀγαλλόμεναι πτερόεσσιν.

2. When the subject is expressed, not as a special and definite object, but as a more general idea, the predicative adjective is put in the Neut. Sing. without reference to the gender and number of the subject. (In English we sometimes use the words, *thing*, or *any thing*, or *any things*). Sometimes the pronoun *τι*, or the substantives *χρῆμα*, *πρᾶγμα*, are connected with the adjective. When the adjective is in the Superlative, the English inserts the article *the*, or *a*.

Il. β, 204. οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω. Eur. O. 760. δεινὸν οἱ πολλοί, κακούργους ὅταν ἔχωσι προστάτας. M. 329. πλήν γάρ τέκνων ἔμοιγε φίλτατον πόλις. H. F. 1295. αἱ μεταβολαὶ λυπηρόν. Her. 3, 82. ἡ μουναρχίη κράτιστον. Pl. Rp. 2. 364, a. καλὸν μὲν ἡ σωφροσύνη τε καὶ δικαιοσύνη, χαλεπὸν μάλιστα καὶ ἐπίπορον. Also in abbreviated adjective sentences, e. g. Her. 3, 108. ἡ λείαινα, ἐὼν ἰσχυρότατον καὶ θρασύτατον, ἅπαξ ἐν τῷ

βίη τίκεται ἐν. Pl. Rp. 4. 420, c. οἱ ὁφθαλμοί, κάλλιστον ὄν, οὐκ ὀστρεῖν ἐναγλιμμένοι εἰσίν. Her. 3, 53. τυραννὶς χρηῖμα σφαλερόν. Pl. Th. 122, b. συμβουλὴ ἐσθλόν χρηῖμα. Dem. Ol. 1. 21, 12. ἅπας μὲν λόγος, ἐν ἀπῇ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιόν τι φαίνεται καὶ κενόν.

3. When the subject is an Inf. or an entire sentence, the Greeks usually place the predicative adjective in the Neut. Pl. instead of the Sing., where the English use the pronoun *it*, e. g. *it is pleasant to see the sun*. This occurs most frequently in verbal adjectives in -τός and -τέος; in those in -τέος and in many in -τός, the Inf. is implied in the word itself; where these verbal adjectives are followed by the Dat., the Dat. is to be translated as a Nom., and the verbal adjective as a Pass. verb, e. g. ἀμυντέα ἐστί τι, *some one is to be helped*; πιστά ἐστι τοῖς φίλοις, *friends are to be trusted*, e. g.

Her. 1, 91. τὴν πεπρωμένην μοῖραν ἀδύνατά ἐστι ἀποφυγεῖν καὶ θεῶ. 3, 83. δὴ λὰ, ὅτι δὲ ἔνα γέ τινα ἡμῶν βασιλεία γενέσθαι. Th. 1, 86. οὓς οὐ παρὰδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει. 4, 1. ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λακεδόνους ἀμύνεσθαι.

REM. 3. In like manner, the Greek very often uses the Pl. ταῦτα, τὰδε, sometimes also ἐκεῖνα, to express an idea in the most general manner. Th. 6, 77. οὐκ ἴσμεν τὰδε εἰσίν, οὐδ' Ἑλληςπόντιοι, ἀλλὰ Λακωνίης. Aeschin. Ctes. p. 55. οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα ἀρχή, *this is not an officer*. Id. Leg. p. 50. ταῦτ' ἔστιν ὁ προδότης. Pl. Phaedon. 62, d. ἀλλ', ὁ ἀνόητος ἄνθρωπος τάχ' ἂν οἰηθείη ταῦτα, φευκτέον εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δεσπότου.

4. The subject in the Neut. Pl. is connected with a verb in the Sing., e. g.

Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει. Τὰ πράγματά ἐστι καλὰ. Od. 4, 438. καὶ τότε ἔπειτα νομόνδ' ἐξέσσυτο ἄρσενά μῆλα. Eur. M. 618. κακοῦ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς δῶρ' ὄνησιν οὐκ ἔχει.

REM. 4. This construction holds also in adverbial participial phrases, e. g. δόξαν ταῦτα, *quum haec visa, decreta essent*. X. An. 4. 1, 13. δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα, ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν. Yet, X. H. 3. 2, 19. δόξαντα δὲ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ ἀνθ' ἑντα, τὰ μὲν στρατεύματα ἀπῆλθον.

REM. 5. There are some exceptions, however, to the rule just stated; they may be for the most part referred to the following cases,

- (a) When the subject in the Neut. Pl. denotes a person or living creatures, the verb is very often put in the Pl. in accordance with the *constructio κατά σύνεσιν*. Th. 4, 88. τὰ τέλη, *the magistrates*, ὁμόσαντα ἐξέπεμψαν. 7, 57. τοσάδε μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευσον. Pl. Lach. 180, c. τὰ μετράκια διαλεχόμενοι ἐπιμέμνηται Σωκράτους καὶ σφόδρα ἐπαινοῦσιν.

- (b) When the idea of a division into parts, or of a plurality composed of several parts (these parts having relation to various places and times) is to be made prominent, e. g. X. An. 1. 7, 17. ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχίσαιο βασιλεύς, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρούντων φανερά ἦσαν καὶ ὑπὸν καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἔχνη πολλά, *many traces here and there*. Cy. 5. 1, 13. τὰ μοχθηρὰ ἀνθρώπια πασῶν, οἶμαι, τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀκρατὴ ἐστὶ, καί περ ἐρωτα αἰτιῶνται, *the charge is made in a different manner and at different times*. Th. 5, 26. ἔξω (praeter) τούτων πρὸς τὸν Μαντινικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα ἀμφοτέροισι ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, *mistakes at various points and times*.
- (c) The poets from Homer down, except the Attic, very often use the Pl. simply on account of the metre.

REM. 6. The plural subject, masculine or feminine, is connected in the poets, though rarely, with a verb in the Sing. Pind. Ol. 11. (10.) princ. μελιγάρυες ὕμνοι ὑστέρων ἀρχαὶ λόγων τέλλεται. This construction is very limited in prose-writers; it occurs with ἔστι and ἦν, which then become, as it were, impersonal expressions; this takes place only at the beginning of a sentence, (comp. *il est cent usages*). Her. 1, 26. ἔστι μεταξὺ τῆς τε παλαιῆς πόλιος καὶ τοῦ νηοῦ ἐπὶ τὰ στάδιοι. Pl. Rp. 5, 462, e. ἔστι καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἄρχοντές τε καὶ δῆμος. In like manner the Greeks regularly say ἔστιν, οἱ, sunt, qui. See § 331, Rem. 4. The construction mentioned § 242, Rem. 3, is different from this.

5. A subject in the Dual very often has a predicate in the Pl. e. g. Δύο στρατὸ ἀνέχωρησαν.

REM. 7. The Dual is not used in all cases where two objects are spoken of, but only where two similar objects are mentioned, either naturally connected, e. g. πύδε, χεῖρε, ὅτε, or such as we conceive to stand in a close and reciprocal relation, e. g. two combatants, two friends, etc.

REM. 8. The Dual is very often exchanged for the Pl., especially in participles, e. g. Il. λ, 621. τοὶ δ' ἰδρῶ ἀπεψύχοντο χιτῶνων σιάντες ποτὶ προῖν. Pl. Euthyd. 273, d. ἐγελασάτην ἄμφω βλέψαντες εἰς ἀλλήλῳ.

REM. 9. A subject in the Pl. sometimes has a verb in the Dual, when two objects mutually connected, or two pairs are spoken of, e. g. Il. δ, 452, sqq. ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμα ῥέοι ποταμοί, καὶ ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες, ἐς μισγίγχειαν συνβᾶλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, — ὡς τῶν μισγομένων γένητο ἰαχὴ τῆς φόβος τε, (two streams running on opposite sides are compared with two hostile parties). Pl. θ, 185, sqq. Ξάνθε τε καὶ σὺ Πόδαργε, καὶ Αἰθων Λάμπε τε δτε, νῦν μοι τὴν κομιδὴν ἀποτίνεται, — 191. ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτον καὶ σπένδετον, (two pairs).

REM. 10. Two additional instances of the attributive relation, which respect the Dual, are yet to be noted,

- (a) A substantive in the Pl. is very often connected with the Dual δ'ύω, δ'ύο, δυοῖν. Il. ε, 10. δ'ύω νῆες. Il. ε, 4. ἄνθρωποι δύο. Aesch. Ag. 1395. δυοῖν οἰμώγμασιν. Pl. Rep. 614, c. δύο χάσματα ἐχομένω ἀλλήλοιν;
- (b) Feminine substantives in the Dual are commonly connected with the attributive in the Masc. Dual, since the Dual ending of attributives is regarded as, at the same time Masc. and Fem. (of common gender),

e. g. ἄμφω τῷ πόλει—τῷ γυναικί—ἄμφω τοῦτοι τὴν ἡμέραν—τοῖν γενεσίοις—τούτω τὴν τέχνην—τούτοις τοῖν κινήσεισιν—τῷ ὁδῷ. Pl. Phaedr. 237, d. ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινὲς ἔσονται ἰδέα ἄρχοντες καὶ ἄγοντες, οἷν ἐπόμεθα—τούτω δὲ κ. τ. λ. The Fem. form of the article τὰ, is extremely rare. e. g. τὰ δ' οὖν κόρα S. Ant. 769; oftener in the form ταῖν, e. g. X. H. 6, 4. 17. Pl. Tim. 79, d; so ἐκ ταῖνδε δ' οὐσαιν παρθένους S. OC. 445. ταύταιν μόναιν ib. 859. ἐκ ταύταιν 1149. ταύταιν δὲ ταῖν διαθήκαιν Isac. 5, 15; but ταύτα seems not to occur.

6. When the predicate is a substantive with εἶναι, or one of the verbs mentioned § 240, 2, the verb sometimes agrees by means of attraction, as in Latin, with the predicative substantive nearest to it, e. g.

Her. 3, 60. τὸ μήκος τοῦ ὀρύγματος ἐπὶ τὰ στάδιοι εἴσι. 2, 15. αἱ Θῆβαι Λίγυπτος ἐκαλίστο. Th. 3, 112. ἐστὸν δύνω λόφῳ ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῷ. 4, 102. τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐννεα ὀδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. Isocr. Paneg. 51, b. ἔστι ἀρχικώτατα τῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ μεγίστας δυναστείας ἔχοντα Σκύθαι καὶ Θράκες καὶ Πέρσαι. So also in the participial construction, e. g. Th. 5, 4. καταλαμβάνονσι καὶ βρικιννίας, ὃν ἔρυμα ἐν τῇ Λιοντίῃ. Pl. L. 735, e. τοὺς μέγιστα ἐξημαρτηκότας, ἀνιάτους δὲ ὄντας, μεγίστην δὲ οὐσαν βλάβην πόλεως, ἀπυλλάττειν εἰσθάν, instead of ὄντας. So also Her. 3, 108. ἡ λείαινα, ἔὼν ισχυρότατον καὶ θρασύτατον, ἀπαξ ἐν τῷ βίῳ τίκει ἐν, instead of εἴδισα. Comp. No. 2.

7. A superlative connected with a partitive Gen. commonly agrees in gender with the subject, more rarely with the gender of the partitive.

Pl. φ, 253. (αἰετοῦ) ὃςδ' ἄμα κάρτιστός τε καὶ ὤκιστος πτεηνῶν. χ, 139. κίρκος, ἐλαφρότατος πτεηνῶν. Her. 4, 85. ὁ Πόντος πελαγίων ἀπάντων πίφνης θωνμασιώτατος. Menandr. p. 193. (Mein.) νόσων χαλεπώτατος φθόνος. X. C. 4. 7, 7. ὁ ἥλιος τὸν πάντα χρόνον πάντων λαμπρότατος ὧν διαμίνει. Pl. Tim. 29, a. ὁ κόσμος κάλλιστος τῶν γιγνόντων. Plutarch. Consol. ad Apoll. II. ἡ λύπη χαλεπωτάτη παθῶν. On the contrary, Isocr. ad Nicocl. extr. σύμβουλος ἀγαθὸς χρησιμώτατος καὶ τυραννικώτατος ἀπάντων κτημάτων ἐστί.

REM. 11. When the idea of personality in general is to be expressed, the Masc. may be used in relation to a Fem. name, e. g. Συνελήλυθασιν ὡς ἡμὶ καταλειμμένοι ἀδελφαί τε καὶ ἀδελφιδαῖ καὶ ἀνεψιαί τούτων, ὥςτ' εἶναι ἐν τῇ οἰκῇ τισσαρεκαίδεκα τοὺς ἐλευθέρους (free men) X. C. 2. 7, 2. Ἡ στήθος οὐσα μόσχος οὐκ ἀνέξεται τίς τόντας ἄλλους, οὐκ ἔχουσ' αὐτὴ τέσσα, she cannot endure that others (Masc.) should bring forth young, Eur.

Andr. 711. So, also, the tragic poets use the Masc., when a woman speaks of herself in the Pl., e. g. S. El. 391. Electra says of herself, *πιστούμεθ'*, εἰ *χρή, πατρὶ τιμωρούμενοι*.

REM. 12. Sometimes the first Pers. Pl., or the Pers. pronoun first Pers. Pl. is used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the Sing., since the speaker represents his own views and actions as common to others. This usage, which is very frequent in Latin, is rarely found among the Greeks in the Common language. Ὡς Ἀλκιβιάδῃ, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικούτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἡμῖν, and *I was at that age sharp in those matters*, X. C. 1. 2, 46. Ἐννοιά ποθ' ἡμῖν (mihi) ἐγένετο Cy. 1. 1, 1. Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ παρόντι ταῦτ' εἴχομεν εἰπεῖν. Among the poets, particularly the tragedians, this use of the Pl. is more frequent, and a transition from the Sing. to the Pl. often takes place, e. g. Eur. H. F. 858. Ἥλιον μαρτυρόμεθα δρῶσ', ἃ δρᾶν οὐ βούλομαι. Hipp. 244. αἰδούμεθα γὰρ ταλελεγμένα μοι.

REM. 13. In an address directed to a number of persons, the Greek employs several peculiar turns,

- (a) The Sing. of the Imp. *εἰπέ* and some others, which denote a summons or animating call, e. g. ἄγε, φέρε, ἰδέ, is frequently connected in the Attic writers with a Voc. Pl., or with several vocatives, e. g. Pl. Euthyd. 283, b. εἰπέ μοι, ὦ Σώκρατες τε καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ ἄλλοι. Dem. Chers. 108, 74. εἰπέ μοι, βούλεσθε.
- (b) In an address directed to several persons, the predicate in the Pl. is often connected with a Voc. which denotes only one of the persons addressed, so as to make the principal person prominent. Od. β, 310. Ἀντίνοε, οὐπὺς ἔστιν ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ' ὑμῖν δαίνεσθαι. μ, 82. γῆα ἰθύνετε, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεύ. X. H. 4. 1, 11. ἴτ', ἔφη, ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἡριππίδα, καὶ διδάσκετε αὐτόν βουλευθῆναι ἅπερ ἡμεῖς· οἱ μὲν δὲ ἀναστάντες ἐδίδασκον. A change of the Sing. and Pl. often occurs among the tragedians, when the chorus is either addressed by others, or speaks itself, since the poet has in mind, at one moment, the whole chorus, at another their leader, e. g. S. OC. 167. ξείνοι, μὴ δῆτ' ἀδικηθῶ σοι πωτιεύσας.
- (c) The second Pers. Imp., instead of the third, is rarely connected (sometimes in the Attic dialogue), with the indefinite pronoun *τις* or *πᾶς τις*, or with a substantive and *τις*, e. g. Ar. Av. 1186. χῶρε δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης· τόξευε πᾶς τις. Hence, also, the transition from the third Pers. to the second, e. g. Eur. Bacch. 327. (345.) στείχετω τις ὡς τάχος, ἐλθὼν δὲ θάκουσ τοῖςδ', ἵν' οἰνοσκοπέῃ, μοχλοῖς τριάλινον κἀνάτρεψον ἔμπαλιν, καὶ — μέθες. Comp. Larger Grammar, § 430, 2, (γ).

§ 242. Agreement of Several Subjects. (375—377.)

1. Two or more subjects, have a plural verb; plurals of the Neut. gender, have a Sing. verb. When the subjects are of like gender, the adjective is of the same gender and stands in the Pl.; but when the subjects are of different gender, the Masc. in proper names, takes precedence of the Fem. and Neut., and

the Fem. of the Neut.; but in common nouns, the adjective is often in the Neut. Pl. without respect to the gender of the subjects, e. g.

Φίλιππος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος πολλά τε καὶ θαυμαστά ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο. Πολλὰ τε καὶ καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστά ἐγένετο. Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων ἦσαν σοφοί and Σ. κ, Π., σοφοὶ ὄντες. Ἡ μήτηρ καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ ἦσαν καλὰί. Ἡ ὄργη καὶ ἡ ἀσυνεσία εἰσὶ κακαί. Ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἀγαθοί εἰσιν. Il. β, 136. αἱ δὲ πού ἡμίτεραι ἔ' ἄλοχοι καὶ νῆπια τέκνα εἶατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδύμεναι. X. Cy. 3. 1, 7. ὡς εἶδε πατέρα τε καὶ μητέρα καὶ ἀδελφοὺς καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα αἰχμαλώτους γεγεννημένους, ἰδόμενοι. Her. 3, 57. ἦν ἡ ἀγορά καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἡσκημένα. X. C. 3. 1, 7. λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ κέραμος ἀτάκτως ἐφύμμενα οὐδὲν χρήσιμά ἐστιν.

REMARK 1. The agreement of the predicate is often determined by its position. Here the three following cases occur,

- (a) When the predicate precedes the subjects, it often agrees with the first subject, e. g. Pl. Lys. 207, d. φιλεῖ σὺ ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ. Her. 5, 21. εἴπετό σφι καὶ ὁ χήματα καὶ θεράποντες καὶ ἡ πᾶσα πολλὴ παρασκευή;
- (b) But when the predicate follows the subjects, it sometimes agrees with the last subject, e. g. X. R. Ath. 1, 2. οἱ πένητες καὶ ὁ δῆμος πλὴν ἔχει. Pl. Symp. 190, c. αἱ τιμαὶ αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τα παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡφανίζετο;
- (c) Yet when the predicate stands after the first subject, it always agrees with it, e. g. Th. 3, 5. Μελέας Λάκων ἀφικνεῖται καὶ Ἑρμυῶνδας Θηβαῖος.

REM. 2. Sometimes the verb, though it follows different subjects, agrees with the first subject, so that the remaining subjects appear subordinate, e. g. X. An. 1. 10, 1. βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ δῶκων εἰσπίντε. So, also, with the attributive adjective, e. g. X. An. 1. 5, 6. ἐπὶ ὁβελόοις καὶ ἡμαθόλοιον Ἀττικούς.

REM. 3. The verb sometimes stands in the Sing., when several common nouns in the Pl. precede, if it is intended to represent those nouns as making up *one* whole, e. g. Pl. S. 188, b. καὶ πᾶναι καὶ χάλαζαι καὶ ἐρυσίβαι ἐκ πλεονεξίας καὶ ἀκοσμίας περὶ ἄλληλα τῶν τοιούτων γίγνεται ἐρωτικῶν.

REM. 4. When the subjects are connected by ἢ—ἢ, *aut*—*aut*, καὶ—καὶ, *et*—*et*, οὐτ—οὐτ, *neque*—*neque*, the predicate agrees with the subject standing nearest to it, if each subject is regarded as independent, e. g. ἢ οὗτος, ἢ ἐκεῖνος ἀληθῆ λέγει, *aut* hic, *aut* ille vera dicit; but if the subjects are not considered as independent, but as a connected plurality, then the predicate is in the Pl., e. g. Dem. Aph. 817, 12. ἃ Δημοφῶν ἡ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσι.

2. When several subjects of different persons are connected, the first person takes precedence of the second and third, and

the second of the third, and the verb is commonly put in the Pl., e. g.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ γράφομεν, ego et tu scribimus. Ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφομεν, ego et ille scribimus. Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφομεν, ego et tu et ille scribimus. Σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε, tu et ille scribitis. Ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφομεν. Σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφετε. Ἡμεῖς καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφομεν. Ὑμεῖς καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε.

REM. 5. Sometimes the person of the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it, e. g. X. C. 4. 4, 7. περὶ τοῦ δικαίου πάνυ οἶμαι νῦν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν, πρὸς ᾧ οὔτε σὶ οὔτ' ἄν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναται ἀντιπεῖν. Pl. Phaedon 77, d. ὁμοῖς δέ μοι δοκεῖς σύ τε καὶ Σιμμίας ἡδέως ἂν καὶ τοῦτον διαπραγματίσασθαι (pertractare) τὸν λόγον.

§ 243. *Remarks on Certain Peculiarities in the use of Number.* (350.)

1. The Sing. has sometimes a collective sense and takes the place of the Pl.; thus in the poets, δάκρυον, ἀκτὶς, σταγών, στάχys, harvest, etc.; in prose, κῦμα, ἐσθής, λίθος, πλίνθος, ἄμπελος, ἡ ἵππος, cavalry, ἡ ἀσπίς, a body of troops, etc.

2. Entire nations, that live under a monarchical government, are sometimes designated in prose, by the Sing. e. g. ὁ Πέρσης, the Persians, ὁ Ἀράβιος, ὁ Αὐδός, ὁ Ἀσσύριος, etc. This rarely occurs in respect to nations that have a free government, e. g. τὸν Ἑλληνα φίλον προσθεῖσθαι Her. 1, 69. The words στρατιώτης, πολέμιος and the like, are sometimes used in the Sing. instead of the Pl.

3. The Pl. properly belongs only to common nouns, not to proper names, names of materials, or abstracts; still, such nouns in certain relations take the Pl., namely, when they express the idea of the common noun, thus,

(1) Proper names, (a) in indicating several individuals of the same name, e. g. δύο Κατύλοι; (b) in denoting persons that possess the nature or the qualities of the individual named, e. g. Pl. Theæt. 169, b. οἱ Ἡράκλειες τε καὶ Θησείες, men like H. and Th.

(2) Names of materials occur somewhat often in the Pl., since either the single parts, which make up the material, or the different kinds of which it is composed, are contemplated, e. g. ψάμαθοι, πυροὶ καὶ κριθαί; ἡλιοι, sun-beams, like soles; ἄνεμος καὶ ὕδατα, οἶνοι πολυτελεῖς, οἶνοι παλαιοί; ξύλα καὶ λίθος, etc.

(3) Abstracts in the Pl. denote classes and specific instances, particular conditions and circumstances, e. g. Herod. 7, 158. ἱμῶν μεγάλαι ὠφελίαι τε καὶ ἐπανρέσεις γιγνῶσι. 3, 40. ἐμοὶ αἱ σοὶ μεγάλαι εὐτυχίαι οἷα ἄρεσκονσι. So ἔχθρη, inimicitiae, στάσεις, seditiones, φιλίας,

ταλαιπωρίαι, aerumnae, θάνατοι, mortes, ψύχη καὶ θάληπη, θυμολί, animi, φόβοι, φρονήσεις, reflections, ἀπέχθειαι, ἀνδρίαι, brave deeds, ὑγίαιαι, καὶ εὐξίαι τῶν σωμάτων, like valetudines, etc. πίστεις, testimonia, εὐνοίας δοῦναι, largesses, honorary gifts, χάριτες, presents; in many cases, the Pl. denotes a plurality of parts, e. g. πλοῦτοι, divitiae (πλούτος, riches, abstract), γάμοι, nuptiae, νύκτες, horae nocturnae, ταφάι, funera, etc. So, e. g. in English, *How long these nights are?* when *one night* is meant.

REMARK. The Greeks commonly use the Pl. both in Abstracts and Concretes when they refer to a Pl. Adj. e. g. κακοὶ τὰς ψυχάς, καλοὶ τὰ σώματα, ἄριστοι τὰς φύσεις, καὶ ταῖς γνώμας καὶ τοῖς σώμασι σφαλλόμενοι X. Cy. I. 3, 10.

4. When neuter adjectives, pronouns and numerals are used as substantives, the Greek, like the Latin, always employs the Pl. The Sing. of adjectives used substantively is put in the Neut. when an abstract idea is expressed as an independent whole, e. g. τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful* in the abstract, τὸ κακόν, *the bad*. The Pl., on the contrary, denotes a concrete idea, i. e. the different parts, classes or conditions which are implied in the abstract, e. g. τὰ καλὰ, res pulchrae, τὰ κακὰ, mala, *the evil deeds, things*, etc.

§ 244. THE ARTICLE.

(419—428.)

1. The substantive as a subject, as well as in every other relation, has the article ὁ ἡ τό, *the*, when an object is pointed out as definite, or when viewed by the speaker as an individual of its class, or the class itself, or the material, and the abstract idea when regarded in a definite point of view, (the idea being conceived by the speaker as limited, or as defining the entire nature of a person or thing). The substantive without the article expresses some indefinite individual of a class, the class itself, the material, or the abstract idea, in a manner altogether general, without limiting or defining that of which the idea is composed.

ἄνθρωπος, (a) a man, as an individual, i. e. some one of the race of men; (b) man, a man, as a species; ὁ ἄνθρωπος, (a) the man, as an individual, the man whom I have in view as an individual, distinguished from other men; (b) the man as a class or species, as I conceive him to be something limited and defined in respect to his entire nature or constitution;—γάλα, milk, τὸ γάλα, *the milk (as a particular substance)*; σοφία, wisdom, ἡ σοφία, *the wisdom, (as a definite attribute)*. When the Inf. is to be considered as an abstract substantive, it has the article, e. g. τὸ γρά-

φειν. The abstract noun takes the article when it expresses a concrete idea, e. g. ἡ σιτάσις, *the* (particular) *tumult*, τὸ πρῶγμα, *the* (particular) *deed*; hence also the Pl. αἱ σιτάσεις, τὰ πρῶγματα.

REM. 1. From what has been said, it follows, (a) That the substantive, as the subject of a sentence, may stand with, or without, the article, according as it is intended to be expressed, either as a definite, or an indefinite, object; (b) on the contrary, that the substantive as a predicate must be generally without the article, since the predicate does not denote a definite individual, but only the abstract idea of a quality in general. Her. 1, 103. νῦν δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, *the day became night*. Isocr. Nicocl. 28, α. λόγος ἀληθὴς καὶ νόμιμος καὶ δίκαιος ψυχῆς ἀγαθῆς καὶ πιστῆς εἰδωλὸν ἐστὶ. But when the predicate denotes a definite, a before mentioned, or a well-known object (No. 6), it of course takes the article. Her. 1, 68. συνεβόλλετο τὸν Ὀρέστην τοῦτον εἶναι, *he concluded that this was the Orestes, namely, the one before mentioned*. 5, 77. οἱ δ' ἱπποβόται ἐκαλέοντο οἱ παχέες, *the rich bore the name of ἱπποβόται, (before mentioned)*. In passages like X. Cy. 3, 3, 4. ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν παρήλασεν· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμένιος συμπροῦπεμπε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες ἄνθρωποι, ἀνακαλοῦντες τὸν εὐεργέτην, τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν ἀγαθόν.—Ap. 6, 6, 7. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπιχειροῦσι βάλλειν τὸν Δέξιππον, ἀνακαλοῦντες τὸν προδότην, *the article denotes, that the ideas expressed by benefactor, honest man, traitor, point to a definite action either before named, or well-known*.

2. Hence the article is used in order to denote the whole compass of the idea, since all which belongs to it, is taken together and expresses, as it were, a definite whole, e. g. ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστι, *man, (i. e. all men) is mortal*, ἡ ἀνδρεία καλὴ ἐστίν, *i. e. all which is understood by the idea of ἀνδρεία, τὸ γάλα ἡδύ ἐστιν*.

REM. 2. The English indefinite article *a* has a two-fold signification. It denotes either a class generally, as *a man*, where the Greek uses the substantive only, e. g. ἄνθρωπος —; or it denotes, like the definite article, an individual of a class, but not one who is distinguished from the others; here also the Greek employs the substantive alone, e. g. ἄνθρωπος, *i. e. some man*, it not being determined what man; still, a substantive is often used with the indefinite pronoun τις, *quidam*, e. g. ἄνθρωπός τις, *homo quidam*; γυνή τις ὄρνιν εἶχεν. Τίς, as an enclitic, commonly follows its substantive, but, sometimes, in connected discourse, it stands before.

REM. 3. Common nouns sometimes omit the article, where, according to the statement in No. 1, it would be inserted. This omission takes place, (a) In appellations, denoting *kindred*, and the like, where the particular relation is obvious of itself, e. g. πατήρ, μήτηρ, υἱός, ἀδελφός, παῖδες, γονεῖς, ἀνὴρ, husband, γυνή, wife, etc. Comp. the expressions, *Father has said it, Mother comes*; (b) When two or more coördinate substantives are united to form one whole, e. g. παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες (*like English wife and child, horse and rider*), πόλις καὶ οἶκoi (*city and houses*) Th. 2, 72; (c) When common nouns are, at the same time, used as, or instead of, proper nouns, e. g. ἡλιος, σὺρανός, ἄστιν, *used of Athens*, πόλις, *of a particular city*, which is known

from the context, γῆ, of a particular country, βασιλεύς, of a particular king, commonly the king of Persia, etc.; other like expressions are ἄνθρωπος, θάλασσα, etc. The omission of the article is altogether natural when a common noun has an abstract signification, or expresses an action, or the manner of an action, most frequently in connection with prepositions, e. g. ἡγείσθαι θεοίς, to account them gods. Ἐπὶ δείπνον εἰσεῖν, to come to supper, i. e. to eat, X. C. 1. 3, 6. Ἐφ' ἵππου ἰέναι, horse-back. Ἐπὶ θήρην ἐξιέναι, i. e. ad venandum, X. Cy. 1. 2, 9. Πότερον ἐπιστάμενον ἡνιοχεῖν ἐπὶ ζεύγος λαβεῖν κρεῖττον, ἢ μὴ ἐπιστάμενον, ad vehendum, X. C. 1. 1, 9. Ἐπὶ ὕδωρ ἰέναι, aquatum ire, Her. 3, 14.

REM. 4. The names of the arts and sciences, of the virtues and vices, often omit the article, even where they occur in a definite relation, since, as well known appellatives, they have come to be used as proper names, e. g. Πάντα μὲν οὖν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀσκητὰ εἶναι, οἷχ ἡμιστά δὲ σωφροσύνη. X. C. 1. 2, 23. Ἐπεὶ οὖν τὰ τε δίκαια καὶ τὰ ἄλλα καλὰ τε καὶ ἀγαθὰ πάντα ἀρετῇ πρᾶτται, δῆλον εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ δικαιοσύνη καὶ ἡ ἄλλη πᾶσα ἀρετὴ σοφία ἐστὶ 3. 9, 5. Ἐπιστήμη ἄρα σοφία ἐστίν 4. 6, 7. Μάλιστα γὰρ ἐμμελήκει αὐτῷ ἐπικηῆς Cy. 8. 3, 25. The article is of course omitted when an abstract conception is expressed as an action, e. g. Ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ ζῶσιν, in philosophizing, (in philosophando) Pl. Phaedon. 68, c. The substantives μέγας, πλεῖστος, ὕψος, εὐρος, βάθος, γένος and the like, are very often found in the Acc. or Dat. without the article, since they are used, as it were, in an adverbial sense, e. g. ποταμὸς Κύνος ὄνομα, εὐρος δύο πλέθρων, two plethra wide, X. An. 1. 2, 23.

3. The article is very often used with common nouns, in order to show that what belongs to an object, or is requisite for it, which stands in relations of indebtedness or of hostility to it, is so necessarily.

X. Cy. 3. 3, 6. Ἐνσυλζε γάρ, εἰ ἕκαστος τὸ μέρος ἀξέπαινον ποιήσῃ, τὸ ὅλον αὐτῷ καλῶς ἔχειν (partem, cui praeest; centuriam suam). 8. 3, 3. νείμας δὲ τούτων (τῶν στολῶν) τὸ μέρος ἑκάστῳ τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ἐκίλευσεν αὐτοὺς τούτοις κοσμεῖν τοὺς αὐτῶν φίλους (partem debitam). An. 7. 6, 23. ἀλλὰ, φαίητε ἄν, ἔδει τὰ ἐνέχυρα τότε λαβεῖν, ὥς μηδὲ εἰ ἐβούλετο ἐδύνατο ἂν ταῦτα ἐξαπατᾶν, the necessary measures to guard against deception. 5. 6, 34. οἱ στρατιῶται ἠπείλουν αὐτῷ, εἰ λήψονται ἀποδιδράσκοντα, ὅτι τὴν δίκην, ἐπιθήσουσιν, the due, deserved punishment.

4. Hence the article very often takes the place of the possessive pronoun, when it is connected with such substantives as naturally belong to a particular person, mentioned in the sentence. In such cases, the English uses the possessive pronoun.

Οἱ γονεῖς τὰ τέκνα σιέργουσιν, parents cherish children, i. e. their children. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τοῖς πολέμοις ἄγει. Κύρως τε καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυ καὶ ἀναβάς ἀπὸ τὸν ἵππον τὰ παλὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε X. An. 1. 8, 3.

5. Since the article may make one of several objects distinct and prominent, it is often employed, when an object stands in a distributive relation to the predicate of the sentence.

Προσαιοτοῦσι δὲ μισθὸν ὃ Κῦρος ὑπισχνεῖται δώσειν ἀντὶ δαρεικοῦ τρεῖς ἡμιδαρειαὶ τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ (*singulis mensibus singulis militibus, three half-Darics a month to each soldier*, comp. English *so much the pound*) X. An. 1. 3, 21. (comp. 5. 6, 23.) Δαρεικὸν ἕκαστος οἶσει τοῦ μηνὸς ἑμῶν 7. 6, 7. Ὁ δὲ συνεθισθεὶς τὸν ἕνα ψωμὸν ἐνὶ ὄψῳ προπέμπειν, ὅτε μὴ παρείη πολλά, δύναιτ' ἂν ἀλύπως τῷ ἐνὶ χρῆσθαι (*singula panis frusta, to dip each morsel into the different sauces*) Id. C. 3. 14, 6.

6. Since the article was properly and originally a demonstrative pronoun, it follows of course, that it is often used in a demonstrative sense. The simplest case is the following, viz. when an object is first mentioned, as an indefinite individual, it does not take the article, but when it is named the second time, it has the article, because it has been already referred to and is known, e. g. *Εἶδον ἄνδρα· ὁ δὲ ἀνὴρ μοι ἔλεξεν*. Hence the article is used when the speaker *points to* an object, e. g. *Φέρε μοι, ὃ παῖ, τὸ βιβλίον*, *the book = this or that book*. In similar cases the article may be used with material nouns, e. g. *Λός μοι τὸ γάλα*, *the milk, which had been pointed out*; and even when a part only of the material is referred to, the article is employed, though such nouns elsewhere are always without the article, e. g. *Πίνω τοῦ οἴνου*, *of this wine*. The article is often used in speaking of persons or things known and celebrated, where the Latin uses the pronoun *ille*, e. g. *ὁ καλὸς παῖς*, *that beautiful boy*; this is very frequent in proper names. See No. 7.

Ὅτε Ξέρξης ἀγείρας τὴν ἀναρίθμητον στρατιάν ἤλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα (*that numberless host*) X. An. 3. 2, 13.

7. Proper names as such, i. e. so far as they in themselves denote individuals, reject the article. Still, they take it, when they have been already mentioned, and then the article serves to point them out, No. 6, or when they have not before been named, if it is intended to designate them as well-known and distinguished, No. 6.

Σωκράτης ἔφη. Ἐνίκησαν Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους. Ἀβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης

παρὰ βασιλείᾳ ἀπήλυνεν X. An. 1. 4, 5. Κύρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται (Δαρείος) — ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος X. An. 1. 1, 2. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰλίσσοῦ λέγεται ὁ Βόρξας τὴν Ὀρεσίθυϊαν ἀρπάσαι Pl. Phaedr. 229, b.

REM. 5. Proper names, even in connection with an adjective, do not commonly take the article, e. g. σοφὸς Σωκράτης, *the wise Socrates*.

REM. 6. When a noun in apposition, accompanied by the article, follows a proper name, the latter does not take the article, e. g. Κροῖσος, ὁ τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς. Still, the article is used if it has a demonstrative sense, e. g. ὁ Κροῖσος, ὁ τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, and designates the proper name as one already mentioned or known. The noun in apposition is accompanied by the article, when the latter serves to distinguish the person or thing mentioned from others of like name, or when the person or thing named is to be pointed out as one known; on the contrary, a noun in apposition does not take the article, when it gives only an indefinite explanation, e. g. Her. 1, 1. Ἡρόδοτος Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, *Herodotus of Halicarnassus*, Th. 1, 1. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος, *Th. an Athenian*, or of *Athens*. The names of rivers are commonly placed as adjectives between the article and the word ποταμός, e. g. ὁ Ἄλυσ ποταμός (*the river Halys*) Her. 1, 72. ὁ Ἀχιλῆος ποταμός Th. 2, 102. ἐπὶ τὸν Σάρον ποταμόν, ἐπὶ τὸν Πύραμον ποταμόν X. An. 1. 4, 1. ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν 11. πρὸς τὸν Ἀράξην ποταμόν 19. The same holds of the names of mountains and countries (rarer of islands), when these are of like gender with the words in apposition, γῆ, ἄκρον, ὄρος, νῆσος, etc., e. g. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κόμην Th. 4, 43. τὸ Σούνιον ἄκρον, ἡ Θεσπρωτὶς γῆ, ἡ Δῆλος νῆσος; τοῦ Σκόμβρου ὄρους Th. 2, 96. But if the gender is not the same, the noun in apposition must have the article, e. g. τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ Th. 4, 70. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα 8, 105. τῆς Ἰδης τοῦ ὄρους 108.

8. When adjectives or participles are used as substantives, they take, (according to No. 2,) the article. The English, in such a case, either employs an adjective used substantively, as *the good*; or a substantive, as *the speaker*; or the indefinite article *a* or *an*; or resolve the participle by *who*, *which*, (*is*, *qui*). This usage is very frequent in Greek, and extends not only to present participles, but to the others.

Ὁ σοφός, *the wise (man)*, α *wise (man)*, οἱ ἄγαθοί, οἱ κακοί, οἱ δικάζοντες, *the judges*, οἱ λέγοντες, *the orators*, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὸ καλόν, τὰ καλά, ὁ βουλούμενος, *quisvis*, ὁ τυχών, *whoever happens*. Ὁ πλεῖστα ὠφελῶν τὸ κοινὸν μεγίστων τιμῶν ἀξιοῦται. Ὁ πλεῖστα ὠφελήσας τὸ κ. μ. τ. ἀξιοῦται. Ὁ πλεῖστα ὠφελήσων τ. κ. μ. τ. ἀξιοῦσεται. Αὐθις δὲ ὁ ἡγήσόμενος οὐδὲς ἔσται (*deinde autem, qui nobis viam monstrat, nemo erit*) X. An. 2. 4, 5.

But when only a class in general, or a part of a whole, is to be expressed, the article is omitted, e. g. ἀγαθοί, *good*, φιλοσοφῶντες, μαθόντες; κακά καὶ αἰσχρὰ ἐπραξεν.

9. But the participles take the article when the discourse re-

lates to definite individuals in the sense of *those, who*; a participle with the article is very often appended to a preceding substantive in the way of apposition, in order to give prominence to the attributive meaning, somewhat in the sense of *eum, eam, id dico, qui, quae, quod*, or *et is quidem, qui*.

Her. 9, 70. *πρῶτοι ἐσθλόν Τεγεῆται ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ τὴν σπηνὴν τοῦ Μαρδονίου οὗτοι ἔσαν οἱ διαρπάσαντες*, and *these are they that robbed*, etc. X. C. 2, 6, 18. *οὐ μόνον οἱ ἰδιῶται τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλεις αἱ τῶν τε καλῶν μάλιστα ἐπιμελόμεναι, καὶ τὰ αἰσχρὰ ἥκιστα προσιέμεναι* πολλὰς πολεμικῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς ἀλλήλας. 3, 5, 4. *Βοιωτοὶ μὲν, οἱ πρόσθεν οὐδ' ἐν τῇ ἑαυτῶν τολμῶντες Ἀθηναίοις ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων ἀντιτάττεσθαι, νῦν ἀπειλοῦσιν αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν*.

10. The Greek may connect adverbs of place and time, more seldom of quality and modality, with substantives by means of the article, and thus give to adverbs the sense of adjectives; and so, also, the Greek may change adverbs into substantives, when a substantive is omitted. In like manner a preposition with its Case may be made to express an adjective or substantive meaning.

Ἡ ἄνω πόλις, Ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος. Οἱ ἐνθάδε ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἐνθάδε. Ὁ νῦν βασιλεὺς. Οἱ πάλαι σοφοὶ ἄνδρες. Οἱ τότε. Ἡ αὖριον (sc. ἡμέρα). Ἡ ἐξαίφνης μετὰστατις. Ὁ αἰ, *what is always*; so τὸ and τὰ νῦν, *now*, i. e. *at the present time*, τὸ πάλαι, *formerly*, *in the former time*, το πρὶν, τὸ αὐτίκα, *immediately*. Οἱ πάντῃ στρατιωτῶν, *the best of the soldiers*. Τὸ κύρτα ψύχος. Ἡ ἄγαν ἀμέλεια. Ὁ ὁμολογουμένως δοῦλος. Th. 6, 80. τὴν ἀκινδύνως δουλίσαν. So τὸ πάμπαν and τὸ παρὰπαν, *omnino*, τὸ κύρτα, τὸ παρὰπολύ. Ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος. Οἱ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν, *the philosophers*. Οἱ ἐν ᾧσιν. Ἡ ἐν Χερρόνῳ τυραννίς.

11. The Neuter article, τό, may be placed before every word or part of speech, when the word is considered, not in relation to its meaning, but is used as a form of speech, or when a preceding word is repeated without regard to the structure of the sentence. The Greek, by prefixing the article, may give even to whole phrases the form and meaning of an adjective or substantive.

Τὸ τίπτεω, τὸ τίπτεις. Dem. Cor. 255, 4. ἡμεῖς, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· τὸ δ' ἡμεῖς ὅταν εἶπω, τὴν πόλιν λέγω. Pl. Rp. 327, c. ἐν ἔτι λείπεται, τὸ

ἦν πείσωμεν ὑμᾶς, ὥς χρὴ ὑμᾶς ἀφείναι. Her. 8, 79. στασιάζειν περὶ τοῦ ὁκότερος ἡμῶν πλείω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάζεται.

§ 245. *Position of the Article.*

(439.)

1. The article is sometimes separated from its substantive by particles, e. g. *μὲν, δέ, γέ, τέ, γάρ, δή*, by the indefinite pronoun *τις* (in Herodotus very often), and by *αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ*.

Τὸν μὲν ἄνδρα, τὴν δὲ γυναῖκα; if a preposition stands before the article, the prose-writers say either, *πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα*, or *πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα δέ*, but not *πρὸς τὸν δὲ ἄνδρα*. *Τῶν τις Περσίων* Her. 1, 85. *Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν βαρύνεται* Aeschyl. Ag. 845.

2. When several substantives are connected by *καί* or *τε*—*καί*, the article is either *repeated* with each, in which case the separate notions expressed by the substantives are considered independent of, or as contrasted with, each other; or the article is *not repeated*, in which case the separate notions are considered as forming one conception.

Σωκράτης πάντα ἠγείτο θεοὺς εἰδέναι, τὰ τε λεγόμενα καὶ πραττόμενα καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα (the first two members form a whole, but the last is contrasted with them) X. C. 1. 1, 19. *Αἱ βραδίουργίαι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα ἦδοναι* 2. 1, 20. *Αἱ ἐπιμέλειαι τῶν καλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἔργων* ibid. *Τὰ τε συμφέροντα καὶ κεχαρισμένα* 2. 2, 5. *Οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ* An. 7. 3, 21. *Τὸ μεγαλοπρεπές τε καὶ ἐλευθέριον καὶ τὸ ταπεινόν τε καὶ ἀντιεύθερον* (here the first two and also the last two form one conception) X. C. 3. 10, 5. *Τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οἰκίας* Th. 2, 13. *Οἱ παῖδες τε καὶ γυναῖκες* (so many Codd.) Pl. Rp. 557, c.

3. When the substantive having the article, is connected with attributive words, viz. the adjective, participle, adjective pronoun or numeral, a substantive in the Gen., an adverb or preposition with its Case, § 244, 10, then, in respect to the position of the article, the two following instances are to be distinguished from each other:

(a) The Attributive is united with its substantive to express a single conception or idea, e. g. *the wise man* = *the sage*, and denotes an object, which by the attributive belonging to it is contrasted with other objects of the same kind. In this case,

the attributive stands either between the article and the substantive, or it stands after the substantive with the article repeated, or the substantive stands first without the article, and the attributive follows with the article.

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός or ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός (in contrast with the bad man); οἱ πλοῖστοι πολῖται or οἱ πολῖται οἱ πλοῖστοι (in contrast with poor citizens); ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ or ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμός, οἱ τρεῖς ἄνδρες or οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τρεῖς; ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (in contrast with another people); οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ νῦν; ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος or ὁ πόλεμος ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας; ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τῆς Ἰώνων; τυραννὶς ἡ ἐν Χερσονήσῳ.

REMARK 1. In the first position (ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ) the emphasis is on the attributive, e. g. *Αἱ παιδείας κοινωρεῖν τὸ θῆλον γένος ἡμῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων (γένει)* Pl. L. 805, d. In the last position (ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός or ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός) on the contrary, the idea expressed by the substantive is, at the same time, contrasted with that of another substantive, e. g. *Τί διαφέρει ἄνθρωπος ἀκρατὴς θηρίου τοῦ ἀκρατεστάτου* X. C. 4. 5, 11. *Ἥ ἀρετὴ σύνεστι μὲν θεοῖς, σύνεστι δὲ ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς* 2. 1, 32. *Τὸ ἀριστον οὐ τοὺς νόμους ἐστὶν ἰσχύειν, ἀλλ' ἄνδρα τὸν μετὰ φρονήσεως βασιλικόν* Pl. P. 294, a. *Λοικοῦνται αἱ μὲν τυραννίδες καὶ ὀλιγαρχίαι τοῖς τρόποις τῶν ἐφεστικόνων, αἱ δὲ πόλεις (republics) αἱ δημοκρατοῦμεναι τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς κειμένοις* Aeschin. 3, 6. *Τὸ ἱππικὸν τὸ ἐκείνων (sc. τῶν Σκυθῶν) οὕτω μάχεται, τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτικὸν τό γε τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐγὼ λέγω* Pl. Lach. 191, b. *Εγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐκείνους τοὺς ἄνδρας φημὶ οὐ μόνον τῶν σωματίων τῶν ἡμετέρων πατέρας εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῆς τε ἡμετέρας καὶ ξυμπάντων, τῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡπείρῳ* Pl. Menex. 240, e. *Λιξέρονται τὰς τε συμφορὰς τὰς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡμῖν γεγεννημένας καὶ τὰς ὀφείλειας τὰς ἐκ τῆς στρατείας τῆς ἐπ' ἐκείνων ἐσομένας* Isocr. Paneg. 43, 15. Sometimes the position varies in the same sentence, e. g. *Τὰς μεγάλας ἡδονὰς καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μεγάλα ἡ πειθὴ καὶ ἡ καρτερία καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ καιρῷ πόνοι καὶ κίνδυνοι παρέχονται* (great pleasures and advantages) X. Cy. 3. 3, 8. *Πῶς ποτε ἡ ἀκρατος δίκαιοσύνη πρὸς ἀδικίαν τὴν ἄκρατον ἔχει*; Pl. Rp. 555, a. Then the second position does not differ from the first.

REM. 2. When a substantive denotes an action in the abstract and hence contains also a verbal notion, the attributive expressed by a preposition and its Case, is placed after its substantive without the repetition of the article. So also, when an attributive explanation comes between the article and the Substantive. *Ἡ συγκομιδὴ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ* Th. 2, 52. *Ἡ νῦν ὑμέτερα ὀργὴ ἐς Μιτυληναίους* 3, 44.

(b) The attributive is not connected with its substantive to express an independent or complete idea, but is to be regarded as the predicate of an abridged subordinate clause. In this case the attributive is not contrasted with another object of the same kind, but with itself, it being designed to show that the

object is to be considered, in respect to a certain property, by itself, without reference to another. The English is here generally like the Greek, and uses the definite article. In this case the adjective without the article is placed either after the article and the substantive, or before the article and substantive.

‘Ο ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός or ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ, *the good man* = ἀγαθὸς ὢν, *the man who is good, inasmuch as, because, if he is good.* Οἱ ἀνδρῶποι μισοῦσι τὸν ἄνδρα κακόν or κακὸν τὸν ἄνδρα, *they hate the bad man, i. e. they hate the man, inasmuch as, because, if he is bad.* On the contrary, τὸν κακὸν ἄνδρα or τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν κακόν, *the bad man*, in distinction from the good; hence, τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγαπῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς μισοῦμεν. ‘Ο βασιλεὺς ἡδέως χαρίζεται τοῖς πολίταις ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens, i. e. if or because they are good*; on the contrary, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς πολίταις or τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens*, in distinction from bad citizens. ‘Ο θεὸς τὴν ψυχὴν κρατίζειν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐνέφυσεν, *a soul, as it is the most excellent*, X. C. 1. 4, 13. Οἱ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου καταλαμπόμενοι τὰ χροῖματα μελάντερα ἔχουσιν, *a blacker skin*; the blackness of the skin is the consequence of the καταλάμπεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου 4. 7, 7. Ἐνέπηυσάν τε τὰς σπηναὺς ἐρημοὺς καὶ τὰ χροῖματα διήρπασαν (*quia deserta erant*) Th. 1, 49. Ἀξιῶ (postulo) τοὺς θεράποντας ἐμοὶ μὲν ἄφθονα τὰ ἐπιτήδεια παρασκευάζειν, αὐτοὺς δὲ μηδενὸς τούτων ἄπτεσθαι (= ὥστε αὐτὰ ἀφθονα εἶναι) X. C. 2. 1, 9.

REM. 3. If a substantive having the article is constructed with a Gen., the position under (a) occurs, only when the substantive with its Gen. forms a contrast with another object of the same kind, e. g. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, in contrast with another people; the emphasis here is on the Gen., e. g. Οὐκ ἄλλότριον ἡγεῖται εἶναι ὁ Ἀθηναίων δῆμος τὸν Θηβαίων δῆμον, ἀναμνησκαίται δὲ καὶ τὴν πρὸ γόνων τῶν αὐτοῦ εἰς τοὺς Θηβαίους προγόνους ενεργεσίας Dem. (Psephism.) 18, 186. On the contrary, the Gen. without the article is placed either before or after the other substantive, when the substantive denotes only a part of that expressed in the genitive, in which case the emphasis is on the governing substantive, e. g. ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων, or τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁ δῆμος, *the people* and not the nobles. Hence, with this position, not an attributive, but a partitive genitive is used; the Athenian people is not here considered in contrast with another people, but a part of the Athenian people is contrasted with another part of the same, viz. the nobles. Compare further, ἡ Σωκράτους φιλοσοφία or ἡ φιλοσοφία ἡ Σωκράτους, i. e. the philos. of Soc. the *Socratic* philos., in contrast with the philos. of another, e. g. Plato's, the Platonic, with ἡ φιλοσοφία Σωκράτους or Σωκράτους ἡ φ., i. e. the *philosophy* of Soc. and not something else of his, e. g. his life. Ὡς περ οἰκίας τὰ κατώτερα (domus infimas partes) ἰσχυρότατα εἶναι δεῖ, οὕτω καὶ τῶν πράξεων τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις ἀληθεῖς καὶ δικαίας εἶναι προσήκει Dem. 2, 10. Τοῦτον εὖ ἐθρεψε καὶ ἐπαλ-

δενσεν, ὡς δοκεῖ Ἀθηναίων τῷ πλήθει, *to the multitude, not to the intelligent*, Pl. Menon. 90, b. Τὸ εἰδος τοῦ παίδος (contrasted with τοῦνομα τοῦ παιδός) Pl. Lysid. 204, e.

REM. 4. When the genitive of the substantive pronouns is used instead of the possessives, the reflexives ἐμυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, etc. are placed according to (a), e. g. ὁ ἐμυτοῦ πατήρ or ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμυτοῦ, etc.; but the simple personal pronouns μοῦ, σοῦ, etc. stand without the article, either after or before the substantive which has the article, e. g. ὁ πατήρ μου or μοῦ ὁ πατήρ, ὁ πατήρ σου or σοῦ ὁ πατήρ, ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ (αὐτῆς) or αὐτοῦ (αὐτῆς) ὁ πατήρ, *my, thy, his (ejus) father*, ὁ πατήρ ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, ὧν, αὐτῶν or ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν ὧν, αὐτῶν ὁ πατήρ, *our, your, their (eorum) father*. In the Sing. and Dual, the enclitic forms are always used, and these can stand before the substantive only in connected discourse, but not at the beginning of it.

REM. 5. The difference between the two cases mentioned is very manifest in the adjectives ἄκρος, μέσος, ἔσχατος. When the position mentioned under (a) occurs, the substantive with its attribute forms a contrast with other objects of the same kind, e. g. ἡ μέση πόλις, *the middle city*, in contrast with other cities, ἡ ἐσχάτη νῆσος, *the most remote island*, in contrast with other islands. Ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον ἔρμα τῆς νήσου, in contrast with other ἐρύμασι Th. 4, 35. When, on the contrary, the position mentioned under (b) occurs, the substantive is contrasted with itself, since the attribute defines it more clearly. In this last case, we usually translate these adjectives into English by substantives, and the substantives with which they agree as though they were in the genitive, e. g. ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει ἄκρῳ or ἐπ' ἄκρῳ τῷ ὄρει, *on the top of the mountain*, properly on the mountain where it is the highest; ἐν μέσῃ τῇ πόλει or ἐν τῇ πόλει μέσῃ, *in the middle of the city*; ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τῇ νήσῳ or ἐν νήσῳ τῇ ἐσχάτῃ, *on the border of the island*. Ἐν μέσοις τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπέθανε X. H. 5, 4, 33. Κατὰ μέσον τὸν κύκλον Cy. 2, 2, 3. Περὶ ἄκραις ταῖς χερσὶ 8, 8, 17.

REM. 6. In like manner, the word μόνος has the position mentioned under (a), when it expresses an actual attributive explanation of its substantive, e. g. ὁ μόνος παῖς, *the only son*; on the contrary, the position mentioned under (b), when it is a more definite explanation of the predicate, e. g. Ὁ παῖς μόνος or μόνος ὁ παῖς παίζει, *the boy plays alone (without company)*. Μόνην τῶν ἀνθρώπων (γλῶτταν) ἐποίησαν (οἱ θεοὶ) οἷαν ἀθρώπων τὴν φωνήν, i. e. ἡ τῶν ἀνθρ. γλῶττα μόνη ἐστίν, ἣν ἐποίησαν οἷαν κ. τ. λ., *they made the human tongue only, capable of articulating sounds*, X. C. 1, 4, 12.

REM. 7. When a substantive has two or more attributives, one of which limits the other, § 264, 2, either the limiting attributive with the article stands first, and the second follows with the article and substantive, or the limited attributive with the article stands first, and the limiting attributive follows with the article and substantive. Αἱ ἄλλαι αἰ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, *the other bodily pleasures*, Pl. Rp. 565, d. Ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς ἐμοῖς χωρίοις Lys. 281. Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἐορτῇ Th. 1, 126. Ἐς αὐτὸν τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος τὸν ἔτερον πύργον 8, 90. Ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ φωνῇ Pl. Cratyl. 398, b. Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἐσθόν Rp. 565, d. The limiting attributive can also stand between the substantive and the limited attributive; in this case the article is placed before each of the three parts, e. g. τὰ τελέχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ ἀπέτελεσαν Th. 1, 108. Finally, the limiting attributive with the arti-

cle is placed first, and is followed by the limited substantive and its attributive, both without the article, e. g. *Πρὸς τὰς πάροιθε συμφορὰς εὐδαίμονας* Eur. Hel. 476. *Τάλας ἐγὼ τῆς ἐν μαχῇ ξυμβολῆς βαρείας* Ar. Acharn. 1210. *Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων* X. H. 4. 3, 15. *Τὰς ὑπὸ τῇ οἰκίῳσας πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας* 8, 26.

REM. 8. When an attributive participle has a more definite explanation belonging to it, their relative position is as follows,

(a) *Ὁ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αἰρεθεὶς στρατηγός*

(b) *Ὁ στρατηγός ὁ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αἰρεθεὶς.*

When there are two of these more definite explanations, one stands either after the substantive or after the participle, e. g. *Τὴν πρὸς Εὐβουλον γενομένην πίστιν ὑμῖν* Aeschin. 3, 25. *Τῶν κατ' ὑμᾶς πεπραγμένων καλῶν τῇ πόλει* Dem. 18, 95. *Τῆς νῦν ὑπαρχούσης αὐτῷ τιμᾶς* 4, 4. *Τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ τιμᾶς* 20, 83.

(c) *Ὁ αἰρεθεὶς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον στρατηγός*

(d) *Ὁ αἰρεθεὶς στρατηγός πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον*

(e) *Ὁ πρ. τ. π. στρατηγός αἰρεθεὶς* (this position is most frequent, when the participle has two explanatory words belonging to it).

(c) *Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν τῇ πόλει δύναμιν* Dem. 8, 10. (d) *Τὴν πρὸς οὓσαν ἀδοξίαν τῷ πράγματι* 6, 8. (e) *Τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦτου βλασφημίας εἰρημένους* 18, 126. *Αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι* Th. 7, 23. *Τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος τετραμμένον* 58. When there are two or more explanatory words belonging to the participle, they are either placed between the article and the substantive, e. g. *Τὴν τότε θηβαίους φώμην καὶ δόξαν ὑπάρχουσαν* Dem. 18, 98; or they are so separated, that one is placed either before the participle or after it, e. g. *Οἱ παρὰ τοῦτου λόγοι τότε φηθέντες* Dem. 18, 35. *Ταύτην τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ τόπου ἀσφάλειαν ὑπάρχουσαν τῇ πόλει* 19, 84.

§ 246. *Use of the Article with Pronouns and Numerals, with and without a Substantive.*

1. The article is sometimes used with personal substantive pronouns in the Acc., either when the personality is to be made prominent instead of the person merely, or, what is more frequent, when a person previously mentioned is referred to.

Τὸν εἰαυτὸν δὴ λέγων μάλα σεμνῶς καὶ ἐγκωμιάζων (his important person) Pl. Phaedr. 258, a. *Λεῖτρο δὴ, ἢ δ' οὐς, εὐθὺ ἡμῶν. Ποῖ, ἔφην ἐγώ, λέγεις, καὶ παρὰ τίνας τοὺς ὑμᾶς* (i. e. καὶ τίνας εἰσὶν οὗτοι, οὓς λέγεις ἡμᾶς) Pl. Lys. 203, b.

2. The article is used with a substantive, which has a possessive pronoun belonging to it, when the object is considered as a definite one; the position of the article is according to § 245, 3, (a), so that the adjective pronoun stands between the article and the substantive, e. g. *ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, ὁ σὸς λόγος, thy word* (de-

finite), ὁ ἐμὸς παῖς, *my son*, a definite one, or the only one; on the contrary, the article is omitted, when the object is considered indefinite, ἐμὸς ἀδελφός, *a brother of mine*, it not being determined which; ἐμὸς παῖς; πάππος ἡμέτερος Lys. Andoc. (sub fin.).

3. A substantive to which the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος and αὐτός, *ipse*, belong, regularly has the article; as these pronouns are not considered as attributives, but either as substantives (*he, the man*), or are taken in a predicative sense (*the man, who is here*), they stand either before the article and the substantive, which is then in apposition with the pronoun, or after the article and substantive, comp. § 245, 3, (b); thus,

οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος, not ὁ οὗτος ἀνὴρ.

ἦδε ἡ γνώμη or ἡ γνώμη ἦδε,

ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος,

αὐτός ὁ βασιλεὺς or ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, but ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς signifies *idem rex, the same king*.

REMARK 1. The substantive does not take the article,

- (a) When the pronoun is used as the subject, and the substantive as the predicate, § 244, Rem. 1, e. g. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετή, *this is the virtue of a man*, Pl. Men. 71, e. Αὕτη ἔστω ἱκανὴ ἀπολογία Apol. 24, b. Κίησις αὕτη μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἐγένετο, *this was the greatest agitation*, Th. 1, 1; hence a distinction must be made between τοῦτω τῷ διδασκάλῳ χρῶνται, *they have this teacher*, and τοῦτω διδ. χρ., *they have this man for a teacher*. Τεκμηρίω τοῦτω χρῶμενος (which signifies τοῦτό ἐστι τεκμήριον, ὃ ἐχρῆτο) X. C. 1. 2, 49. Ταύτην γνώμην ἔχω (which signifies αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ γνώμη, ἣν ἔχω) An. 2. 2, 12. If, however, the predicate substantive denotes a definite object or one already mentioned, it takes the article, e. g. Ὅποτε (Σωκράτης) τι τῷ λόγῳ διεξίλοι, διὰ τῶν μάλιστα ὁμολογουμένων ἐπορεύετο, νομίζων ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι λόγον (hanc esse firmam illam disputandi rationem, viz. such a mode as had been clearly shown by previous examples) X. C. 4. 6, 15.
- (b) When the substantive is a proper name, e. g. οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός Σωκράτης. Εὐθύδημος οὗτοςί X. C. 4. 2, 3. Νικηράτιον τοῦτου Symp. 2, 3. Χαριμίδης οὗτοςί 2, 19. Αὐτὸν Μένωνα An. 1. 5, 13; or when a common name is used instead of a proper name, e. g. Αὐτοῦ βασιλέως An. 1. 7, 11.
- (c) When the idea of an object is to be expressed absolutely, the substantive is joined with the pronoun αὐτός without the article. Αὐτὴ ἡ διασποταία αὐτῆς δουλείας Pl. Parmen. 133, d. Αὐτῆς ἐπιστήμης οὐ μετέχον 134, b. Οἷα αὐτοῦ δεσπύτου δήπου, ὃ ἐστὶ δεσπότης, ἐκείνου δοῦλός ἐστιν 133, d.
- (d) When οὗτος ἀνὴρ is used to denote emotion, especially contempt, instead of the pronoun σύ. Οὗτοςὶ ἀνὴρ οὐ πύσεται φλογῶν;

Ἐπὶ μοι, ὦ Σώκρατες, οὐκ αἰσχύνει ὀνόματα θηρεύων = *blockhead, why don't you cease?* Pl. Gorg. 489, b. Οὐκ οἶδ' ἅττα λέγεις, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀλλ' ἄλλον τινὰ ἐρώτα. Σ. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ οὐχ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος = *this fellow cannot bear to be benefited*, Ibid. 505, c.

(e) The poets often omit the article, where the prose-writers must use it.

REM. 2. When the pronoun οὗτος belongs to a substantive having the article and an attributive, it is often placed between the attributive and the substantive, e. g. Αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐταὶ νῆες Th. 8. 80. Ἡ στερὴ αὐτῇ ὁδός X. An. 4. 2. 6.

4. The article is used with a substantive, with which τοιοῦτος, τοιόςδε, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, agree, when the quality or quantity designated by these, is to be considered as belonging to a definite object, one before mentioned or known, or as belonging to a whole class of objects previously named. The article commonly stands before the pronoun and substantive, e. g. Ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ θαυμαστός ἐστίν, τὰ τοιαῦτα πράγματα καλὰ ἐστίν. On the contrary, the article must be omitted, when the object is indefinite, *any one of those who are of such a nature, or are so great*, e. g. Τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα οὐκ ἂν ἐπαινοίης.

Ἄρ' οὖν δύναιο τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄμειπτον φίλον νομίζειν; (i. e. *talem, qualis antea descriptus est*) X. Cy. 5. 5, 32. Πῶς ἂν οὖν ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ διαφθείροι τοὺς νέους (i. e. *talis vir, qualem descripsimus Socratem*) C. 1. 2, 8. Τῶν τοσοῦτων καὶ τοιούτων ἀγαθῶν ὑμῖν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀθηναίοις ἔχοντες χάριν (in relation to what precedes) Dem. Cor. 327, 305. Ὁρῶν τοὺς τηλικούτους φυλάττοντας μάλιστα τὰς γυναῖκας (relating to the preceding γυναιῶν, but at the same time designating the whole class of the γυναικοί) X. R. L. 1, 7.

5. When πᾶς, πάντες belong to a substantive, the following cases must be distinguished,

(α) When the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as altogether a general one, the article is not used, e. g. πᾶς ἄνθρωπος, *every man*, i. e. every one to whom the predicate *man* belongs, πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *all men*. Then, πᾶς in the singular, always signifies *each, every*. Πᾶς is often translated by *mere, or utter*, e. g. Ὁ Ἑρως ἐν πάσῃ ἀναρχίᾳ καὶ ἀνομίᾳ ζῶν Pl. Rp. 575, a. Πάντα ἀγαθὰ καὶ καλὰ ἀπεργάζονται Polit. 294, a.

(β) When the substantive to which πᾶς, πάντες belong, is to be considered as a whole in distinction from its parts, it takes the article, which is placed according to § 245, 3, (a), e. g. Ἡ πᾶσα γῆ, *the whole earth*, οἱ πάντες πολῖται, *all citizens without ex-*

ception. This usage is more seldom than that under (α). This construction occurs also with ὅλος, but it is still rarer than with πᾶς. Here the singular πᾶς always has the sense of *whole*.

Πειρασθαι (χρῆ) κοινῇ σώζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν Th. 4, 61. Ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον ἀποκτεῖναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄπαντας Μιτυληναίους 3, 36. Τὸ ὅλον ἀνάγκη τὰ πάντα μέρη εἶναι Pl. Theaet. 204, a. Ἀνθρώποισι γὰρ τοῖς πᾶσι κοινὸν τοῦ ξυμμερτάνειν S. Ant. 1023. Ἐκείνως μοι φαίνεται, ὥσπερ τὰ τοῦ προσώπου μόρια ἔχει πρὸς τὸ ὅλον πρὸς ὡπον Pl. Prot. 329, e. Hence it signifies, in *all*, the *whole*. Συνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν Th. 3, 66.

(γ) When the words *whole* or *all*, intended merely as a more explicit explanation, belong to a definite object and hence one which has the article, πᾶς is then placed according to § 245, 3. (b). This is by far the most frequent use of πᾶς, πάντες. The word ὅλος also is usually constructed in the same manner in connection with a substantive and the article.

Οἱ στρατιῶται ἔλον τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν ἢ ἅπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον. Οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες ἢ πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καλῶς ἐμαχίσαντο. Διὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην ἢ διὰ ὅλην τὴν πόλιν. Διαβαίνουν πάντες εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον οἱ στρατιῶται X. An. 7. 1, 7. Εἰ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης ἀξιοῖς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ θαναμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρατέον εὖ ποιεῖν X. C. 2. 1, 28.

6. When *ἕκαστος*, *each*, *every*, belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, as with πᾶς in the sense of *each*, *every*, when the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as general, e. g. καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν, *every day*, *each day*; when, on the contrary, the idea contained in the substantive is to be made prominent, then the article is joined with it, and is always placed according to § 245, 3, (b).

Κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἑκάστην Dem. Cor. 310, 249, ἢ καθ' ἑκάστην τὴν ἡμέραν, *every single day*, but οὐκ ὀλίγα ἐστὶ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν (*quotidie*) τοιαῦτα ὀρεῖν τε καὶ ἀκούειν X. C. 4. 2, 12. Ἀ ἑκάστη ἡλικία προστίταται ποιεῖν, διηγησόμεθα X. Cy. 1. 2, 5. Τυραννοῦνται ὑπὸ δέκα ἀνδρῶν, οὓς Λύσανδρος κατέστησεν ἐν ἑκάτῃ πόλει H. 3. 5, 13; but "Ο τι ἂν ἐν τῇ γῇ ἑκάτῃ καλὸν ἢ ἀγαθὸν ᾖ, μεμνήσονται, in *every single land*, Cy. 8. 6, 6. Καὶ ἡγεμὼν μὲν ᾗν ὁ δισπότης ἑκάστης τῆς οἰκίας An. 7. 4, 14.

7. When *ἑκάτερος*, *each of two*, ἀμφω and ἀμφότερος, *both*, be-

long to a substantive, the article is always used with it, since here only two *known*, therefore *definite* objects can be spoken of. The article is here placed according to § 245, 3, (b).

Ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἑκατέρων X. An. 3. 2, 36, or ἐπὶ ἑκατέρων τῶν πλευρῶν, τὰ ὅτα ἀμφοτέρω or ἀμφοτέρω τὰ ὅτα, ἀμφοῖν τοῖν χειροῖν or τοῖν χειροῖν ἀμφοῖν. Καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν ἐς πλοῦν Th. 4, 14. Τῷ ὅτι ἑκατέρω X. Ven. 5, 32.

8. In respect to the pronoun *αὐτός* and the indefinite pronouns or numerals *ἄλλος*, *ἕτερος*, *πολύς*, *πλείων*, *πλεῖστος*, the following things are to be noted,

(a) *Αὐτός* preceded by the article signifies *the same*, *idem*, e. g. ὁ αὐτός ἄνθρωπος, *idem homo*, τὰ ὑτό, *the same*; but ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός or αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *homo ipse*.

(b) *Ἄλλος* without the article has the sense of the Lat. *alius*, being the opposite of *ipse* (*αὐτός*), but with the article it signifies *the rest*, *religuius*, *the others*, *ceteri*, e. g. ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς, *religua Graecia*, οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι, *the other men*, in relation to definite individuals, or *the others*, *ceteri homines*; *ἕτερος* without the article signifies *one of two* (it not being determined which), or it forms a contrast with ὁ αὐτός and denotes *difference* or *contrast*; ὁ ἕτερος, *the other*, i. e. the definite one of two, e. g. ἡ ἑτέρα χεὶρ τῇ ἑτέρᾳ χρῆται; οἱ ἕτεροι in reference to two parties.

(c) The following cases of *πολύς*, *πολλοί* are to be distinguished, (α) in *πολὺς πόνος*, *πολλὴ σπουδὴ*, *πολὺς λόγος*, *πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι* without the article, an object is denoted as indefinite, e. g. *Πολὺν ἔχουσαι πόνον ἀτελεῖς τῆς τοῦ ὄντος θείας ἀπέρχονται* Pl. Phaedr. 248, b. *Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ πλούτου ὀρέγονται*; (β) but if the object is represented as definite, or one previously mentioned or known, the article is used with the substantive, and *πολὺς* is then placed as an attributive between the article and the substantive, e. g. ἡ πολλὴ σπουδὴ τὸ ἀληθείας ἰδεῖν πεδῖον (*magnum illud, de quo dixi, studium*) Pl. Phaedr. 248, b. Ἦν περὶ τὸν πολὺν λόγον ἐποιεῖτο Ἀναξαγόρας (*multum illum sermonem, e scriptis ejus satis cognitum*) 270, a. Ἐν ταῖς πολλαῖς γενέσεσι (among many generations mentioned) Phaedon. 88, a.; οἱ πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι signifies either *the many men named* or *a multitude of men belonging together* in opposition to the parts of the whole, hence also οἱ πολλοί, *the many*, *the populace*, *plebs*, e. g. Ὅσα οἱ ὄλγοι τοὺς πολλοὺς μὴ πείσαντες, ἀλλὰ κρατούντες γράφουσι X. C. 1. 2, 45; what is true of the Positive, is true also of the Comparative and Superlative, e. g. Ἐὰν φίλους ἢ πόλιν ὠφελεῖν δεῖ, ποιεῖν ἢ πλείων σχολὴ τούτων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, τῷ ὥς ἐγὼ νῦν, ἢ τῷ ὥς σὺ μακαρόνους διαιωμένῳ (the greater leisure, considered as a definite thing, or

as a definite whole) X. C. 1. 6, 9. *Εὖ ἐδίδου, ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἂν ἐδίδου, ὥπως ἐμοὶ δοῖς μῖτον μὴ ἀποδοῖν ὑμῖν τὸ πλεῖον* An. 7. 6, 16. "Ἐπειτα τῇ ἀρετῇ σώζεσθαι εἰς τὸν πλεῖον χρόνον μάλλον, ἢ τῇ κακίᾳ R. L. 9, 2; οἱ πλείονες signifies the *majority* in opposition to the *minority* (οἱ ἐλάσσους), therefore a definite whole; οἱ πλείστοι, *the most*, also to be considered as a definite whole; again, πολὺς is joined with the substantive having the article according to the position mentioned in § 245, 3, (b); πολλός is then to be taken in a predicative sense, e. g. ³ *Ἐπεὶ εὐόρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα* (*flesh in great abundance*) X. Cy. 1. 3, 6. *Σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα* (sc. ὀρῶντες) Th. 1, 52. *Πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον* (*they had censure in great abundance, i. e. were very severely censured*) 6, 46.

(d) ³ *Ὀλίγοι, few*, e. g. *ὀλίγοι ἄνθρωποι; οἱ ὀλίγοι, the few*, i. e. either the few mentioned, or to be considered as a definite whole, viz. emphatically *the Oligarchy*, considered as a whole, in opposition to οἱ πολλοί; e. g. *Πρὶςβεις οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον* Th. 5, 84; but when only an indefinite idea is expressed by the word ὀλίγος the article is omitted, e. g. *Προδοθῆναι τὴν πόλιν ὑπ' ὀλίγων, by oligarchs, not by the oligarchs.*

9. When a cardinal number belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, if the idea expressed by the substantive is indefinite, e. g. *τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἦλθον*; the substantive, on the contrary, takes the article which is placed, (α) according to § 245, 3, (a), when the substantive with which the numeral agrees, contains the idea of a *united whole*; hence also, when the number of objects is to be represented as a *sum-total*, after the prepositions ἀμφί, περί, εἰς, ὑπέρ; but the article is here used most frequently, when a preceding substantive (without the article) is referred to, which has a cardinal number agreeing with it.

Οἱ τῶν βασιλέων οἰνοχόοι διδόασι τοῖς τρισὶ δακτύλοις ὀχοῦντες τὴν φιάλην, i. e. with the three fingers, i. e. the three generally used, X. Cy. 1. 3, 8. ³ *Ἦν, ὅτε ἐτελέντα, ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη, he had reached about the sum of fifty years*, X. An. 2. 6, 15. *Ἰππεῖς εἰς τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους συνέλεγοντο αὐτῷ, καὶ τοξόται εἰς τοὺς μυρίους* Cy. 3. 2, 3. *Τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν ἐξοσι νεῶν οὐ παρουσῶν*, (referring to the preceding words οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐξοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψάμενοι Th. 1, 49).

(β) But the article is placed according to § 245, 3, (b), when the numeral is joined with the definite object, merely to define it more explicitly, and when the numeral had not been previ-

ously mentioned, e. g. Ἐμαχέσαντο οἱ μετὰ Περικλέους ὀπλίται χίλιοι or χίλιοι οἱ μετὰ Π. ὀπλίται.

§ 247. *The Article as a Demonstrative and Relative Pronoun.* (416.)

1. The article ὁ ἡ τό had originally the sense both of a demonstrative and relative pronoun.

2. In the Homeric poems, the pronoun ὁ ἡ τό has almost wholly the sense of both a substantive and adjective demonstrative pronoun, which refers to an object and represents it as known or already spoken of, or brings it before the mind of the hearer, e. g. Il. α, 12. ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θεὸς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν. 29. τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω. Od. κ, 74. οὐ γάρ μοι θέμις ἐστὶ κομίζεμεν οὐδ' ἀποπέμπειν ἄνδρα τόν, ὅς κε θεοῖσιν ἀπέχθεται μακάρεσσιν. Hence, in Homer, the substantive is found in very many instances without the article, where later writers, particularly the Attic, would use it. Comp. Il. α, 12 seq. with Pl. Rp. 393, e. Yet there are, in Homer, evident traces of an approximation or agreement of this apparent article with the real article, which was not fully developed before the time of the Attic writers. Thus in Homer, as in the Attic writers, it gives the force of substantives to adjectives and participles, e. g. ὁ ἄριστος, ὁ νικήσας, ὁ γεραίος; so also, τὸ πρὶν, τὸ πρόσθεν; it is found in connection with a substantive and an attributive adjective or adverb, and the attributive is placed between the article and substantive, e. g. τῶν προτέρων ἐτέων Il. λ, 691. τὸν δεξιὸν ἵππον ψ, 336. οἱ ἔκροθε θεοὶ ξ, 274. τὸ σὸν γέρας α, 185. τὸ σὸν μῖνος α, 207; so it is used in case of apposition, e. g. Od. λ, 298. καὶ Ἀθήνην εἶδον τὴν Τυνδαρίου παρὰκοίτην. Od. ξ, 61. ἄνακτες οἱ τέοι; further, ἄντυγες αἱ περὶ δόφρον Il. λ, 535. ἀνδρῶν τῶν τότε ι, 559. νύεις οἱ Δολιχίοιο Od. ω, 497; also with the demonstrative, αἱ κύνες αἶδε τ, 372; it also takes the place of the possessive pronoun, e. g. Il. λ, 142. νῦν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀεικία τίστετε λώβην, *of your father*, and denotes what belongs to an object, e. g. Od. ο, 218. ἐγκοσμεῖτε τὰ τεύχε' εἰταῖροι, *τὴν μελαίνην* (the τεύχεα belonging to the ship).

3. The demonstrative use of the *adjective* article is not unfrequent in all the post-Homeric writers, § 244, 6; but as a demonstrative *substantive* pronoun, it was retained, in certain cases, through every period of the language; thus in Attic prose,

(a) Τό γε, τὸ δέ (*on the contrary*), very frequently at the beginning of a sentence; ὁ μὲν (*is quidem*), ὁ δέ (*is autem*), οἱ δέ (*ii autem*) very frequently at the beginning of a sentence; πρὸ τοῦ (*πρὸ τοῦ*), *formerly*; often καὶ τόν, τήν, *et eum, et eam*, at the beginning of a

sentence, e. g. X. Cy. I. 3, 9. καὶ τὸν κλεῦσαι δοῦναι. But in the Nom. καὶ ὅς, καὶ ἥ, καὶ οἷ are used, § 334.

(b) In such phrases as, τὸν καὶ τόν, τὸ καὶ τό, *this man and that man, this thing and that thing*, τὰ καὶ τὰ, *varia, bona et mala*.

(c) It is used immediately before a sentence introduced by ὅς, ὅσος or οἷος, which sentence expresses periphrastically the force of an adjective, or especially, an abstract idea. Pl. Phaedon. 75, b. ὁρίζεται τοῦ ὅ ἐστιν ἴσον (= τοῦ ἴσου ὄντος). Prot. 320, d. ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῇ κεράννυνται. Soph. 241, e. εἴτε μιμημάτων, εἴτε φαντασμάτων ἀντίων ἢ καὶ περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν, ὅσαι περὶ ταῦτά εἰσι.

(d) In such phrases as, ὁ μὲν—ὁ δέ, οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ, *the one,—the other, some, the others*. Isocr. Paneg. 41. εἰς μὲν τοὺς ὑβρίζοντες, τοῖς δὲ δυνάευντες. Very frequently τὸ μὲν—τὸ δέ, τὰ μὲν—τὰ δέ, *partly—partly*, τῇ μὲν—τῇ δέ, *on one side—on the other side*.

4. In the Homeric language, the demonstrative ὃ ἢ τό, is frequently used in place of the relative. Il. α, 125. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολλῶν ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δὲ δασται (*quae ex urbibus praedati sumus, ea sunt distributa*). The relative use was transferred from Homer to the Ionic and Doric writers also; so the tragedians take this liberty, though rarely. Her. 3, 81. τὰ μὲν Ὀιάνης εἶπε, λελέχθω καὶ μοι ταῦτα· τὰ δ' ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἄνωγε φέρειν τὸ κράτος, γνῶμης τῆς ἀρίστης ἡμάρτηκε. Comp. Larger Grammar, Part II. § 482.

§ 248. CLASSES OF VERBS.

(337.)

The predicate or verb, in reference to the subject, can be expressed in different ways. Hence arise different classes of verbs, which are indicated by different forms.

(a) The subject appears either as *active*, e. g. Ὁ παῖς γράφει, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει.—But the active form has a two-fold signification,

(α) *Transitive*, when the object to which the action is directed, is in the accusative, and therefore receives the action, e. g. Τύπτω τὸν παῖδα, γράφω τὴν ἐπιστολήν,

(β) *Intransitive*, when the action is either confined to the subject, e. g. Τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει, or when the verb has an object in the Gen. or Dat., or is constructed with a preposition, e. g. Ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς, χαίρω τῇ σοφίᾳ, βαδίζω εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

(b) Or the subject performs an action, which is confined to, or is reflected upon itself, e. g. *Τύπτομαι, I strike myself; βουλευόμαι, I advise myself, or I deliberate; τύπτομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, I strike my own head; καταστρέφομαι τὴν γῆν, I subjugate the land for myself; ἀμύνομαι τοὺς πολεμίους, I keep off the enemy from myself*,—*Mid-
dle, or reflexive verb.*

REMARK 1. When the reflexive action is performed by two or more subjects on each other, e. g. *Τύπτονται, they strike each other, διακαλεύονται, they exhort each other*, it is called a reciprocal action.

(c) Finally, the subject appears as receiving the action, i. e. the action is performed upon the subject, e. g. *Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν, were pursued*,—*Passive.*

REM. 2. The Act. and Mid. have complete forms. For the Pass., the Greek has only two tenses, viz. the Fut. and Aor. All the other forms are indicated by the Mid., since the passive action was considered as a reflexive one.

REMARKS ON THE CLASSES OF VERBS.

§ 249. A. Active Form.

(338.)

1. Many active verbs, especially such as express motion, have besides a transitive signification, an intransitive or reflexive sense; comp. *the birds are moving, the carriage is breaking, the snow is melting*, and the Lat. *vertere, mutare, declinare*, etc.

Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς εἰς βάλλει εἰς τὴν λίμνην Th. 1, 46. *Ἡ Βόλβη λίμνη ἐξέλεισιν εἰς θάλασσαν* 4, 103. *Ἐγγὺς ἦγον οἱ Ἕλληνες* (comp. *to draw near*) X. An. 4, 2, 15. So also *ἀνάγειν, to go back, to withdraw, διάγειν, per-
stare*, are found in prose;—*ἐλαύνειν* or *ἐλαύνειν ἵππῳ* (X. An. 1, 8, 1.), *to ride, προελαύνειν, adequitare*;—many compounds of *βάλλειν*, e. g. *ἐμβάλλειν* and *εἰςβάλλειν, to fall upon, ἐκβάλλειν, to spring forth, μεταβάλλειν* (like *mutare*), *διαβάλλειν, to cross over, πρὸςβάλλειν τινί, to seize hold, συμβάλλειν τινί, manus conserere, ἐπιβάλλειν, to fall upon, ὑπερβάλλειν, to project, to go over*;—*κλίνειν* and its compounds, e. g. *ἐπικλίνειν, to incline to something, ἀποκλίνειν, declinare*;—*τρεπείν*, like *vertere, επιτρέπειν, se permittere*;—*στροφείν* (like *mutare*) and its compounds;—*πταίειν, to strike against, to stumble, προσπταίειν, e. g. μεγάλως προσπταίσαν, to suffer a total shipwreck*, Her. 6, 95;—*ἀπαλλάττειν, to get off*;—compounds of *διδόναι, e. g. ἐκδιδόναι, to discharge it-
self* (of a stream), *ἐπιδιδόναι, proficere*;—compounds of *ἰέναι, e. g. ἀνι-*

ναι, *to desist*, ἐπιέναι ἰσχυρῶ γέλωτι (*indulgere*) Pl. Rp. 388, e;—compounds of μίσγειν, μίγνυναι, e. g. συμμίσγειν, *commisceri*, προσμηνύναι, *to fight with*, also *appropinquare*, e. g. προσέμιξαν τῷ τείχει Th. 3, 22; αἵρειν, *to raise, to break up, to set out*, (of ships, *to weigh anchor*), also compounds, e. g. οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπῆραν ἐκ τῆς Δήλου (*to set sail*) Her. 6, 99; ἀνταίρειν τινί, *to fight, to withstand*;—συνάπτειν, *manus conserere*;—ἔχειν, *to land*, ἔχειν τινός (*desistere*) Th. 1, 112; ἔχειν with adverbs, as εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς, like *bene, male habere*; ἔχειν ἀμφί τι, *in aliqua re occupatum esse*; προσέχειν, *attendere, or appellere, to land*; προέχειν, *praestare*; ἐπέχειν, *se sustinere, or expectare, in mente habere*, e. g. ἐπέχον στρατεύεσθαι; κατέχειν, *se retinere, also to land*; παρέχειν, e. g. τῇ μουσικῇ, *musicae se dare*; ἀπέχειν, *to be distant from*; ἀντέχειν, *resistere*;—πράττειν with adverbs, e. g. εὖ, κακῶς, or with the Acc. of adjectives, e. g. καλά, κακά, *to be happy, to be miserable*;—διατρίβειν (*consumere*), *versari*;—compounds of φέρειν, e. g. διαφέρειν, *to be different, differre*, ὑπερφέρειν, (*eminere*) πλούτω;—ἀναλαμβάνειν, *refici, recreari*;—οἰκεῖν, *administrari*, e. g. πόλις οἰκεῖ Plat.;—τελευτεῖν, *to end, to die*;—καταρθόειν, *to succeed*;—νικᾶν, *to prevail*, e. g. ἐνίκαι ἡ χεῖρων τῶν γνωμέων (*like vincit sententia*) Her. 6. 109;—ἐλλείπειν, *officio suo deesse, ἀπολιπεῖν, to remain behind*; etc.

2. Several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Aorists, have in the first Aor. a transitive signification, but in the second Aor. an intransitive:

δύω, *to wrap up*, first Aor. ἔδῤυσα, *to wrap up*, second Aor. ἔδυν, *to go in, down*,
ἵστημι, *to station*, “ ἔστησα, *I stationed*, “ ἔστην, *I stood*,
φύω, *to produce*, “ ἔφῤυσα, *I produced*, “ ἔφυν, *I was produced*,
σκέλλω, *to make dry*, “ (ἔσκηλα, Poet. *I made dry*), “ ἔσκηλν, *I withered*.

So several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Perfects, have in the first Perf. a transitive signification, but in the second an intransitive:

ἐγείρω, *to wake*, first Pf. ἐγήγερκα, *I have waked*, second Pf. ἐγήγορα, *I am awake*,
ὀλλύμι, *perdo*, “ ὀλώλεκα, *perdidit*, “ ὀλώλα, *perit*,
πείθω, *to persuade*, “ πέπεικα, *I have persuaded*, “ πέποιθα, *I trust*.

Moreover some second Perfects of transitive verbs, which do not form a first Perf., have an intransitive signification:

ἄγνυμι, <i>to break</i> ,	second Pf. ἔαγα, <i>I am broken</i> ,
ῥήγνυμι, <i>to tear</i> ,	“ ἔρῥωγα, <i>I am torn</i> ,
τήκω, <i>to smelt (iron)</i> ,	“ τέτηκα, <i>I am smelted</i> ,
πήγνυμι, <i>to fasten</i> ,	“ πέπηγα, <i>I am fastened</i> ,
σῆπω, <i>to make rotten</i> ,	“ σέσηπα, <i>I am rotten</i> ,
φαίνω, <i>to show</i> ,	“ πέφηνα, <i>I appear</i> ,

REMARK 1. The Pass. ἀλλεσκομαι, *to be taken*, has an active form in

the Perf. and Aor., viz. *ἔάλωκα*, *I have been taken*, *ἔάλων*, *I was taken*, § 161, 1.

3. Intransitive active verbs are often used in the place of the passive.

Ἐτελεῦτησαν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων (interfecti sunt) Her. 6, 92. *Μεγάλα πείσονται* (eversa) *πρήγματα ὑποήσόνων* 7, 18. *Δεινότερον ἐνόμιζον εἶναι κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀκοῦειν* (*audire*), *ἢ καλῶς ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἀποθνήσκειν* Isocr. Paneg. 56, 77. So *ἐκπίπτειν ὑπὸ τινος*, *expelli* ab aliquo; very often *φεύγειν ὑπὸ τινος*, *fugari* ab aliquo, or in a judicial sense, *accusatum esse* ab aliquo, e. g. *ἄσεβειας φεύγειν ὑπὸ τινος*;—*πάσχειν ὑπὸ τινος*, *affici* ab aliquo.

REM. 2. It will be seen, § 279, Rem. 5, that intransitive active verbs are frequently used in poetry in a transitive sense, e. g. *ἀστράπτειν σίλας*, *βαίνειν πόδα*.

REM. 3. The transitive active is not unfrequently used, when the subject does not itself perform an action, but causes it to be performed by another; yet this usage is admissible, only when it is evident from the context or from the nature of the case, that the subject does not itself perform the action. X. An. 1. 4, 10. *Κῦρος τὸν παράδεισον ἐξέκοψε καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κατέκαυσεν*. So frequently *ἀποκτείνειν*, *θάπτειν*, *οἰκοδομεῖν* and similar examples, often also *διδάσκειν*, *παιδεύειν*, comp. Pl. Prot. 320, a. 324, d. Menon. 94, b.

§ 250. B. Middle Form.

(339—343.)

1. The Mid. denotes an action, which is performed by the subject, and is reflected upon or confined to the subject. Such verbs may be called reflexive. The two following cases are to be distinguished,

(a) The Mid. denotes first an action, which the subject directs immediately to itself, so that the subject is at the same time also the object of the action. In English we here use the active verb with the Acc. of the reflexive pronoun, e. g. *τύπτομαι*, *I strike myself*, *ἐτυπάμην*, *I struck myself*, *τύπομαι*, *I shall strike myself*. This use of the Mid. is more rare than that mentioned under (b). The following verbs, which will be presented in the Aor. form, belong here:

Ἀνίσχω, *to keep off*, *ἀποσχέσθαι*, *se abstinere*, *to keep one's self off*, *to abstain*; *ἀπᾶγξαι τινά*, *to throttle*, *to hang some one*, *ἀπάγξασθαι*, *to throttle or hang one's self*; *τύψασθαι*, *κόψασθαι*, *to beat one's self*, *οἰκίσασθαι*, *migrare*, *ἐπιβαλίσθαι τινί*, *to apply one's self to something*, *παρᾶσκειν ἑαυτῷ*, *se parare*, *τάξασθαι*, *to place one's self*

in order of battle, e. g. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἐτάξαντο, Th. 1, 48; προσ-
θίσθαι, *se adjungere, to agree with*, ὀρμίσασθαι, καθορμίσασ-
θαι, *to land*, comp. Th. 4, 45, κυκλώσασθαι, *to encircle*, comp. Th. 5,
72, but κυκλωθῆναι, *to stand or place one's self in a circle*, τραπέσθαι, *to*
turn one's self, (Th. 5, 29, 73.); ἐγγυήσασθαι, *to pledge one's self*; παύ-
σασθαι, *to cease*, from παύω, *to cause to cease*, δειξασθαι, *to show*
one's self; particularly verbs which express an action performed by the
subject upon his own body, e. g. λούσασθαι, νίψασθαι, ἀλεί-
ψασθαι, χρίσασθαι, ζώσασθαι, γυμνάσασθαι, καλύ-
ψασθαι, κοσμήσασθαι, ἀμφιέσασθαι, ἐνδύσασθαι, ἐκ-
δύσασθαι, κείρασθαι, ἀπομόρξασθαι, *se abstergere*, ἀπο-
μύξασθαι, *se emungere*, ἀποψήσασθαι, *se abstergere*, σιτηφανώ-
σασθαι; στείλασθαι, *to get ready, to fit one's self out*; also some few
verbs which express such a reflexive action, as corresponds with an in-
transitive one, e. g. φυλάξασθαι, *to be on one's guard, to be cautious*,
but φυλάττειν τινά, *to guard some one*, βουλευσασθαι, *to deliberate*, but
βονλεύειν τινί, *to advise some one*, γεύσασθαι, *to taste*, γείνειν, *to cause to*
taste, to give a taste of, τιμωρήσασθαι, *to avenge*; the reciprocals δια-,
καταλύσασθαι πρὸς τινά, *to be reconciled to any one*, συνθίσθαι,
to bind one's self, to agree with any one, σπείσασθαι, *pacisci*; here be-
long, also, most deponent middle verbs, § 197, Rem. 2.

REMARK 1. This immediate reflexive relation is also expressed (a) by
middle verbs with a Pass. Aor., e. g. διαλύειν, *to separate*, διαλυθῆναι, *διαλύ-*
σισθαι to separate one's self, discedere, see § 197, Rem. 3; (b) by the active
form e. g. μεταβάλλειν, *to change one's self*, see § 249, 1; (c) by the active
form with the Acc. of the reflexive pronoun, e. g. ἐπαινῶν ἑαυτόν, *ἀναρτῶν*
ἑαυτόν, to make one's self depend on any one, ἀποκρίπτειν ἑαυτόν, *ἐθίζειν ἑαυ-*
τόν, παρέχειν ἑαυτόν, ἀπολύειν ἑαυτόν, to free one's self, ἀποσφάττειν ἑαυτόν,
ἀποκτείνειν ἑαυτόν; the Mid. then has the signification of the Pass., thus,
ἐπαινῶσθαι, ἀποσφάττεσθαι, *laudari, interfici, jugulari ab alio*, and has for
its Aor. and Fut. a Pass. form.

(d) The Mid. denotes an action, which the subject per-
forms upon an object within its sphere, i. e. upon one be-
longing to it, or standing in immediate relation or contact with
it. In English, we commonly use here either a possessive pro-
noun or a preposition with a personal pronoun, e. g.

Τύπτομαι, ἐνψάμην τὴν κεφαλὴν, *I strike, I struck my head*, τύπτειν κ., *to*
strike the head of another, λούσασθαι τοὺς πόδας, *to wash one's own feet*, λού-
ειν τ. π., *to wash the feet of another*, ἀποκρύψασθαι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, *to conceal one's*
own affairs, περιόψῃσθαι χιτῶνα, *suam vestem, to rend one's own garment*,
περιόψῃσι, *alius, that of another*, παρασχέσθαι τι, *to give something from*
one's own means, e. g. γαῦς, hence also, *to show*, e. g. εὐροίαν παρέχεσθαι, *on*

the contrary *παρέχειν τινὶ πράγματα, φόβον*, etc. *to cause trouble, fear*, etc., *to some one*; — *ἀποδείξασθαι τι*, e. g. *ἔργον, γνώμην, δύναμιν*, *to show one's own work*, etc., *ἐπαγγεῖλασθαι τι*, *to promise*; reciprocally, *νείμασθαι τι*, *aliquid inter se partiri*, *to divide something with each other*, so *μερίσασθαι*; — *ποιήσασθαι τι*, *to do or make something for one's self*, e. g. *εἰρήνην, σπονδὰς*, (*ποιεῖν*, *to do or accomplish*), *ἐλίσσασθαι τι*, *sibi sumere*, hence *to choose*, *ἄρασθαι τι*, *to take up for one's self*, *to lay on one's self*, *αἵρειν τι*, *to take up something in order to lay it upon another*, *πρήξασθαι χρήματά τινα*, *sibi ab aliquo pecuniam exigere*, *μισθώσασθαι*, *conducere*, *to hire for one's self*, but *μισθῶσαι*, *locare*, *to let out*, *μεταπέμψασθαι*, *to cause to come to one's self*, *to send for*, *καταστρέψασθαι*, *καταδουλώσασθαι γῆν*, *sibi subicere terram*, *ἀναρτήσασθαι τινα*, *sibi devincire*, *to make dependent on one's self*, *ἀπολύσασθαι τινι*, *to free for one's self*, *to ransom*, *πορίσασθαι τι*, *sibi aliquid comparare*, (*πορίζειν τί τινι*, *aliquid comparare*), *κομίσασθαι*, e. g. *Πλαταιεῖς παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἐκκεκομισμένοι ἦσαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας* Th. 2, 78; *κτήσασθαι*, *παρασκευάσασθαι τι*, *sibi comparare*; *θίσσασθαι* and *γράφασθαι νόμους* are used of one who makes laws for himself, or of a law-giver, who is himself, also, subject to the laws which he has made for others; on the contrary, *θεῖναι* and *γράψαι νόμον* are used of one who is not subject to the law which he has made, or generally of one who gives laws to others, without expressing any further relation, e. g. *Ἐχοις ἂν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς ἀγράφους νόμους ἔθεντο*; *Ἐγὼ μὲν θεοὺς οἶμαι τοὺς νόμους τοῦτους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεῖναι* X. C. 4, 19; — *ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς πολέμους*, *propulsare a se hostes*, *ἀπώσασθαι κακὰ*, *a se propulsare mala*, *ἀποπέμψασθαι τινα*, *a se dimittere*, *ἀποσελίσσασθαι τι*, *a se depellere* *παραιτήσασθαι*, *deprecari*, *διαθέσθαι*, *ἀποδόσθαι*, *to sell*, *ἀποτρέψασθαι*, *ἀποβαλίσθαι*, *ἀποκρούσασθαι*. This is much the most frequent use of the middle. Several deponent middle verbs also belong here.

REM. 2. The Mid. in the same manner as the Act., § 249, Rem. 3, can be used, when the subject does not itself perform an action, but causes it to be done by another. There is this difference, however, in the two cases, that in the Mid. the action always refers, in some way, to the subject. *Ὁ πατὴρ τοὺς παῖδας ἐδιδάξατο* (*ἐπαιδεύσατο*), which is either as much as to say, *the father educated the children for himself*, or, if it is clear from the context, *he caused them to be educated*, (like X. C. 1. 6, 2; on the contrary, *διδάσκειν*, *παιδεύειν* are used without respect to the subject, § 249, Rem. 3.); *κείρασθαι*, *to shave one's self*, or *to get shaved*. *Ἀργεῖοι σφῶν εἰκόνας ποιήσαντες ἀνέθισαν ἐς Δελφούς*, Her. 1, 31. *Πανσάνιας τράπεζαν Περσικὴν παρετίθετο*, *caused to be set before him*, Th. 1, 130. *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο*, *caused to be removed*, 4, 38.

REM. 3. The reflexive relation of the Middle to the subject is often so slight, that in our mode of considering it, it almost disappears, and sometimes consists only in a very gentle intimation, that the action will be completed to the profit or loss of the subject, e. g. Il. ο, 409. *οὔτε Τρώες Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο φάλαγγας ῥηξάμενοι* (*in suum commodum*) *κλισίῃσι*

μυγήμηναι. Hence the reflexive pronoun is not seldom used with the Middle, particularly in antitheses, in order to bring out emphatically the reflexive sense which exists in the Middle only in a general and indefinite manner, e. g. *Ξενοφῶν βουλευέται—ἐαυτῷ ὄνομα καὶ δύναμιν περιποιήσασθαι*, to gain a name and power for himself, X. An. 5. 6, 17. *Ἐπεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρεαίας* Isocr. Paneg. 58, 85. *Ῥάθυμον αὐτοῖς κατεστήσαντο τὸν βίον* 63, 108. *Τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ γνώμην ἀποφαινόμενος* Id. Permut. 309, 22.

REM. 4. In many verbs, the Active and Mid. appear to have a similar signification; but on a closer investigation, the difference in the meaning is obvious; the Active expresses the action absolutely, or objectively, without any accessory idea; the Middle, on the other hand, expresses the same action in relation to the subject, or subjectively. Hence the Middle is employed when the literal meaning is changed into the figurative, e. g. *διοικεῖν* of an outward arrangement, *διοικῆσθαι* of an intellectual; *ὀριεῖν* literally, *ὀρίσθαι* figuratively, *σταθμῆν* only in a literal sense, to measure, but *σταθμᾶσθαι* also in a figurative signification, aliquid secum perpendere; so in derivative verbs in *-εῖω* and *-εύομαι*, the active form is used absolutely, to be in a certain state; the Middle, on the other hand, signifies, to act the part of that which is indicated by the root, to show one's self as such, to have the tendency or habit, to act as such, e. g. *πονηρεῖω*, to be bad, *πονηρεύομαι*, to demean one's self badly, *πολιτεῖω*, to be a citizen, *πολιτεύομαι*, to live and act as a citizen, *ταμιεῖω*, to be a manager, *ταμιεύομαι*, to conduct business, to arrange, especially in a metaphorical sense, e. g. *τοὺς νόμους*. Derivatives in *-ίζομαι* correspond in sense to those in *-εύομαι*, e. g. *ἀστέιζομαι*, to demean myself as a citizen, *χαριεντίζομαι*, to act in a politic manner. Still, derivatives in *-ίζω* of names of nations reject the Middle, e. g. *δωριζω*, to demean myself, or to speak like a Dorian.

§ 251. C. *The Passive.*

(344, 345.)

1. From the reflexive signification of the Middle, the Passive is derived. Here the subject receives the action from another subject upon itself. Hence the subject of the Pass. always appears as the receiver of an action, e. g.

Μαστιγοῦμαι, ζημιούμαι (ὑπό τινος), I receive blows, punishment, I let myself be struck, punished = I am struck, punished (by some one), *βλάπτομαι, ἀδικοῦμαι*, I suffer injury, injustice, *διδάσχομαι*, I let myself be instructed, I receive instruction, I learn, hence ὑπό τινος, from some one = doceor ab aliquo, *πειθόμαι*, I persuade myself, or I permit myself to be persuaded, ὑπό τινος, by some one = I am persuaded.

2. Still, there are but two tenses, the Fut. and the Aor., for which special forms are provided to express the passive sense of an action; the remaining tenses are expressed by the Mid.

3. Hence the following rule, viz. The Fut. and Aor. Mid. have only a reflexive (or intransitive) meaning; but all the

other tenses of the Mid. serve at the same time to express the Passive.

REMARK 1. Still, the Fut. Mid. has sometimes a Pass. sense. *Μαστιγώσεται, στρεβλώσεται, δεδήσεται, έκκαυθήσεται τώφθαλμός, τελεντών πάντα κακά παθών άνασκινδυλευθήσεται* Pl. Rp. 361, e. *Τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει κωλύονται* Th. 1, 142. *Ἦν τις βουληθῇ κακός γενέσθαι, κολασθήσεται τῇ προπούσῃ ζημίᾳ· οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ τιμῆσονται τοῖς προσήκουσιν ἄθλοις τῆς ἀρετῆς, but the brave shall be honored with the befitting rewards of valor*, 2, 87. *Περὶ τῶν σφετέρων φρουρίων, ὡς ἐπιβουλευσομένων, πολλοῖς πράγματα εἶχον* X. Cy. 6. 1, 10. *Οἱκ' ἀγνοοῦντες, ὅτι ἐνεδρεῦσονται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων* H. 7. 2, 18. So always *ἀλώσομαι*. But in many instances, the Pass. sense is only apparent, e. g. *Ἴ πόλις βραχέα ἤσθισα μεγάλα ζημιώσεται, shall suffer great loss therefor*, in contrast with *βραχέα ἤσθ*. Th. 3, 40. *Σοῦ ζώτιος, βέλτιον θρέψονται καὶ παιδεύονται, they shall grow up better and educate themselves*, Pl. Crito. 54. a.

REM. 2. The use of the Mid. Aor. instead of the Pass. is, in all instances, only apparent; so Od. θ. 35. *κούρω δὲ δύω καὶ πενήκοντα κρινάσθων κατὰ δῆμον*, means, *let them select themselves*; on the contrary, 48. *κοίρω δὲ κρινθέντε δύω κ. πανι.*, *the selected*. Hes. Sc. 173. *κάπροι δοιοὶ ἀποურάμενοι ψυχάς, they had deprived each other of life*. Pl. Phaedr. 244, e. *τῷ ὀρθῶς μανέντι καὶ κατασχόμενῳ*, “*in fine phrenzy*” and *in ecstasy*.

REM. 3. It has been shown, § 197, and Rem. 3, (comp. § 250, Rem. 1), that the Aor. Pass. of very many verbs is employed by the Greeks to denote a reflexive and intransitive action, e. g. *βούλομαι, I will, ἐβουλήθη, I willed, εὐφραίνω, I gladden, cheer, εὐφραίνομαι, I am glad, εὐφράνθη, I was glad*. In a few verbs, the Pass. Fut. is used in the same way, e. g. *ἡδομαι, I rejoiced, ἡσθην, I rejoiced, ἡσθήσομαι, I shall rejoice*. See § 197, Rem. 1.

REM. 4. The author or cause of any person or thing being in a Pass. state is generally expressed by the Prep. ὑπό with the Gen. e. g. *Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν*. Instead of ὑπό, πρός with the Gen. is used, when at the same time a strong and direct influence of a person, or of a thing viewed as a person, is to be expressed, e. g. *Ἀτιμάζεσθαι, ἄδικεῖσθαι πρός τινος. Βαναυσικαὶ τέχναι εἰκότως ἀδοξοῦνται πρός τῶν πόλεων* X. O. 4, 2; also παρά with the Gen. is used when the author is exhibited as the one from whose vicinity, or through whose means internal or outward, the action has come; hence used specially with *πέμπεσθαι, δίδοσθαι, ὠφελεῖσθαι, συλλέγεσθαι, λέγεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖσθαι, σημαίνεισθαι, ἐπιδεικνύσθαι* (demonstrari), e. g. *Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπέμφθη παρὰ βασιλέως. Ἡ μέγιστη εὐτυχία τούτῳ τῷ ἀνδρὶ παρὰ θεῶν δέδοται. Πολλὰ χρήματα Κύρῳ παρὰ τῶν φίλων συνειλεγμένα ἦν. Τὰ δῶρα πέμπεται παρὰ τοῦ βασιλεύοντος* Her. 7, 106. *Τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν σημαίνόμενα* X. Cy. 1. 6, 2. *Παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται* An. 1. 9, 1. *Ὅμαι γάρ με παρὰ σοῦ σοφίας πληρωθήσεσθαι* Pl. Symp. 175, e. *Ἐκ* is still stronger than *παρὰ*; yet it is seldom used by the Attic writers, e. g. *Ἐκίνῳ αὐτῇ ἡ χώρα ἐκ βασιλέως ἐδόθη* X. H. 3. 1, 6; in Her., however, *ἐκ* is very often used instead of ὑπό simply. The use of ὑπό with the Dat. is almost wholly poetic, e. g. *δαμῆναι ὑπὸ τινι*, in Attic prose only in certain connections, e. g. *νῖός ὑπὸ τῷ*

πατρι τεθραμμένος Pl. Rp. 558, d. Τυχάνει ὑπὸ παιδοτρὶβῃ ἀγαθῇ πεπαιδευμένος Lach. 184, e. When the Passive condition is not caused by persons, but by things, the Dat. is commonly used = Lat. Ablative, e. g. Ἡ πόλις πολλὰ ἄϊς συμφοραῖς ἐπιέζετο.

REM. 5. The Dat., however, very often stands where persons are spoken of, particularly in the Perf. tense, and regularly with verbal adjectives. The Pass. has in such instances an intransitive or reflexive sense, and the Dat. indicates the person that takes part in the action, or for whom the action is performed. While ὑπὸ with the Gen. denotes merely the author of the passive action, the Dat., at the same time, denotes that this action stands in a relation to the author, e. g. Ὡς μοι πρότερον δεδήλωται, i. e. *as the thing has been before pointed out by me, and for me now stands as pointed out*, Her. 6. 123.

4. It is a peculiarity of Greek, that the Act., not merely of transitive verbs with the Acc., may be changed into the personal Pass., like the Latin, but also the Act. of intransitive verbs with the Gen. and Dat.

Φθονοῦμαι ὑπὸ τινος (from φθονεῖν τινι, invidere alicui), i. e. *I experience envy from some one*, (in Latin, on the contrary, invidetur mihi ab aliquo), πιστεύομαι and ἀπιστοῦμαι ὑπὸ τινος (from πιστεύειν and ἀπιστεῖν τινι), *I am trusted, I am distrusted*. Th. 1, 82, ἡμεῖς ἐπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλεύόμεθα (ἐπιβουλεύειν τινί). Pl. Rp. 3. 417, b. καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντες, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύόμενοι διάξουσι πάντα τὸν βίον. 8. 551, a. ἀσκέται δὴ τὸ αἰὶ τιμώμενον, ἀμελεῖται δὲ τὸ ἀτιμαζόμενον. X. S. 4, 31. οὐκέτι ἀπειλοῦμαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἀπειλῶ ἄλλοις. So ἀρχθῆναι, κρατηθῆναι, ἡγεμονεῖν θῆναι, καταφρονεῖν θῆναι ὑπὸ τινος (from ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἡγεμονεῖν, καταφρονεῖν τινος), ἐπιχειρεῖν θῆναι (from ἐπιχειρεῖν τινί).

REM. 6. The Greek may, also, form a Pass. from other intransitives, yet, for the most part, only when the subject is a thing, particularly a Neut. pronoun, or a Part. when used as a Neut. substantive, e. g. Καὶ μικρὰ ἅμα ρτιθέντα (vel parva peccata) X. An. 5. 8, 20. Ἀτυχηθέντων (rerum infelicitur gestarum) Dem. Cor. 298, 212. Ἐπὶ τούτοις ἔγω ἀληθεύομενοις διδωμί σοι τὴν ἐμὴν δεξιάν (ea conditione, ut haec vere dicantur) X. Cy. 4. 6, 10. Σπονδὰς παρὰ βεβάσθαι (migrata esse pacta) Th. 1, 123. Ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετῶν κινδυνεύεσθαι (in periculum vocari) 2, 35. Οὐ ῥάδιον τὰ ὑπὸ πολλῶν κινδυνεύέντα ὑφ' ἑνὸς ῥηθῆναι Lys. 5, 112.

§ 252. Remarks on the Deponents.

(346.)

It has been seen above, § 102, 3, that Deponents are simply verbs, which occur either in the Mid. only, or in the Mid. yet with a Pass. Aor., and with a reflexive or intransitive signification; and, also, that they are divided into Mid. or Pass. Deponents, according as their Aor. has a Mid. or Pass. form. The reflexive sense in many Deponents is so slight, that they seem to be,

in our mode of regarding them, merely transitive verbs, e. g. *δέχομαι τι*, *I take* (namely, *to myself*) *something*, *ἐργάζομαι τι*, *βιάζομαι τινα*, etc. Such Deponents are often used in a Pass. sense, particularly in the Perf. and in the Pass. Aor. Examples of the Pres., Impf. and Fut. are very rare, and are found only in such Deponents as have in single examples an active form, e. g. *βιάζεσθαι*, *ὠνεῖσθαι*.

Πάντα ἀπειργασται τῷ θεῷ Pl. L. 710, d. *Μεμιμημένος* (ad imitationem expressus) Her. 2, 78. *Εὖ ἐντεθυμημένον* (well-considered) Pl. Crat. 404, a. *Νῆες οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν* (adhibitaе sunt) Her. 7, 144.

REMARK. Several Deponents have both a Mid. and Pass. Aor.; the Pass. form has then a Pass. sense, e. g. *ἐδεξάμην*, excepti, *ἐδέχθην*, exceptus sum; *ἐβίασάμην*, coëgi, *ἐβιάσθην*, coactus sum; *ἐκτησάμην*, mihi comparavi, *ἐκτήθην*, comparatus sum (*I was gained*); *ὀλοφύρασθαι*, *to lament*, *ὀλοφύρθηναί*, *to be lamented*; *ἀκίσαυθαί*, *to heal*, *ἀκίσθηναί*, *to be healed*; *ἀποκρίνασθαι*, *to reply*, *ἀποκριθῆναί*, *to be separated*. In a few verbs only are both Aorists used without distinction of meaning, § 197, Rem. 1.

§ 253. Tenses and Modes.

The predicate or verb may be divided in relation to its subject, into the following classes,

(a) Tenses, by which the relation of time of the predicate is expressed, since it is designated either as Present, Future or Past, e. g. the rose *blooms*, *will bloom*, *bloomed*;

(b) Modes, by which the relation of the affirmation contained in the predicate is expressed, inasmuch as the relation of the predicate to the subject is denoted either as an actual fact or phenomenon, as a conception, or as a direct expression of the will. The mode which expresses a fact, e. g. the rose *blooms*, is called the Indicative; the mode which denotes a conception, e. g. the rose *may bloom*, is called the Subjunctive; the mode which denotes the direct expression of the will, is called the Imperative, e. g. *give*.

§ 254. A. More Particular View of the Tenses. (ἄ.)

1. The tenses may be divided, in accordance with their form and meaning, into two classes, namely, (a) into Principal tenses, which, both in the Ind. and Subj. always indicate something present or future; (b) into Historical tenses, which, in the Ind. always denote something past, in the Subj. (Optative), some-

times that which is past, and sometimes that which is present or future.

2. The Principal tenses are the following,

- (a) The Present, (α) Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, scribimus; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, scribamus;
- (b) The Perfect, (α) Indicative, e. g. *γέγραφαμεν*, scripsimus; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γέγραφαμεν*, scripserimus;
- (c) The Future, Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, scribemus, *we shall write*;
- (d) The Future Perfect, Indicative, e. g. *βεβούλευσομαι*, *I shall deliberate, I shall be advised*.

3. The Historical tenses are the following,

- (a) The Aorist, (α) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραψα*, *I wrote*; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφαιμι*, *I might write, or I might have written*;
- (b) The Imperfect, (α) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραφον*, scribebam; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφοιμι*, scriberem;
- (c) The Pluperfect, (α) Indicative, e. g. *ἐγγράφαίην*, scripseram; (β) Optative, e. g. *γγράφοιμι*, scripsissem;
- (d) The Optative of the simple Future, e. g. *γράφωιμι*, *I would write*, and of the Fut. Perf., e. g. *βεβούλευσοίμην*, *I should have deliberated, or I have been advised*, when in narration, (and consequently in reference to the past), the conception of a future action, or of one to be completed at a future time, is to be expressed, e. g. *ὁ ἄγγελος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι νικήσουσιν*, the messenger said, that the enemy *would* conquer, *ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὖ βεβούλευόιτο*, he said that everything *would be well planned* by the general.

§ 255. (a) *Principal Tenses, Present, Perfect, Future.* (379—381, 383, 389, 390.)

1. The Pres. Ind. represents the action as present to the speaker. In the narration of past events, the Pres. is often used, particularly in the principal clauses of a sentence, and often in subordinate clauses, since in a vivid representation, past time is viewed as present (the Present *historical*).

Ταύτην τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς μέγας ποιεῖ ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προξελαύνοντα X. An. 1. 7, 16. *Ἦν τις Πριάμιδῶν νεώτατος Πολύδωρος, Ἐκάβης παῖς, ὃν ἐκ Τροίας ἐμοὶ πατήρ διδῶσι Πριάμος ἐν δόμοις τρέφειν* Eur. Hec. 1116. The Pres. Hist. sometimes stands in passages where, in addition to the narration by adverbs, like *ποτέ, πάλαι*, Poet. πάρος, the time is considered as past, e. g. *Ζῶντ' εἰσακούσας παῖδα, ὃν ἐκσωῶσι ποτέ* Eur. El. 419.

REMARK 1. An action is often viewed in Greek as present, which belongs, indeed, to the past, but at the same time extends to the present, or in its results reaches to the present. In this manner, the following verbs

larly are used, (a) verbs of perceiving, e. g. ἀκούω, πυνθάνομαι, αἰσθάνομαι, γιγνώσκω, μανθάνω, like Lat. *audio*, *video*, etc., and Eng. *to hear*, *to see*, *to perceive*, *to observe*; (b) φεύγω, *I have given myself to flight*, and *I am now a fugitive*, hence *to live in exile*, νικῶ, *I am a victor*, ἡττῶμαι, *I am vanquished*, γίγνομαι, *I am descended*, etc.; (c) in poetry, φονεύω, *I am a murderer*, e. g. S. Ant. 1174, θνήσκω, *I am dead*, S. El. 113, τιχτω, γεννῶ, *I am a father or mother*, Eur. Ion. 356. Her. 209., etc. This usage extends to all the Modes and Participials of the Pres. as well as to the Impf. Θεμιστοκλέα οἷα ἀκούεις ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν γεγονότα Pl. Gorg. 503, c. Πάντα πυνθάνομενος ὁ Κροῖσος ἐπιμπερὶς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους Her. 1, 69. Τί δέ; σὺ ἐκείνο ἀκήκοας, ὅτι Μυσοὶ καὶ Πισίδαι ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳς χώρα κατέγοντες ἐρυμνά πάντῃ χωρῇ δύνανται ζῆν ἐλεύθεροι;—Καὶ τοῦτό γ', ἔφη, ἀκούω, *hast thou heard?* ἀκούω, *yes, I have known of it*, X. C. 3. 5, 26. Ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀριαίῳ, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γενικῶμεν βασιλεία, καὶ, ὡς ὁράτε, οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἐτιμάχεται An. 2. 1, 4. Τῶν νικῶντων ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώζειν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡττωμένων λαμβάνειν 3. 2, 39. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος παῖδες γίγονται δύο 1. 1, 1.

REM. 2. Οἶχομαι and ἵκω, with Pres. forms, are often translated in Eng. by Perfects, namely, οἶχομαι, *I have departed*, and ἵκω, *I have come*; yet οἶχομαι, properly means, *I am gone*, and ἵκω, *I am here*, (adsum), e. g. Μὴ λυποῦ, ὅτι Ἀράσπας οἶχεται εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους, that *A. is gone* (= transfugit) *to the enemy*, X. Cy. 6. 1, 45. Ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας λιπῶν Eur. Hec. 1. Ὑμεῖς μόλις ἀφικνεῖσθε, ὅποι ἡμεῖς πάλαι ἤκομεν X. Cy. 1. 3, 4.

REM. 3. But the Greek often considers an action as present, which, though not yet accomplished, is either still in progress, or is considered as begun. This usage also belongs to all the Modes and Participials of the Pres. as well as to the Impf. It specially holds of the Pres. of εἶμι, which, in the Ind. has regularly the meaning of the Fut., *I shall go*; the Subj. includes the meaning of the Fut. in itself, § 257, Rem. 4; but the Inf. and Part. have the meaning both of the Pres. and Fut. Ἐπειτα τὰ τε νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῷ παραδείῳ θηρία δίδωμί σοι, καὶ ἄλλα παντοδαπὰ συλλέξω X. Cy. 1. 3, 14. Μιτυληναῖοι ἐπὶ Μήθυμναν ὡς προδιδομένην ἐστράτευσαν (putantes parari ibi proditorem) Th. 3, 18. In like manner often the Pres. Part. after verbs of motion, e. g. Ἡ πάραλος εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπλευσεν, ἀπαγγέλλουσα τὰ γεγονότα X. H. 2. 1, 29. Καὶ τῷ φέγει ἀπωλλύμεθα, καὶ χιῶν πλειστή ἦν, *we expected to perish*, An. 5. 8, 2. Οὐκ εὐθὺς ἀφῆσω αὐτὸν, οὐδ' ἀπειμι, ἀλλ' ἐρήσομαι αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξετάσω Pl. Apol. 29, e. Ἐπεὶ ἡ Μανδάνη παρσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα, εἰδὼτο αὐτῆς ὁ Ἀσινάγης καταλιπεῖν τὸν Κύρον X. Cy. 1. 3, 13.

REM. 4. But actions or events wholly future are sometimes indicated as present, by the use of the Pres. tense, when in the view of the speaker the action or event yet future is vividly apprehended, or when he is so firmly convinced of its occurrence, that it appears as already present, e. g. Ἐν μίᾳ μάχῃ τήνδε τὴν χώραν προσκτάσθαι καὶ ἐκείνην μάλλον ἐλευθεροῦναι Th. 4, 95. Ἦν θάνης σὺ, παῖς ὅδ' ἐκφεύγει μόρον· σοῦ δ' οὐ θελούσης καὶ θανεῖν, τόνδε κτενῶ Eur. Andr. 381.

2. The Perf. Ind. represents a past action as present in relation to the speaker. The action appears as completed at the

time of speaking. Also in narratives, the Perf. is sometimes used, since the action is separated from the past, and is placed in the present view of the speaker. This relation is like that indicated by the Historical Present.

Γέγραφα τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *I have written the letter, the letter is now written*, whether written now, or some time ago. Ἡ πόλις ἔκτισται, *The city is now built, it stands now built*. Ἀστυάγης τῶν ἐν Μήδοις πάντων δεσπότην ἑαυτὸν πεποίηκεν X. Cy. 1. 3, 18. Οὐδὲν ἐστὶ κερδαλέωτερον τοῦ νικᾶν· ὁ γὰρ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπαξε, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας 4. 2, 26. Ταῦτα τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατηγῶν ἐπιλεγόμενων, ἐλήλυθε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ἀγγέλλων ἥκειν τὸν βάρβαρον ἐς Ἀττικήν, an Athenian is come and is here, instead of *came*, Her. 8, 50.

REM. 5. Since the Perf. brings past time into close connection with the present, the Greeks in many Perfects contemplated less the peculiar act of completion, than its result as exhibited at the present moment, and hence they used the Perf., in order to indicate a condition that was occasioned by the completion of the action. In English the Perfects of many verbs are expressed by the Pres. and Impf., e. g. τέθνηκα (*I have died*), *I am dead*, κέκτημαι (*I have obtained*), *I possess*, τεθαύμακα (*I have been wondering*), *I am astonished*, βεβούλευμαι (*I have taken counsel with myself*), *I am determined*, πέφνη (I have shown myself), *I appear*, οἶδα, novī (*I have seen*), *I know*, τέθηλα (*I have blossomed*), *I bloom*, πέποιθα (*I have convinced myself*), *I trust*, βέβηκα (*I have gone away*), *I am going*, μέμνημαι, memini (*I have remembered*), *I am mindful*, κέκλημαι (*I have been named*), *I am called*, etc. Many verbs, especially such as express the idea of *to sound*, *to call*, employ no Pres. and Impf., or but very seldom, so that the Perf. and Plup. seem to take throughout the place of the Pres. and Impf., e. g. κέκραγα, *I cry*, properly, *I am a crier*, μέμνω, *I roar*.

REM. 6. The transition from the completed action to the condition accomplished by it, is more obvious in the Pass. than in the active. Comp. ἡ θύρα κέκλεισται, *the door has been shut, and it is now shut*. So particularly the third Pers. Sing. Perf. Imp. Pass. is often used, when one would declare with emphasis, that the thing spoken of should remain fixed in its place, e. g. λείψθω, reliquum esto, πεπειράσθω, *let it be tried*, νῦν δὲ τοῦτο τετολμήσθω εἰπεῖν. So the Inf. in the Oratio obliqua, X. H. 5. 4, 7. ἐξιόντες δὲ εἰπον, τὴν θύραν κελεῖσθαι, *let it be shut, and remain shut*.

REM. 7. The Perf. in all the forms is used with special emphasis, even of future actions, since the occurrence of such actions is affirmed with the same definiteness and confidence, as if they had already taken place. Il. ο, 128. μαινόμενε, φρένας ἧλὲ, διεφθοράς! So ὄλωλα, like periī, interii, actum est de me. Pl. Phaeton. 80, d. ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῖν ἡ τοιαύτη καὶ οὕτω πεφικυῖα, ἀπαλλαττομένη τοῦ σώματος, εὐθὺς διαπεφύσῃται καὶ ἀπὸ λωλῇ.

3. The Fut. Ind. denotes an action as future in relation to the present time of the speaker. The Greeks very often

the Fut. Ind. in subordinate clauses, even after an Hist. tense, to express that which *should, must* or *can be*, where the Latin employs the Subj.; the other forms of the Fut., particularly the Part., are also so used.

Νόμους ὑπάρξαι δεῖ τοιούτους, δι' ὧν τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ὁ βίος παρὰ σκευασθήσεται, τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς ταπεινός τε καὶ ἀλγεινός καὶ ἀβίωτος ὁ αἰὼν ἐπανακείσεται X. Cy. 3. 3, 52. Οἱ εἰς τὴν βασιλικὴν τέχνην παιδευόμενοι τί διαφέρουσι τῶν ἐξ ἀνάγκης κακοπαθούτων, εἴ γε πεινῆσουσι καὶ διψήσουσι καὶ ῥιγώσουσι καὶ ἀργυρνήσουσι, *if they must hunger*, etc. C. 2. 1, 17. Ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλίσθαι, οἳ τοὺς πατέρας νόμους ἐυγγράψουσιν, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύουσιν H. 2. 3, 2.

4. Commands, exhortations, admonitions, entreaties, and, in connection with the negative οὐ, prohibitions, are often expressed by the Fut. Ind. since the accomplishment of what is affirmed is not demanded, as is the case in the Imp., but is made to depend on the will of the person addressed, and is only expected. On the contrary, the Fut. is used, in connection with the negative οὐ, interrogatively, when, in a strong and indignant tone, the accomplishment of that which is stated, is expected *necessarily*.

Ὅρα οὖν καὶ προθύμοῦ κατιδεῖν, ἔάν πως πρότερος ἐμοῦ ἴδῃς, καὶ μοι φράσεις Pl. Rp. 432, c. Ὡς οὖν ποιήσετε καὶ πελθεσθε μοι Prot. 338, a. Οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο, *thou wilt not do this, as I hope = do it not*; but οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο; *wilt thou not do this? = do it*. Οὐ παύση λέγων; *non desines dicere?* instead of *desine dicere*. Pl. Symp. in. οὐ περιμένεις; *wilt thou not wait?* Dem. Phil. 2, 72. οὐ φυλάξῃς θ', ἔφη, ὅπως μὴ δεοπότην εὔρητε. But when in this manner, a *negative* command is to be expressed, the negative μὴ is to be used with οὐ; and when two sentences of this kind, one with an affirmative meaning and the other with a negative, follow each other, οὐ stands in the first sentence, μὴ in the last. Οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις; Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί; instead of μὴ φλυαρεῖ, μὴ λάλει, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθεῖ. Pl. Symp. 175, a. οὐκ οὖν καλεῖς αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ ἀφήςεις.

5. The Fut. Perf. Ind. expresses an action as completed in future time in relation to the present time of the speaker, e. g.

Καὶ τοῖσι μεμλίσεται ἐσθλὰ κακοῖσιν Hes. Op. 177. Ἡ πολιτεία τελείως πεσοσμήσεται, ἔάν ὁ τοιοῦτος αὐτὴν ἐπισκοπῇ φύλαξ ὁ τούτων ἐπιστήμων Pl. Rp. 506, a. The Fut. Perf. of those verbs whose perfects are trans-

lated by the present tenses of other verbs, see Rem. 5, must be translated by the simple Fut., e. g. *μυνησομαι*, *meminero* (*I shall remember*), *I shall be mindful*.

REM. 8. The Fut. Perf., like the Perf., Rem. 7, is used instead of the simple Fut., to express a thing emphatically, e. g. *Φράζε, καὶ πεπραξέται* Ar. Plut. 1027.

REM. 9. The Fut. Perf. is used in Greek only in the principal clauses of a sentence, and in subordinate clauses introduced by *ὅτι* and *ὥς*, *that*. In all other subordinate clauses, the Aor. Subj., (more seldom the Perf. Subj.) is used instead of it, in connection with a conjunction compounded of *ἄν*, as *ἐάν, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, πρὶν ἄν, ἔστ' ἄν, ὅς ἄν*, etc., e. g. *Ἐάν τοῦτο λέξῃς*, *si hoc dixeris*.

§ 256. *Historical Tenses, Aorist, Imperfect and Pluperfect.* (382, 384, 385, 387, 388.)

1. The Aor. Ind. expresses past time, separate from the present of the speaker, in a wholly indefinite manner, with no other relation, e. g. *ἔγραψα*, *I wrote*, *Κῦρος πολλὰ ἔθνη ἐνίκησεν*. It thus stands in contrast with the other tenses which express past time; still, so far as it indicates past time indefinitely, it may be used instead of either of these tenses.

2. Both the Impf. and Plup. Ind. express, indeed, an action as past, but always represent it as having relation to another past time. The Impf. expresses the action as contemporary with this other past time; the Plup. expresses the action as already past, (finished before this other past time).

Ἐν ᾧ σὺ ἔπαιζες, ἐγὼ ἔγραφον. "Ὅτε ἐγγυς ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο. "Ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι ἐπεληλύθισαν, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο. Τότε (or ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ) οἱ Ἕλληνες θαρσύνεωτα ἐμάχοντο. Ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεληλύθισαν, οἱ πολέμιοι ἀπεπεφύγεσαν. "Ὅτε οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπλησίαζον, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνενίκηκεσαν. Ἐγγράφειν τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *I had written the letter (before the friend came).*

REM. 1. It is to be noted that the Greeks, when the relation of the past time to another past time can be easily inferred from the context, and no special emphasis lies in this relation, freely use the Aor. instead of the Plup., e. g. *Ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπῆλθον, οἱ πολέμιοι ἀπεπεφύγεσαν*. The Aor. is often employed even instead of the Perf., when the relation of the past time to the present need not be expressed emphatically.

3. Hence the Aor. Ind. is used in historical narrations, in order to indicate the principal events, while the Impf. Ind. is used

to denote the accompanying circumstances. The Aor. narrates, the Impf. describes. Hence in the narration of past events, the Aor., which introduces the principal facts, is very often exchanged for the Impf., which describes and paints; the Aor. is often, also, exchanged with the Hist. Pres., which, like the Aor., relates the principal events, and places them vividly in the present; the Aor., not seldom, is exchanged with the Plup., sometimes with the Perf. By this interchange of the tenses, the narration has the greatest liveliness of representation, and the finest shades of expression.

Ἥμος δ' Ἐωςφόρος εἶσι φόως ἐρέων ἐπὶ γαῖαν, τῆμος πυρκαϊὴ ἐμαραίνετο, παύσατο δὲ φλόξ II. ψ, 228. Τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐδάξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὀπλῖται, ἐτράποντο· καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἶποντο X. An. 5. 4, 24. Ἐυνέβη τῷ ἀδοκίμῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνης ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβηθῆναι· καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον κίρας αὐτῶν, ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προεχωρήκει, εὐθὺς ἀπορῥαγὲν ἔφυγε· καὶ ὁ Βρασιδᾶς, ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ, ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῳ, τιτρώσκειται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθάνονται, οἱ δὲ πλησίον ἄραντες ἀπήνεγκαν· καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὥς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διενόεστο μένειν, εὐθὺς φεύγων, καὶ καταληφθεὶς ὑπὸ Μυρμινίου πελταστοῦ, ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ ξυστραφέντες ὀπλῖται ἡμύνοντο κ. τ. λ. Th. 5, 10. Ὁ μὲν πόλεμος ἀπάντων ἡμᾶς τῶν εἰρημίων ἀπεστέρηκε· καὶ γὰρ τοὶ πενσιέτους πεπoίηκε, καὶ πολλοὺς κινδύνους ὑπομένειν ἠνάγκασε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας διαβέβληκε καὶ πάντα τρόπον τεταλαίπωρηκεν ἡμᾶς Isocr. Pac. 163, a.

REM. 2. Inasmuch as the Aor. Ind. represents a past action as independent and completed, unconnected with any other past time, and as the Impf. Ind., on the contrary, represents a past action as always connected with another past action, being, consequently, employed in exhibiting an action in its duration and progress, and hence used in description,—so an exact moment, or point of time, is denoted by the Aor., while the Impf., on the other hand, denotes duration or continuance. Yet these two significations do not exist in the tenses themselves, but rather in the nature of the principal facts, which are expressed absolutely, as independent and completed, and in the nature of the attendant circumstances which are represented as continuing. Nothing can in itself be described as momentary or continuing; the action of the longest continuance can be expressed by the Aor., as well as one of the shortest continuance by the Impf., when the former is to be represented as the main idea, the latter as an accompanying circumstance.

4. On the use of the Impf. and Aor. Ind., the following things are to be noted,

(a) The Impf. appears sometimes to stand instead of the Pres., since an action which continues into the present time, is referred to a past time in which it occurred, or was known to the speaker. *Κῦρος ἐξελαίγει—ἐπὶ τὸν Χάλον ποταμόν, ὅντα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, πλήρη δ' ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πρᾶϊων, οἷς οἱ Σύροι θεοὶς ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἀδικεῖν οἶκ' εἶναι*, which the Syrians held for gods, namely, as I then saw, X. An. 1. 4, 9. *Ἀφίκοντο πρὸς τὸ Μηδίας καλούμενον τιχός—ἀπεῖχε δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ* 2. 4, 12. *Τῇ δὲ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, ὅς ὡριζε τήν τε τῶν Μακρόνων [χοῖραν] καὶ τήν τῶν Σκυθινῶν* 4. 8, 1. *Ἀτὰρ ὃ ἑταῖρε, ἄρ' οὐ τόδε ἦν τὸ δένδρον, ἐφ' ὅπερ ἦγες ἡμᾶς* Pl. Phaedr. 230, a. *Οὐκ ἄρ' ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολιτικά Περικλῆς ἦν ἐκ τούτου τοῦ λόγου*, namely, when he so appeared to us, consequently = *οὐκ ἄρ' ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν*, ὡς ἐφαίνετο Gorg. 516, d.

(b) The Aor. is often used in general propositions, which express a fact borrowed from experience, and which in English is translated by the Pres., or by the verb *is wont*, or *is accustomed*, with an Inf. The Greek, instead of repeating things or facts in detail, selects a single case, which it describes fully, and in this manner embodies the general idea. Il. ρ, 177. *αἰεὶ τε Διὸς κρείσσων νόος αἰγιόχοιο, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ, καὶ ἀφ' εἰλετο νίκην ῥηϊδίως*. X. Cy. 1. 2, 2. *αἱ μὲν γὰρ πλεῖσται πόλεις προστάττονσι τοῖς πολίταις μὴ κλέπτειν, μὴ ἄρπάζειν, καὶ τὰλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα ὥσαντός· ἦν δὲ τις τούτων τι παραβαίνει, ζημίας αὐτοῖς ἐπέθεσαν*. Dem. Ol. 1(2). 20, 9. *ὅταν ἐκ πλεονεξίας καὶ πονηρίας τις, ὥς περ οἷτος (Φίλιππος), ἰσχύσῃ, ἢ πρώτῃ πρόφασις καὶ μικρὸν πταῖσμα ὑπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσεν*.

REM. 3. When the idea of *being wont to do*, as found in the Aor., is to be made prominent, or when a native habit is to be expressed, the Greek uses the verbs *φιλεῖν* and *ἐθέλειν*. Her. 7. 10, 5. *φιλέει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολοῦναι*. 157. *τῷ ἐν βουλευθέντι πράγματι τελευτῇ ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν χρηστὴ ἐθέλει ἐπιγίνεσθαι*.

(c) Hence in poetry, and often in comparisons, the Aor. is used instead of the Pres., since comparisons contain facts that are known and founded on often repeated experience. Il. γ, 33—36. *ὡς δ' ὅτε τις τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλινδροσὸς ἀπέσστη οὐρεὸς ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρομόος ἔλλαβε γυνῆα, ἃψ ἔανεχ' ὡρῆσεν, ὃχρὸς τε μιν εἶλε παρειάς· ὡς αὐτὶς καθ' ὅμιλον ἔδν Τρώων ἀγροῶων* (sc. Πάρις). Il. π, 482. *ἦριπε δ', ὡς ὅτε τις δρεῦς ἦριπεν*.

(d) The tragedians often use the Aor. in dialogue as an impassioned or emphatic expression of a judgment, which has respect, indeed, to the present time, but which the speaker wishes to represent as already confirmed in his experience. The English often translates such Aorists, in a very imperfect manner, by the Pres. Here belong especially verbs expressing passion, etc., e. g. *ἀπεπτυσσα, ἐγέλασα, ἐπήνεσα, ᾤμωξα, ἐθαύμασσα, ἀπώμωσα, ἤσθην*. S. Phil. 1434. *ἂ δ' ἂν λάβῃς σὺ σκῆλα τοῦ-*

δε τοῦ στρατοῦ, τόξων ἐμῶν μνημεῖα, πρὸς πυρὰν ἐμὴν κόμιζε· καὶ σοὶ ταῦτ', Ἀχιλλεύς τέκνον,, παρ' ἡνέσσα, *this I counsel thee = let this counsel be given to thee by me.* Eur. Med. 223. *χρὴ δὲ ξέρον μὲν κάρτα προσχωρεῖν* (se accom-
modare) πόλει οὐδ' ἄστον ἦνέσ', ὅστις αὐθάδης γεγώς πικρὸς πολίταις ἐ-
στὶν ἀμαθίας ὑπο (nec laudo, nec unquam laudavi). Hec. 1276. Polym. καὶ
σίην γ' ἀνάγκη παῖδα Κασσάνδραν θανεῖν. Hecuba, ἀπειπυσα, *this thought*
I abhor = a thought which I have abhorred.

(e) With like effect the Aor. is apparently often used by Attic writers, in-
stead of the Pres. in urgent appeals, which are expressed in the form of a
question introduced by τί οὖν οὐ or τί οὐ. The speaker wishes, as it
were, to see the desired action already accomplished. X. Cy. 2. 1, 4. τί
οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, οὐ καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἔλεξάς μοι, quin igitur mihi — re-
censes? *why hast thou not already said it to me?* instead of *say it to me forth-*
with! 5. 4, 37. τί οὖν, ἔφη, ὦ Γαδάτα, οὐχὶ τὰ μὲν τείχη φυλακῇ ἐχυρὰ
ἐποίησας; Pl. Phaedon. 86, d. εἰ οὖν τις ὑμῶν εὐπορώτερος ἐμοῦ, τί οὐκ
ἀπεκρίνατο; is quam celerrime respondeat. The Pres. is, also, so used;
still it is in cases when the expression is far weaker, e. g. Τί οὖν, ἦ δ' ὅς,
οὐκ ἐρωτᾷς; stronger than *εἰρώτα*, but weaker than Τί οὖν οὐκ ἤρωτή-
σας or ἤρωον; Pl. Lysid. 211, d. Τί οὖν οὐ σκοποῦμεν X. C. 3. 1, 10.

(f) The Aor., like the Perf., § 255, Rem. 7, is used, when the speaker
confidently considers a future event as already taken place. Il. δ, 160—162.
εἰπερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὀλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν, ἔκ τε καὶ ὄψε τέλει, σὺν τε με-
γάλῳ ἀπείριστον σφῆσιν κεφαλῇσι γυναιξὶ τε καὶ τεκνέσσιν, i. e. *then have*
they paid its penalty. Eur. Med. 78. ἀπωλόμεισθ' ἄρ', εἰ κακὸν προσοίσο-
μεν νῖον παλαιῷ.

§ 257. Tenses of the Subordinate Modes. (386.)

1. As the Aor. Ind. expresses a past action as independent
and completed, and as the Impf. Ind., on the contrary, repre-
sents the action in its duration and progress (since it always re-
fers to a past action which is related to another past action, be-
ing used in description and delineation), so the Aor. of the sub-
ordinate modes, viz. the Subj., Opt. and Imp., together with the
Aor. of the Inf. and Part., are used when the action is repre-
sented as completed; the Pres. of the subordinate modes, to-
gether with the Pres. of the Inf. and Part., and also the Opt.
Impf., are used, on the contrary, when the speaker would de-
scribe an action in its duration and progress. In this manner
the following forms stand contrasted,

- (a) The Aor. Subj. and the Pres. Subj., e. g. *φύγωμεν* and *φείγωμεν*, *let us flee*; *λέγω*, *ἵνα μάθῃς* and *ἵνα μανθάνῃς*, *in order that thou mayest learn*;
- (b) The Aor. Imp. and the Pres. Imp., e. g. *φύγε* and *φεύγε*, *flee*; *δός* and *δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον*, *give*. *Μὴ θορυβέῃτε, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ' ἐμμελίνατέ μοι, οἷς ἐδείχτην ὑμῶν, μὴ θορυβεῖν ἐφ' οἷς ἂν λέγω* (the principal fact is here contained in *ἐμμελίνατε*, the more exact specification in *θορυβεῖτε*) Pl. Apol. 30, c;
- (c) The Aor. Inf. and the Pres. Inf., e. g. *ἐθέλω φυγεῖν* and *φεύγειν*, *I wish to flee*, *κελεύω σε δοῦναι* and *διδόναι μοι τὸ βιβλίον*. *Καλέσας ὁ Κύρος Ἀράσπην Μῆδον, τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε διαφυλάξαι αὐτῷ τὴν τε γυναῖκα καὶ τὴν σκῆπην* X. Cy. 5. 1, 1; likewise 5. 1, 2. *ταύτην οὖν ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Κύρος διαφυλάττειν τὸν Ἀράσπην, ὥς ἂν λάβῃ* (in relation to the subordinate clause). The Aor. and Pres. Inf. may, however, refer to a past action; in this case, the former, like the Aor. Ind., is used to express the principal facts, the latter, like the Impf. Ind., the accompanying circumstances, e. g. *Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουσι, δικαίως ἐξελάσσει (τοὺς Πελασγούς)· κατοικημένους γὰρ τοὺς Πελασγοὺς ὑπὸ τῶ Ἱμνησῶ, ἐνθεῦτεν ὀρμεομένους, ἀδικεῖν τάδε· φοιτᾷ γὰρ αἰεὶ τὰς σφετέρους θυγατέρας τε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἐπ' ὕδωρ· οἱ γὰρ εἶναι τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον σφίσι κω οἰκέτας· ὅπως δὲ ἔλθοιεν αὐταί, τοὺς Πελασγοὺς ὑπὸ ὕβριος βιάσθαι σφίς κ. τ. λ.* (Or. recta, *ἐξηλάσαμεν· οἱ γὰρ Πελασγοὶ ἡ δέκον τάδε· ἐφοίτων*, etc.) Her. 6, 137;
- (d) The Aor. Part. and the Pres. Part.; comp. *λάθε φηγών* and *λάνθανε φείγων*. *Περίεπλων Σούνιον, βουλόμενοι φθῆναι ἀπικόμενοι ἐς τὸ ἄστυ* Her. 6, 115. Still, it is to be noted, that the Part. of the Aor. is commonly used of past time;
- (e) The Aor. Opt. and Impf. Opt., e. g. *ἔλεγον, ἵνα μάθοις* and *ἵνα μανθάνοις*, *in order that thou mayest learn*, *ut disceres*; *εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο* and *γίγνοιτο*, *O that this might be!*

2. The Aor. of the subordinate modes and participials forms a contrast to the subordinate modes and participials of the Perf. and Plup.; the former denotes an action as absolutely past or ended; the latter, on the contrary, represents it as related to the finite verb; by this relation the subordinate idea of the duration of what is denoted by the verb, i. e. the consequences of the action, is naturally derived. In this way the following forms stand contrasted,

- (a) The Aor. Subj. and the Perf. Subj., e. g. *Ὅν ἂν γνώριμον (κύων ἔδῃ), ἀσπάζεται, κἄν μηδὲν πώποτε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαθὸν πέποιθῃ* Pl. Rp.

376, a. Ἐπειτ' ἀναγκάζω πάλιν ἐξεμῖν, ἅττι' ἂν πεκλόφωσι μου *Ar. Eq.* 1148;

(b) The Aor. Opt. and the Plup. Opt., e. g. Ἔδεισαν, μὴ λύσσα τις ὥσπερ κυσὶν ἡμῖν ἐμπίσοι and ἐμπεπτώκοι *X. An.* 5. 7, 27. Ἀγησίλαος ἐδεήθη τῆς πίστεως, ἀφείναι αὐτὸν ταύτης τῆς στρατηγίας, λέγων, ὅτι τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ ὑπηρέτηκοι ἢ τῶν Μαντινέων πόλις ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Μεσσήνην πολέμοις *H.* 5. 2, 3;

(c) The Aor. Inf. and the Perf. Inf.; comp. ἀποθανεῖν with τεθνηκέναι;

(d) The Aor. Part. and the Perf. Part.; comp. ἀποθανών with τεθνηκώς.

REMARK 1. From the above explanation, it is evident why the Aor., though an Hist. tense, has still a Subj. meaning together with an Opt.; the Aor. Subj. stands contrasted on the one hand with the Subj. Pres.; on the other, with the Subj. Perf.

REM. 2. Verbs of thinking, hoping, speaking, swearing, willing, denying, delaying, entreating, convincing, commanding, prohibiting, hindering and the like, whose object may be viewed as future, are connected at one time with the Fut. Inf., at another, with the Pres. Inf., and, at another still, with the Aor. Inf. The Aor., which is used most frequently, denotes an action, as absolutely ended; the Fut. is employed, when the idea of future time should be made specially prominent; the Pres., when the idea of a permanent condition is affirmed.

REM. 3. The infinitives and participles exhibit merely the condition of an action, as either continuing, or completed, or future and impending; but the period of time (the present, the past, the future,) to which the circumstances of any given time belong, is indicated by the Ind. of the verb, which is the predicate of the sentence. Hence every Inf. and every Part. may refer to every Ind., whatever be the period of time to which the Ind. relates, e. g. φημί (ἔφην, φήσω) ἁμαρτάνειν, ἁμαρτηκέναι, ἁμαρτήσεσθαι; οἶδα ἁμαρτάνων, ἁμαρτηκώς, ἁμαρτησόμενος; γελῶν λέγει, ἔλεγε, λέξει, etc.

REM. 4. The Imp. always belongs to the present time, but points to the future. The different forms of the Imp. exhibit only the different conditions of actions, comp. No. 1, (b). The Greek Subj. points universally to the future, and is never used of present or past time, like the Eng. and Lat., e. g. *I think the matter may be in a good state, or if the thing be in a good state.* Hence the Greek Fut. has no Subj., but an Opt., since there is often a necessity in narrations of expressing the conception of a future action by a past tense, e. g. ἡγγείλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι νικῆσοιεν, "that the enemy *would* conquer." Where it appears to be used of past time, it must be expressed by the Fut. Perf. The Greek Opt., indeed, belongs, according to its formation, to the historical tenses, but it is used not only of the past, but of the present and future.

§ 258. B. A more particular View of the Modes.

(391 f.)

1. The Modes are three in number, the Indicative, the Subjunctive (the Optative) and the Imperative, § 253, (b).

(a) The Indicative is the mode which expresses a fact or a phenomenon.

Τὸ ῥόδον θ' ἀλλεῖ. Ὁ πατήρ γέγραφε τὴν ἐπιστολήν. Οἱ πολέμοι
ἀπέφυγον. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους νικήσουσιν.

(b) The Subjunctive is the mode which denotes conception. The Subj. of the Hist. tenses may be called the Optative.

Ἵσμεν! *eamus!* Τί ποιῶμεν; *quid faciamus?* Οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπω-
μαι, *nescio, quo me vertam.* Οὐκ εἶχον, ὅποι τραπίμην, *nesciebam,*
quo me verterem. Λέγω, ἵν' εἰδῇς, *dico, ut scias, in order that you may*
know it. Ἐλεξα, ἵν' εἰδεῖς, *dixi, ut scires, in order that you should know it.*

(c) The Imperative is the mode which denotes the immediate expression of the will, directed as a command either to a person present, or to one absent, e. g. γράψον, *γράφε, write, γρα-
φέτω, let him write.* By command, is not always to be under-
stood one of an urgent nature, but entreaties, admonitions,
counsels, may be expressed by the Imp.

2. The Modes exhibit the relation in which a thought, that is expressed, stands to the mind of the speaker. Hence they denote nothing objective, i. e. they never show how an action is in its actual occurrence; the Ind., in itself, denotes nothing actual; the Subj., in itself, nothing possible; the Imp., in itself, nothing necessary; the language represents these ideas by special expressions, e. g. ἀληθῶς, δύνασθαι, δεῖ, χρή, etc. The modes express subjective relations solely, i. e. the relations to the mind of the speaker, since they show how the speaker conceives of an action. A mental operation is either an act of perception, an act of conception, or an act of desire. The Ind. is the mode of perception; it indicates that which the speaker conceives or represents as a thing seen or appearing, whether an actual, objective fact, or a conception; even the future, which, in itself is something merely imagined, can be conceived by the speaker as a fact, and hence is expressed by the Fut. Ind. The Subj. is the mode which expresses conception; it indicates that which the speaker conceives and represents as a conception, whether it has an actual objective existence, or is a mere mental conception. The Imp. is the mode which expresses desire; it denotes that which the speaker conceives and represents as something desired, whether it be an actual objective necessity or not.

§ 259. *Use of the Subjunctive, Optative and Imperative.* (400—408.)

1. The Pres. and Aor. Subj. are used in Principal sentences,

(a) In the first Pers. Sing. and Pl. in exhortations and warnings (and may be called the *adhortative* Subjunctive), where the Eng. uses *let, let us*, with the infinitive; the negative is here μή.

(b) In the first Pers. Sing. and Pl. in deliberative questions (*deliberative* Subjunctive), when the speaker deliberates with himself what he ought to do; the negative is also μή.

Ἴωμεν, *eamus! let us go!* Μὴ ἴωμεν. Ἄγε (φέρε, ἔα) ἴωμεν. Φέρε ἴω Her. 7, 103. Φέρε δὴ, ἢ δ' ὅς, περὶ αὐτῷ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀπολογήσασθαι Pl. Phaedon. 63, b. Such a summons is very often expressed in the form of a question preceded by βούλει; yet in this case, the subjunctive is a subordinate clause dependent on βούλει, e. g. Βούλει οἶν, δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς; Pl. Gorg. 454, e. Τί ποιῶμεν; quid *faciamus?* *what shall we do?* Εἴπωμεν, ἢ σιγῶμεν; Eur. Ion. 771. In Ποῖ τις φροντίδος ἔλθῃ; S. OC. 170. τις is used instead of the first Pers. (= ποῖ ἔλθω or ἔλθωμεν, like ποῖ φρενῶν ἔλθω; 310). Μὴ ἔρωμαι; *shall I not ask?* X. C. 1, 2, 36. Ὅσα οἱ ὀλίγοι τοὺς πολλοὺς μὴ πείσαντες, ἀλλὰ κρατοῦντες γράφουσι, πότερον βίαν φῶμεν, ἢ μὴ φῶμεν εἰναί; 45.

REMARK 1. In the second and third Pers. the exhortation takes the form of a command or wish, and hence is expressed by the Imp. or Opt. Od. χ, 77. ἔλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστν, βοή δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο. Yet there are also passages in which the second Pers. Subj. stands in connection with ἄγε and φέρε instead of the Imp., e. g. Φέρε, ὦ τέκνον, νῦν καὶ τὸ τῆς νήσου μάθῃς S. Ph. 300.

REM. 2. On the use of the second Pers. Subj. with μή to express a prohibition, e. g. μὴ γράψῃς, *ne scribas*, see No. 5.

REM. 3. A wish is very seldom expressed by εἴθε with the Subj. instead of the Opt. Εἴθε' αἰθέρως ἄνω πτωκάδες ὀξύτρονον διὰ πνεύματος ἔλωσιν μ', without variation, (*o si aves me sursum in aetherem per auras stridentem capiant*) S. Ph. 1094. Comp. Εἴθε τινὲς εἰναὶ δικαίων ὑμεναίων ἐν Ἀργεὶ φανῶσι τέκνοισιν Eur. Suppl. 1028. Εἴθε' — αἰσχρὸν εἶδος ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λάβω (in some Codd. λαβεῖν) Hel. 262.

REM. 4. In the third place, the subjunctive is somewhat frequently used in principal sentences, in the Epic language instead of the Fut. Ind. though with a slight difference of meaning. Both express a present conception of a future action; but the Fut. Ind. represents what is still in the future as *known* and *certain* in the view of the speaker, while the Subj. represents what is future as merely a concession or admission of something expected. Il. ζ, 459. καὶ ποτὶ τις εἴπησιν, *and one MAY say* = *admit that one will say*.

II. η, 197. οὐ γὰρ τις με βίη γε ἐκὼν ἀέκοντα δέηται, *one will not force me away = I will not admit that one will, etc.* α, 262. οὐ γὰρ πῶ τοίους ἴδον ἀνδρας, οὐδὲ ἰδωμαι, *nor do I expect that I shall see such men, nor am I to see; οὐδὲ ὕψομαι, nor shall I (certainly) see.* Od. ζ, 201. οὐκ ἔστ' οἷτος ἀνὴρ διεγὼς βροτός, οὐδὲ γένηται. π, 437. οὐκ ἔστ' οὗτος ἀνὴρ, οὐδ' ἔσσειται οὐδὲ γένηται, *it is not to be expected that he will be.*

REM. 5. The frequent use of the Subj. with οὐδὲ μὴ in the Attic writers is wholly analogous to the principle just stated. See under § 318, 6.

2. The Opt. Impf. and Aor. is also used in principal sentences, to denote *deliberative questions*, (i. e. such as express doubt and propriety), but in reference to the past.

Theocr. 27, 24. πολλοὶ μὲ ἐμνώνοντο, νόον δ' ἐμὸν οὔτις ἔαδε.—καὶ τί, φίλος, ῥέξαιμι; γάμοι πλήθουσιν ἀνίας, i. e. *quid facerem? sc. tum, quum multi nuptias meas ambiebant, sed eorum nullus mihi placebat, what could I then do?*

3. Besides the above usage, in which the act of conception belongs to the past, the Subj. of the historical tenses (Opt.) is also used, where the act of conception is a present one. When a present conception is expressed by the subjunctive, e. g. ἴωμεν, *eamus, τί εἴπωμεν; quid dicamus?* then the realization of what is conceived may be assumed or expected from the present point of time. But when a present conception is expressed by the Opt. (Subj. of the historical tenses), the speaker places himself as it were out of the present, and no longer keeps up the living connection between the present and what actually exists, and represents the conception as one separate from his present point of time. Hence a present conception expressed in this way connects itself very naturally with the subordinate idea of *uncertainty*. Accordingly, in relation to present conceptions, the Greek uses the subjunctive of the historical tenses (Opt.) in principal sentences, in the following cases.

(a) Generally to express a presupposition, a present or future uncertainty, an undetermined possibility, presumption or admission. The prose-writers here commonly use the modal adverb ἄν with the Opt., § 260, 2, (4), (a), but the poets very frequently use the Opt. without ἄν. A negation is here expressed by οὐ (οὐκ).

Ὁ δὲ αὐτὸ αὐτῷ ἀνέμοιον εἴη καὶ διάφορον, σχολῇ γέ τοι ἄλλω ὁμοιον ἢ φίλῳ γένοιτο, *that would scarcely be like or friendly to another,*

Pl. Lysid. 214, d. Ἀπολομένης δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς τότ' ἤδη τὴν φύσιν τῆς ἀσθενείας ἐπιδεικνύοι τὸ σῶμα καὶ ταχὺ σαπὲν διοίχοιτο (animo extincto tum vero corpus imbecillitatem suam ostendat et intercidat) Phaedon. 87, e. Ἐὶ μὲν συμβουλευόμην, ἂ βέλτιστά μοι δοκῇ εἶναι, πολλὰ μοι ἀγαθὰ γένοιτο· εἰ δὲ μή, τὰναντία, then many blessings would attend me, X. An. 5. 6, 4.

(b) To express a wish. μή is here used in a negation.

Pl. χ, 304. μὴ μὰν ἀσπουνδε γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην, may I not perish! S. Aj. 550. ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατὴρὸς εὐτυχέστερος, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος! καὶ γένοι' ἂν οὐ κακός, may you be more fortunate than your father, but in other things like him! then you would not be wicked. X. Cy. 6. 3, 11. Ἀλλ' ὦ Ζεῦ μέγιστε, λαβεῖν μοι γένοιτο αὐτόν, ὥς ἐγὼ βούλομαι. The wish is commonly introduced by εἴθε, εἰ γάρ. Od. γ, 205. εἰ γάρ ἐμοὶ τοσσόνδε θεοὶ δύναιμι παραθεῖεν! X. Cy. 6. 1, 38. εἰ γάρ γένοιτο! (Poet. ὥς like utinam. Eur. Hipp. 407. ὥς ἀπόλοιτο παγκακῶς!)

REM. 6. When a wish is expressed, which the speaker knows cannot be realized, the Ind. of the historical tenses is used, e. g. Ἰᾷθε τοῦτο ἐγίγνετο! εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο! utinam hoc factum esset! O that this were done, or commonly, O that this had been done! So ὥφελες γράψαι! O that you had written! X. An. 2. 1, 4. ἀλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κύρος ζῆν! O that Cyrus were still alive! Also εἴθε, εἰ γάρ ὥς ὥφελον, ες, ἐν with the Inf., particularly in poetry. On the wish expressed by πῶς ἂν with the Opt., see § 260, 2, 4, (d). On the infrequent use of the Subj. to denote a wish, see Rem. 3.

(c) A command is also expressed in a milder way, in the form of a wish.

Od. ξ, 408. τάχιστα μοι ἔνδον ἐταῖροι εἴεν. Pl. κήρυξ τίς οἱ εἰποιτο γεραίτερος. Arist. Vesp. 1431. εἰδοὶ τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδεῖν τέχνην. X. An. 3. 2, 37. εἰ μὲν οὐν ἄλλος τις βέλτιον ὄρεῖ, ἄλλως ἐχέτω· εἰ δὲ μή, Χερσσοφος μὲν ἦγοῖτο.

(d) Generally the Optative is used to express a desire, wish and inclination. A negation is here expressed by μή.

Theocr. 8, 20. ταύταν (τὴν σύριγγα) κατεθέην, I should desire to place, τὴ δὲ τῷ πατρὶ οὐ καταθησῶ. Her. 7, 11. μὴ γὰρ εἴην ἐκ Δαρείου γεγονώς, μὴ τιμωρησάμενος, Ἀθηναίους, I would not be descended from Darius, unless, etc.

(e) In direct questions the Opt. is used, when a mere admission or presupposition is expressed.

(α) In Homer the interrogative clause then forms a kind of antecedent to the conditioned clause, i. e. to the clause depending on the condition ex-

pressed by the question. II. δ, 93, sq. ἢ φά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, Ανάκτορος
νῆε δαΐφρον; Τλαίης κεν Μενελάω ἐπιπροέμενταχὶν ἰόν, πᾶσι δέ κε Τρώ-
εσσι χάριν καὶ κῆδος ἄροιο (the same as εἴ τι μοι πίθοιο, τλαίης κεν,
etc.). Here πίθοιο, etc. is the interrogative clause containing the condi-
tion, and τλαίης, etc. the conditioned clause depending on the preceding.
When the question has two members, the first, expressed by the Opt. with-
out ἄν, contains the condition, the last, expressed by the Opt. with ἄν, con-
tains the conditioned clause. II. ξ, 191. ἢ φά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, φίλον τέ-
κος, ὅ τι κεν εἴπω, ἥε κεν ἄρνησαιο κοιτῶσάμενι τόγε θυμῷ; (β) In the
Attic writers, the Opt. is also used in a question without reference to a
conditioned clause. These questions, however, always imply a negative.
Aesch. Choeph. ἀλλ' ὑπέρολμον ἀνδρὸς φρόνημα τίς λέγοι; *who could*
describe?—no one, i. e. *who can you suppose could describe?* S. Ant.
604. τεάν, Ζεῦ, δύνασιν τίς ἀνδρῶν ὑπερβασίᾳ κατὰ σχοι; *who could re-*
strain? i. e. *who can be supposed to restrain?* Arist. Plut. 438. ἄναξ Ἀπολλων
καὶ θεοί, ποῖ τις φύγοι; Dem. Phorm. 921, 1. καὶ ὅσα μὲν εἶπε μετὰ τῆς
ἀληθείας, μὴ χρησθε τεκμηρίῳ· ἃ δ' ἐψεύσατο τὸ ὕστερον, πιστότερα ταῦθ'
ὑπολάβοιτε εἶναι; *haec vos veriora existimaturos quis putet!* Pl. Rp.
437, b. ἄρ οὔν—πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν ἐναντίων ἀλλήλοις θείης; *can you*
consider all such things to be opposite to each other? i. e. *can I assume that you,*
etc.

REM. 7. The deliberative Opt. No. 2, differs from this.

REM. 8. All the cases mentioned under (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) are to be regarded
as elliptical sentences, which may be analyzed like the conditional sentence
εἴ τι ἔχοις, δοίης ἄν, *if you had, you would give.*

(4) The following things in addition are to be noted respect-
ing the Imp., § 258, 1, (c). Although the Imp. always refers to
the present time, or that which the speaker considers present,
yet the Greek has several Imp. forms, viz. a Pres., Perf. and
Aor. These forms, however, do not express a different re-
lation of time, but only the different condition or circum-
stance of the predicate. The difference between the Imp.
Aor. γράψον and the Pres. γράφε, has been explained, § 257,
1, (b). The Imp. Perf. has always the sense of the Pres. e. g.
μémνησο, *memento, be remembering, remember*, ἢ θύρα κειλεί-
σθω, *let the door be shut* (and remain shut). See § 255, Rem. 5.

5. In negative or prohibitive expressions with μή (ne), the
Greek commonly uses only the Pres. Imp., not the Aor. Imp.,
but instead of it, the Aor. Subjunctive.

Μὴ γράφε or μὴ γράψῃς (but neither μὴ γράφῃς, nor μὴ γράψον).

Μὴ γραφέτω or *μὴ γράψῃ*, *ne scribilo*, (but neither *μὴ γράφῃ*, nor *μὴ γραψάτω*). *Μὴ μοι ἀντίλεγε* or *μὴ μοι ἀντιλέξης*. Dem. Mid. 582, 15. *μὴ καὶ τοῖς νόμοις δικάσητε*, ὡς ἄλλοις δικάσται· *μὴ βοήθησητε* τῷ πεποιθότι δεινῷ· *μὴ ἐνορκέετε*· ἡμῖν δότε τὴν χάριν ταύτην. Id. Cor. 294, 196. *καὶ μου*—*μηδεὶς τὴν ἐπερβολὴν* (*verba mea omnem modum excedentia*) *θαυμάσῃ*, ἀλλὰ μετ' εὐνοίας, ὃ λέγω, *θεωρησάτω*. Th. 3, 39. *κολασθήτωσαν* δὲ καὶ νῦν ἄξιως τῆς ἀδικίας, καὶ *μὴ τοῖς μὲν ὀλέγοις ἢ αἰτίᾳ προστεθῇ*, τὸν δὲ δῆμον ἀπολύσῃτε.

REM. 9. Yet sometimes in the Epic poets, though very seldom in other poets, *μή* is found with the second Pers. of the Aor. Imp., e. g. Il. δ, 410. *τῷ μὴ μοι πατέρης ποτ' ὁμοίῃ ἔνθεο θυμῷ*. Frequently even the third Pers. is found in the Attic prose writers. X. Cy. 8, 7, 26. *μηδὲς ἰδέτω*.

6. The third Pers. Imp. is very often used, the second more seldom, to denote that the speaker admits or grants something, the correctness or incorrectness of which depends upon himself.

Οὕτως ἐχέτω, ὥς σὺ λέγεις, *admit that it is as you say*, Pl. Symp. 201, c. *Ἐοικέτω δὲ ἡ ψυχὴ ξυμφύτῳ δυνάμει ὑποπτέρου ζεύγους τε καὶ ἡνιόχου* Phaedr. 246, a. *Λεγέτω περὶ αὐτοῦ*, ὥς ἐκαστος γινώσκει, *admit that it is said*, Th. 2, 48.

REM. 10. The Imp. in the formula *οἷσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον*—*οἷσθ' ὥς ποιήσον*, usually in the Attic writers, is to be explained by a transition, frequent in Greek, from the indirect to the direct form of construction. The use of the third Pers. Imp., not only in dependent questions, but also in other subordinate sentences, is according to the same analogy. Her. 1, 89. *νῦν ὅν ποιήσον ὧδε*, εἴ τοι ἄρεσκοι, *τὰ ἐγὼ λέγω*· *κάτισον τῶν δορυφόρων ἐπὶ πάσῃσι τῇσι πύλῃσι φιλάκου*, *οἳ λεγόντων*—, ὥς σφρα (sc. *χρήματα*) *ἀναγκαιῶς ἔχει δικατευθῆναι* τῷ Διὶ (οἳ λεγόντων = καὶ οὗτοι λεγόντων). Th. 4, 92. *διῆσαι*, ὅτι—*κτίσθωσαν*, *may they be permitted to retain!*

REM. 11. On the transition of the third Pers. Imp. to the second, see § 241, Rem. 13, (c); on the use of the Fut. instead of the Imp., see § 255, 4. and on the Opt. with *ἄν* in the sense of the Imp., § 260, 2, (4) (b).

§ 260. *The Modes in connection with the Modal Adverb ἄν* (κέ, κέν). (393—395.)

1. The Modal adverb *ἄν*, together with which the enclitics *κέ*, *κέν*, Doric *κά*, *κάν*, are used in the Epic and Lyric language, denotes the relation between a conditioning expression or sentence and a conditioned one, since it indicates that the predicate of the sentence to which it belongs, is conditioned by another thought either expressed or to be supplied. Hence the realization of the predicate depends upon the realization of another predicate. Therefore, where a predicate is accompanied by *ἄν*, the predicate seems to be conditioned.

2. A complete view of the use of ἄν cannot be presented until conditional sentences are treated of. Yet, as it is used in all kinds of sentences, it is necessary to explain its construction here. It is connected,

(1) With the Fut. Ind. The predicate expressed by the Fut. Ind., seems to the speaker, at the time then present, always to depend on conditions and circumstances. Whenever this idea of dependence is to be made specially prominent, ἄν (Epic κέ) can be joined with the Fut., yet this construction is rare in the Attic dialect.

Od. *q*, 540. εἰ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔλθοι —, αἰψά κε σὺν ᾧ παιδὶ βίας ἀποτίσεται ἀνδρῶν. Il. *ξ*, 267. ἀλλ' ἴθ', ἐγὼ δέ κε τοι Χαρίτων μίαν ὀπλοτεράων δώσω ὑπνιέμεναι, *dabo*, scil. *si tibi lubuerit*. X. Cy. 6. 1, 45. ὑβριστὴν οὐκ νομίζων αὐτόν, εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι ἄσμενος ἄν πρὸς ἄνδρα, οἷος σὺ εἶ, ἀπαλλαγῇσεται (so in the best Codd.). 7. 5, 21. ὅταν δὲ καὶ αἰσθωνται ἡμᾶς ἔνθον ὄντας, πολὺ ἄν ἔτι μάλλον, ἢ νῦν, ἀχρεῖοι ἔσονται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐκπεπληχθαι (ἄν is wanting in only two Codd.).

REMARK I. With the Pres. and Perf. Ind., ἄν is not used. For that which the speaker expresses as a present object, cannot at the same time be expressed as something, the realization of which is dependent on another thought. In those passages where ἄν is found with the Pres. and Perf. Ind., either the reading is questionable, or ἄν must be referred to another verb of the sentence, e. g. Οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν εἰ πείσαιμι instead of εἰ πείσαιμι ἄν Eur. Med. 937; so often νομίζω ἄν, οἶμαι ἄν and the like, followed by an Inf., where ἄν belongs to the Inf.; or it is to be considered as an elliptical mode of expression, as in X. S. 4, 37. ἐγὼ δὲ οὕτω πολλὰ ἔχω, ὥς μόλις αὐτὰ καὶ ἐγὼ ἄν αὐτὸς εὗρίσκω, *I have so many things that I with difficulty find them, indeed if I should seek for them myself, I should not find them*. Nor is ἄν used with the Imp. For what the speaker expresses as his immediate will, cannot be considered as dependent on a condition. The few passages referred to in proof of the use of ἄν with the Imp., are all, critically considered, questionable and prove nothing.

(2) Ἄν is used with the Ind. of the historical tenses, and in a two-fold relation, viz.

(a) To denote a dependent action, the reality or possibility of which is denied, i. e. it is affirmed that something might take place under a certain condition, but did not take place, because the condition was not fulfilled. The condition is then expressed by εἰ with the Ind. of the historical tenses.

Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες (ἔλεξας), ἡμάρτανες (ἡμαρτες) ἄν, i. e. *if you said*

this, you were wrong, or in English we sometimes use the Plup. and say, *if you had said this, you would have been wrong*, but now I know that you did not say it, consequently you are not wrong; Lat. *si hoc dixisses, errasses* (at non dixisti; ergo non errasti). *Ἐἴ τι εἴχομεν, εἰ δὲ ἰδομεν (εἴδομεν) ἄν* *if we had anything, we would give it to you, or if we had had anything, we would have given it to you*; si quid habuissemus, dedissemus. Also without an antecedent sentence, e. g. *ἐχάρης ἄν*, laetatus fuisses (scil. si hoc vidisses).

REM. 2. Here belong also the expressions, *ὥόμην ἄν, ἔγνων ἄν, ἤσθόμην ἄν* and the like, as in Latin, *putares, crederes, diceres, cerneres, videres, you (one) could believe, or you (one) would have believed*. Here *εἰ παρήσθα, εἰ τις ἔλεγε, εἰ εἶδες, εἰ ἐδυνάμην* and the like, as conditioning antecedent clauses, are to be supplied. *Ἐνθα δὲ ἔγνων τις ἄν τοὺς ὁμοτίμους πεπαιδευμένους, ὥς δὲ (tūm vero videres)* X. Cy. 3. 3, 70. *Ἐνθα δὲ ἔγνων τις ἄν, ὅσου ἄξιον εἴη τὸ φιλεῖσθαι ἄρχοντα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχομένων* 7. 1, 38. *Εὐθύς σὺν τοῦτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν θάπτον, ἦ ὥς τις ἄν ὦετο, μετεώρους ἐξεκρίμisan τὰς ἀμάξας* (celerius, quam quis crederet) An. 1. 5, 8. *Ἐπεὶ ῥῶσθ' ἡ δ' ἄν τις κἀκείνα ἰδὼν* (one might be encouraged if he saw those things) Ag. 1, 27.

REM. 3. With the Ind. of the historical tenses, ἄν is often omitted. Then the speaker has no reference, in his representation, to the condition contained in the protasis or antecedent, on account of which the action expressed in the apodosis or conclusion could not be completed, but he emphatically represents the predicate as an actual fact. X. An. 7. 6, 21. *Εἶποι δὲ τις ἄν· Οὐκ οὐκ αἰσχύνῃ οὕτω μωρῶς ἐξαπατῶμενος; Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἡ σὺ νόμην μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολέμιον γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην· φίλῳ δ' ὄντι ἐξαπατῶν αἰσχίον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἢ ἐξαπατᾶσθαι.* Lycurg. Leocr. p. 154, 23. *εἰ μὲν οὖν ζῶν ἐτύγγανεν ὁ Ἀμύντας, ἐκείνον αὐτὸν παρειαχόμεν· νῦν δὲ ὑμῶν καλῶ τοὺς συνειδότας.* There is very frequently an ellipsis of ἄν in expressions, which denote the idea of necessity, duty, reasonableness, possibility, liberty and inclination, e. g. *χρῆν, εἴδει, ὠφελον*, verbal adjectives in *τέος, προςήκει, καιρὸς ἦν, εἰκὸς ἦν, καλὸν ἦν, αἰσχροὺν ἦν, ἄξιον ἦν, καλῶς εἶχε, ἐξῆν, ὑπῆρχε, ἔμελλεν, ἐβουλόμην*. Lys. 123, 3. *χρῆν δέ σε —, εἴπερ ἦσθα χρηστός, πολὺ μᾶλλον — μνητὴν γενέσθαι· νῦν δέ σου τὰ ἔργα φανερά γεγένηται* κ. τ. λ., *you ought or you must*. X. C. 2. 7, 10. *εἰ μὲν τοίνυν αἰσχροὺν τι ἔμελλον ἐργάσασθαι, θάνατον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ προαιρετέον ἦν· νῦν δ' ἂ μὲν δοκεῖ κάλλιστα καὶ πρεπωδέστερα γυναιξὶν εἶναι ἐπίστανται, ὥς ἔοικε* κ. τ. λ., *mors praeferenda erat*. So also with the Inf. Ib. 1. 3, 3. *οὔτε γὰρ θεοῖς ἔφη καλῶς ἔχειν, εἰ ταῖς μεγάλαις θυσίαις μᾶλλον ἢ ταῖς σμικραῖς ἔχαιρον.* Very often without an antecedent sentence, e. g. *αἰσχρὸν ἦν ταῦτα ποιεῖν, turpe erat, it would be base, ἐξῆν ταῦτα ποιεῖν, licebat; καλῶς εἶχε.*

REM. 4. In all the above expressions, however, ἄν can be used; so also in Latin, the Subj. is sometimes found instead of the Ind. Dem. Phil. 1. 40, 1. *εἰ γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ προεληλυθότος χρόνου τὰ δέοντα οὗτοι συνειβούλευσαν, οὐδὲν ἄν ἱμάς νῦν εἴδει βουλεύεσθαι.*

REM. 5. The Pres. tense of *χρῆ, δεῖ, προσήκει, καλῶς ἔχει*, etc., is used of things, which can yet take place. Comp. *possum commemorare, perhaps I can do it, and poteram commemorare, but it could not be done.*

REM. 6. Ἄν is very naturally omitted, if in the apodosis there is an Ind. of an historical tense of the verb *κινδυνεύειν*, *to be in danger, to seem*, since the verb by itself denies the existence or reality of the action expressed by the Inf. connected with it. Th. 3, 74. ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πᾶσα διαφθαρῆναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος ἐς αὐτήν. Aeschin. c. Ctes. 515, R. εἰ μὴ δρόμῳ μέλις ἐξεφύγομεν εἰς Δελφούς, ἐκινδυνεύσαμεν ἀπολέσθαι. So if in the apodosis, ὁλίγον, μικροῦ, τάχα, *nearly, almost*, are joined with the Ind. of a historical tense. Plat. Symp. p. 198, C. ἔγωγε ἐνθυμούμενος, ὅτι αὐτὸς οὐχ οἷός τ' ἔσομαι οὐδ' ἐγγύς τούτων οὐδὲν καλὸν εἶπεν, ὑπ' αἰσχύνῃς ὁλίγον ἀποδράς ὥχόμεν, εἰ πῦρ εἶχον. Without a protasis, e. g. X. Cy. 1. 4, 8. καὶ πως διαπηδῶν αὐτῷ ὁ ἵππος πίπτει εἰς γόνατα, καὶ μικροῦ ὑκκεῖνον ἐξετραχέλισεν. Comp. the Lat. *prope* (*paene*) *cecidit*, *I came near falling*.

(β) To denote that which takes place in certain cases, under certain circumstances, i. e. a repeated action. The historical tense most frequently used here is either the Impf. or the Aor.; the Plup. is used, only when it has the sense of the Impf. The condition under which the action is repeated, is either actually stated, and is then expressed by εἰ, ὅτε, etc. with the Opt., or it must be supplied from the context.

Εἶπεν ἄν, *he was accustomed to say, he would say as often as this or that happened, as often as it was necessary*, and the like. X. C. 4, 6, 13. εἰ δέ τις αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦ ἄν τι λέγοι, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ἐπανήγεν ἄν πάντα τὸν λόγον, *as often as one contradicted*. 1. 3, 4. εἰ δέ τι δόξειεν αὐτῷ (Σωκράτει) σημαίνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν Θεῶν, ἥτιον ἄν ἐπείσθη παρὰ τὰ σημαίνόμενα ποιῆσαι, ἢ εἰ τις αὐτὸν ἔπειθεν ὁδοῦ λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα τυφλόν—ἀντὶ βλέποντος, An. 2, 3, 11. εἰ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακύνειν,—ἐπαίειν ἄν. 1. 5, 2. οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες ἄν ἔστασαν, *as often as any one pursued them*. 3, 4, 22. ὅποτε δὲ διάσχοιεν αἱ πλευραὶ τοῦ πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον ἄν ἐξεπίμπλασαν.

3. With the Subjunctive. As the Greek Subj. always represents the object it describes as something future, § 257, Rem. 4, the connection of this mode with ἄν is very natural; ἄν represents the future object described as conditioned and dependent on circumstances. The following cases are to be distinguished,

(a) The Subj. expressing exhortation, § 259, 1, (a), is never used with ἄν (κέ).

(b) The Subj. expressing deliberation, § 259, 1, (b), is used with ἄν (κέ), though but seldom in direct, more frequently in indirect questions, if there is a condition to be referred to.

Τί ποῖ ἄν οὕν λέγωμεν — ; *what shall we therefore say*, if the thing is so? etc. Pl. L. 655, a. *ἐγὼ γὰρ τοῦτο, ὃ Πρωταγόρα, οὐκ ᾔμην διδασκὸν εἰ-
ναι, σοὶ δὲ λέγοντι οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως ἄν ἀπιστῶ* (i. e. *εἰ σὺ λέγεις*) Prot. 319, b.
*Ἄν δ' αὖ ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας οἱχέξουσιν ἐκείνοι, ὅπου ἄν
φύγωσιν* (only in two Codd. *ὅπου φύγωσιν*) X. An. 2. 4, 20. *Εἰ δέ σοι
μὴ δοκεῖ, σκέψαι, εἰ ἄν* (i. e. *εἰ ἄν*) *τόδε σοι μᾶλλον ἀρεσκῆ* C. 4. 4, 12.

(c) The Subj., which is often used in the Homeric language, instead of the Fut. Ind., § 259, Rem. 4, is frequently found with *ἄν*, which is to be explained in the same manner as it is with the Fut. Ind., No. 2, (1).

Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι Il. α, 137. *Οὐκ ἄν τοι
χρῶσις μὴ κίθαρις* Il. γ, 54.

(d) In subordinate clauses in the writers of all periods. In this last case, *ἄν* (*κέ*) usually stands with the conjunction of the subordinate clause, or combines with the conjunction and forms one word. In this manner originate *ἐάν* (from *εἰ ἄν*), *ἐπάν*, *ὅταν*, *ὀπότεν*, *πρὶν ἄν*, *ἐνθ' ἄν*, *ὅθι ἄν*, *οὐ ἄν*, *ὅπου ἄν*, *οἱ ἄν*, *ὅποι ἄν*, *ἥ ἄν*, *ὅπη ἄν*, *ὅθεν ἄν*, *ὀπόθεν ἄν*, etc., *ὅς ἄν* (quicunque or si quis), *οἷος ὀποῖος ἄν*, *ὅσος ἄν*, *ὀπόσος ἄν*, etc. In all these expressions, the thing assumed is considered *possible*; it is assumed that something is possible in the future; the future occurrence of it depends upon the assumption of the speaker, e. g. *ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς*, *if you say (shall say) this*, viz. according to my assumption, or as I expect, *ἀμαρτήσῃ*, *you will be wrong*.

(4) With the Opt., very seldom with the Opt. Fut., e. g. Lycurg. Leocr. 146, § 15.

(a) The Opt. with *ἄν* is used to denote a present or future uncertainty, a mere undetermined possibility, presupposition, admission or conjecture, § 259, 3, (a), dependent on a condition. This condition also commonly expresses a mere presupposition, admission or conjecture, e. g. *εἴ τι ἔχῃς, δοίῃς ἄν*, *if you had any thing, you would give it* (you may perhaps have something, and then you may give it to me). But the conditioning protasis is very often omitted, and is supplied either by the context, or, if the condition is general and wholly indefinite, it is left to the judgment of the hearer or reader. The Attic writers in particular, use this mode of expression, to denote firmly established and definite opinions and views of anything, and even to de-

note actual facts with a degree of reserve, moderation and modesty. A negation is here expressed by οὐ(κ).

Her. 3. 82. ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς τοῦ ἀρίστου (i. e. εἰ ἄριστος εἴη) οὐδὲν ἄμεινον ἄν φανερίη, *nothing would seem better than*. 9, 71. ταῦτα μὲν καὶ φθόγῳ ἄν εἴποιεν, *they might have said these things from envy*. 1, 2. εἴησαν δ' ἄν οὔτοι Κρήτες, *these might have been Cretans*; also used of the present, *they might be*. 7, 184. ἤδη ὧν ἄνδρες ἄν εἴεν ἐν αὐτοῖσι τέσσερις μυριάδες καὶ εἴκοσι. 5, 9. γένοιτο δ' ἄν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ, *all might happen*. X. Cy. 1. 2, 11. θηρῶντες οὐκ ἄν ἀρίστησαιεν, *while hunting they might not breakfast = they do not breakfast*. 13. ἐπιδὼν τὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτη διατελέσωσιν, εἴησαν μὲν ἄν οὔτοι πλεόν τι γεγονότες ἢ πνιγόντα ἔτη ἀπὸ γενεῶς. Pl. Gorg. 502, d. Δημηγορία ἄρα τίς ἐστιν ἡ ποιητικὴ. Call. Φαίηται. Socr. Οὐκοῦν ἡ ῥητορικὴ δημηγορία ἄν εἴη.

REM. 7. If the Opt. is used without ἄν, as § 259, 3, (a), the action is expressed with greater emphasis and definiteness, since the speaker has no reference to the conditioning circumstances, which might prevent the realization of the thing conceived. Comp. ῥῆτα θεός γ' εἰδὼν καὶ τηλόθεν ἄνδρα σάοισαί, *the propitious deity, I THINK, CAN save*, Od. γ, 231, and σάοσαι ἄν, *COULD, MIGHT save*, if he wished. Hence the omission of ἄν in the freer language of poetry, is far more frequent than in prose, which has more regard to the precise relation of the things described.

(b) So also the Opt. is used with ἄν, as a more modest and mild expression of a command or request, since the thing desired is represented as dependent on the will of the person addressed and is conditioned by him. Here also a negation is expressed by οὐ(κ).

Pl. Phaedr. 227, c. λέγοις ἄν instead of λέγε, properly, *you might speak, if it pleased you*. Tim. 19, b. ἀκούοιτ' ἄν ἡδὴ τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα περὶ τῆς πολιτείας. S. El. 1491. χωροῖς ἄν, *you might go*. Il. β, 250. with a degree of irony, Θεοῖσι — ἴσχω —! οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χειρότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον ἔμμεναι — τῷ οὐκ ἄν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύοις, καὶ σφιν ὀνειδέα τε προφέροις, νόστιον τε φυλάσσοις! instead of μὴ ἀγόρευε, etc. In the form of a question, X. Hier. 1, 1. ἄρ' ἄν μοι ἐθέλῃσαις, ὃ ἴερων, διηγήσασθαι, ἃ εἰκὸς εἰδέναι σέ βέλτιον ἐμοῦ; *would you be inclined, viz. if I should ask you*. With οὐ in the form of a question, Il. ε, 456. οὐκ ἄν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μύχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθών; *might you not, could you not restrain the man*, instead of, *restrain him*. In a sharper and more urgent tone as an exclamation, Il. ω, 263. οὐκ ἄν δὴ μοι ἄμαξαν ἐφοπλίσσαις τάχιστα, ταῦτά τε πάντ' ἐπιθέϊτς, ἵνα πρήσσωμεν ὁδοῖο; *would you not get ready, if I commanded it?*

(c) The Optative with ἄν has the same force in interrogative

as in other sentences, and may commonly be translated by the auxiliaries *can, could, would*.

Il. ω, 367. εἴ τίς σε ἴδοιτο — τίς ἄν δὴ τοι νόος εἴη; *how would you then feel?* Il. τ, 90. ἀλλὰ τί κεν εἰξαίμι; *what could I do?* S. Ph. 1393. τί δῆρ' ἄν ἡμεῖς δροῦμεν; Dem Phil. 1, p. 43, 10. λέγεται τι καίνον; γένοίτο γὰρ ἄν τι κοινότερον, ἢ Μακεδῶν ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίου καταπολεμῶν; *can there be any stranger news, than —?*

REM. 8. Comp. ποῖ τις φεύγει; *whither does one flee?* Arist. Plut. 438. ποῖ τις φύγοι; *whither may one flee?* (more definite than with ἄν). Eur. Or. 598. ποῖ τις ἄν φύγοι; *whither would one flee? whither could one flee?* S. Aj. 403. ποῖ τις οὖν φύγη; *whither shall one flee or is one to flee?*

(d) The Attic writers often express a wish, in the form of a question, by πῶς and the Optative with ἄν, since the inquiry then is, how something *might, could, would* take place under a given condition.

Soph. Aj. 338. ὦ Ζεῦ, — πῶς ἄν τὸν αἰμυλώτατον — ὀλέσας τέλος θάνοίμι καὶ τός; *how might, could, would I die?* instead of, *O that I might die!* Eur. Alc. 867. πῶς ἄν ὀλοίμην; Pl. Euthyd. 275, c. πῶς ἄν καλῶς σοι διηγησάιμην;

REM. 9. When the Opt. is used to express a wish, the conditioning adverb ἄν is omitted, § 259, 3, (b). Il. ζ, 281. ὥς κέ οἱ αὐθι γαῖα χάρις is not properly expressed as a wish, but as a doubtful condition, thus (ὥς = οὐτως) *the earth should then open for him*.

(5) ἄν (κ' ἐ) is used with the Inf. and Part., if the finite verb, which stands instead of the Inf. and Part., would take it.

(a) The Inf. with ἄν after *verba sentiendi* and *declarandi*, verbs of feeling or declaring, or, when the Inf. is used, as a substantive.

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἔφη, δοῦναι ἄν, or in direct discourse, εἴ τι εἶχον, ἔδωκα ἄν, *he said that if he had anything, he would give it*, dixit, se, si quid habuisset, daturum fuisse. Εἴ τι ἔχοι, ἔφη, δοῦναι ἄν, or in direct discourse, εἴ τι ἔχοιμι, δόλην ἄν, dixit, se, si quid haberet, daturum esse. Οἶμαι γὰρ οὐκ ἄχαριστος μοι εἴξειν, *I think you would not be unthankful to me, if I entreated the king, etc.*, or in direct discourse, οὐκ ἄν ἀχαριστος μοι εἴξειτε; instead of the Fut. the Pres. or Aor. is generally used, ἔχοιτε, σχολήτε X. An. 2, 3, 18. Ὅσῳ γὰρ μελῶ δύναμιν ἔχει ἡ ἀρχή, τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον ἄν ἡγήσαστο αὐτήν καὶ καταπλήξειν τοὺς πολλούς R. L. 8, 3. Πῶς ἔχεις πρὸς τὸ εἰθίλειν ἄν ἵσταναι ἄκλητος ἐπὶ δεῖπνον; (the same as πῶς ἔχεις; εἰθίλοις ἄν ἵσταναι ἄκλητος ἐπὶ δεῖπνον;) Pl. Symp. 174, b. Εἰ οὖν λέγοιμι, εὖ οἶδ', οὐ δημηγορεῖν ἄν με φαίης Pl. R. 350, e.

REM. 10. In Latin the Inf. with ἄν is expressed as follows,

γράφειν ἄν = scripturum esse, γεγραφεῖναι ἄν = scripturum fuisse,
γράφαι ἄν = (a) scripturum fuisse, or (b) as Pres. scripturum esse,
γράφειν ἄν = scripturum fore.

(b) The Participle with ἄν after *verba sentiendi*, verbs of feeling, or when the Participle can be resolved into a subordinate clause.

Her. 7, 15. εὐρίσκω δὲ ὧδε ἄν γινόμενα ταῦτα, εἰ λάβοις τὴν ἐμὴν σκεπὴν, reperio, sic haec *futura esse*, si sumas vestes meas. X. C. 2, 2, 3. αἱ πόλεις ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀδικήμασι ζῆμیان θάνατον πεποιήκασιν, ὥς οὐκ ἄν μείζονος κακοῦ φόβῳ τὴν ἀδικίαν παύσοντες, existimantes se non gravi-
oris mali metu injuriam coërcituros fore. Th. 6, 38. οὔτε ὄντα, οὔτε ἄν γε-
νόμενα λογοποιοῦσιν (i. e. ἃ οὔτε ἐστίν, οὔτ' ἄν γένοιτο). Isocr. Archid. 129, 62. ἐπίσταμαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὑπὲρ γε τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς ἡμετέ-
ρας ὅτι οὖν ἄν ποιήσονται. So, also, with the case absolute, X. An. 5, 2, 8. ἐσκοπεῖτο, πόριρον εἶη χρεῖτον ἀπάγειν καὶ τοῖς διαβεβηκότας, ἦ καὶ τοῖς ὀπλίτας διαβιβάζειν, ὥς ἁλόοντος ἄν τοῦ χωρίου (= νομίζων, ὅτι τὸ χωρίον ἁλοίη ἄν).

§ 261. *Position and Repetition of ἄν. Ἄν without a Verb.* (396, 397.)

1. When ἄν stands in connection with a conjunction and the subjunctive, § 260, 2, (3) (d), it either unites with the conjunction and forms one word, e. g. ὅταν. for ὅτ' ἄν, so ἐπ' ἄν, ἐπειδ' ἄν, or it is placed immediately after the conjunction, e. g. πρὶν ἄν, ὅς ἄν. In the last case, however, small particles like δέ, τέ, μέν, γάρ, sometimes come between, e. g. ὅς δ' ἄν.

2. As ἄν represents the predicate as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι ἄν, ἔλεγον ἄν; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. Pl. Criton. 53, c. καὶ οὐκ οἶμι ἄσχημον ἄν φανεῖσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους προᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as change the idea of the sentence, viz., to negative adverbs and interrogatives, e. g. οὐκ ἄν, οὐδ' ἄν, οὐ-
ποῖ ἄν, οὐδέποῖ ἄν, etc. — τίς ἄν, τί ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, πῶς ἄν, πῶς γάρ ἄν, ἄρ' ἄν, etc.; — also to adverbs of place, time, modality and other adverbs, which, in various ways modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly, e. g. ἐνταῦθα ἄν, τότ' ἄν, εἰκότως ἄν, ἴσως ἄν, τάχ' ἄν, μάλιστα ἄν, ἡκιστα ἄν, μόλις ἄν, σχολῇ ἄν, ὑάδιως ἄν, ὑἕστ' ἄν, τάχιστ' ἄν, σφόδρ' ἄν, ἡδέως ἄν, καὶ ἄν instead of καὶ ἄν, etiam, vel, etc.

REMARK 1. In certain constructions, the Opt. with ἄν is removed from the dependent clause, and joined with the principal clause; this is partic-

ularly the case in the phrase, οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν εἰ. Pl. Tim. 26, b. ἐγὼ γάρ, ἃ μὲν χθρὲς ἤκουσα, οὐκ ἄν οἶδα εἰ δυναίμην ἅπαντα ἐν μνήμῃ πάλιν λαβεῖν.

REM. 2. In certain parenthetic sentences, ἄν, which is joined with the Opt., is placed first, thus particularly, ἄν τις εἴποι, φαίη. Pl. Phaed. 87, a. τί οὖν (,) ἄν φηίη ὁ λόγος (,) ἔτι ἀπιστεῖς;

3. Ἄν is very often repeated in the same sentence, καί very seldom. The reason of this is two-fold,

(a) It is used once at the beginning of the sentence, in order to show, in the outset, that the predicate is conditional. This is particularly the case, when the principal sentence is divided by intervening subordinate clauses, or when several words precede the verb to which ἄν belongs. ὥστ' ἄν, εἰ σθένος λάβοιμι δὴ λῶσ αἰμ' ἄν οἱ ἀντοῖς φρονῶ, S. El. 333.

(b) The second reason is rhetorical. Ἄν is joined with the word which requires to be made emphatic. If the emphasis belongs to several words in one sentence, ἄν can be repeated with each. But besides this, ἄν can be again placed after the conditioned verb to which it properly belongs. Pl. Apol. 35, d. σαφὺς γάρ ἄν, εἰ πελθοίμι ἑμῶς, θροῦς ἄν διδάσκειμι μὴ ἡγεῖσθαι ἑμῶς εἶναι, Eur. Troad. 1244. ἀφανεῖς ἄν ὅστις οὐκ ἄν ἑμνηθεῖμεν ἄν Μοῖσαις.

REM. 3. Homer sometimes joins the weaker καί with ἄν, in order to make the conditionality or contingency still more prominent. Il. γ, 127 sq. ἴσαντο φάλαγγες—, ἃς οὐτ' ἄν καὶ Ἄρης ὀνόσαιτο μετελθῶν, οὔτε κ' Ἀθηναίη.

4. Ἄν is very frequently found with a conjunction or a relative without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; thus especially ὥς ἄν, ὥς περ ἄν εἰ, πῶς γάρ ἄν, πῶς δ' οὐκ ἄν, ὥς περ ἄν and the like. Φοβούμενος, ὥς περ ἄν εἰ παῖς (i. e. ὥς περ ἄν φοβοῖτο, εἰ παῖς εἴη) Pl. Gorg. 479, a.

SECTION II.

§ 262. ATTRIBUTIVES.

(41a.)

Attributives serve to explain more definitely the idea contained in the substantive to which they belong, e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, ὁ μέγας παῖς. The attributive may be,

a. An adjective or participle, e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλον;

b. A substantive in the genitive, e. g. οἱ τοῦ δένδρον καρποί;

c. A substantive governed by a preposition, e. g. ἡ περὸς τὴν πόλιν ὁδός;

d. An adverb, e. g. οἱ *ῥῦν* ἄνθρωποι;

e. A substantive in apposition, e. g. Κροῖσος, ὁ βασιλεύς.

§ 263. *Ellipsis of the Substantive to which the
Attributive belongs.* (411.)

When the substantive which is to be more fully explained by the attributive, contains a general idea or one which can be easily supplied from the context, or one which is expressed by a previous word of the sentence, or, by frequent usage in a particular connection, may be supposed to be known, then the substantive, as it is subordinate in the idea to be expressed, is often omitted, and the adjective or participle is used as a substantive. Substantives which are often omitted with attributive adjectives, are the following, ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωποι, ἀνὴρ, ἄνδρες, γυνή, γυναῖκες, χρῆμα, χρήματα, πρᾶγμα, πράγματα, ἡμέρα, γῆ, χώρα, μοῖρα, ὁδός, χεῖρ, γνώμη, ψῆφος, τέχνη, πόλεμος, etc.; those omitted with the attributive genitive are, πατὴρ, μήτηρ, υἱός, παῖς, θυγάτηρ, ἀδελφός, ἀνὴρ, husband, γυνή, wife, οἰκία, οἶκος, χώρα, γῆ, land.

a. The attributive adjective, adjective pronoun and participle without a substantive.

(α) Such as denote persons, οἱ θνητοί, mortales, οἱ σοφοί, οἱ γεινόμενοι instead of γονεῖς, οἱ ἔχοντες, the rich, οἱ φυλάττοντες (φύλακες), οἱ δικάζοντες, judges, οἱ λέγοντες, orators, etc.

(β) Such as express names of things, τὰ ἡμέτερα (χρήματα), res nostrae, τὰ ἐμέα, res meae, everything which relates to me, τὰ καλά, res pulchrae, τὰ κακά, mala, § 243, 4, ἡ ὑστεραία, ἡ ἐπιούσα, ἡ πρώτη, δευτέρα, etc. (ἡμέρα); ἡ πολεμία (χώρα), the enemy's country, ἡ φίλια, a friendly country, ἡ οἰκουμένη (γῆ), the inhabited earth, ἡ ἄνυδρος (γῆ), a desert, ἡ εὐθεῖα (ὁδός), τὴν ταχίστην, quam celerrime; τὴν ἴστην (μοῖραν) ἀποδιδόναι, ἡ πεπρωμένη (μοῖρα); ἡ δεξιὰ, ἡ ἀριστερά (χεῖρ); ἡ νικῶσα (γνώμη); τὴν ἐναντίαν (ψῆφον) τίθεσθαι; ἡ ἑητορικὴ (τέχνη).

(γ) Such as denote abstract ideas, τὸ καλόν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, or τὸγαθόν, the beautiful, the good, τὸ εὐτυχές, good fortune, τὸ ἀναίσθητον, want of feeling, τὸ κοινόν, commonwealth, e. g. τῶν Σαμίων, τὸ θαρσοῖν, confidence.

(δ) Such as denote a collection or class of persons, τὸ ἐναντίον, the enemy, τὸ ὑπήκοον, the subjects. Adjectives in -ικόν especially belong here, e. g. τὸ πολιτικόν, the citizens, τὸ ὀπλικόν, τὸ οἰκεικόν, τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ βαρβαρικόν, τὸ ἱππικόν, etc. The plural of such adjectives is often used to denote a number, collection or series of single events, e. g. τὰ Τρωϊκά, the Trojan war, τὰ Ἑλληνικά, the Grecian history, τὰ ναυτικά, naval-war, but also n affairs.

b. The attributive genitive without the governing substantive, e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ Φιλίππου (υἱός)—ἐν ᾧδου (οἴκῳ) εἶναι, εἰς ᾧδου (οἶκον) ἐλθεῖν—εἰς διδασκάλου, εἰς Πλάτωνος φοιτᾷν, πέμπειν, εἰς τὴν Κύρου (γῆν) ἐλθεῖν—τὰ τῆς τύχης, *the events of fortune*, τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *the affairs of state*, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, *the whole extent of the war*; τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν, *ab Atheniensium partibus stare*; τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς, τὰ τῆς ἐμπειρίας, τὸ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, *that which pertains to anger, the nature or essence of anger, etc.*; τὸ τῶν παίδων, *the custom of boys*, τὸ τῶν αἰσίων.

c. The attributive adverb is used without a substantive, e. g. οἱ νῦν, οἱ τότε, οἱ πάλαι, οἱ ἐνθάδε (ἄνθρωποι), τὰ οἶκοι (πράγματα), *res domesticæ*, ἡ ἐξῆς, (ἡμέρα), *the following day*, etc.

d. The attributive substantive or substantive pronoun with the preposition by which it is governed, e. g. οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς, *our contemporaries*;—οἱ ἀμφι or περὶ τινα, e. g. Πλάτωνα, signifies (a) a person with his companions, followers or scholars, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πεισίστρατον, *Pisistratus and his troops*; οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλῆν, *Thales and other philosophers of his school*; Ἄρα λέγεις τὴν τῶν Θεῶν κρίσιν, ἣν οἱ περὶ Κέκροπα δι' ἀρετὴν ἔκριναν, *which Cecrops and his tribunal on account of their excellence, decided*, X. C. 3. 5, 10.—(b) more seldom the companions, followers or scholars alone, without the person named.—Further, οἱ σὺν τινι, οἱ μετὰ τινος, *the followers, etc. of any one*, οἱ ἐπὶ τινι, *the subjects of any one*, οἱ ἀπὸ τινος, *assecclæ*; οἱ ἐν ᾧσιν, οἱ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν, οἱ περὶ τὴν θήραν, οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον, etc.;—τὰ παρὰ τινος, *intelligence respecting any one or commands of any one*;—τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, τὸ ἐπ' ἐμέ, *as far as in my power, as far as in me lies*.

§ 264. a. *Attributive Adjective.* (412—415, 588.)

1. The attributive adjective (participle, adjective pronoun and numeral), expresses a quality which belongs to an object, e. g. the *beautiful* and *blooming* rose. On the agreement of the adjective with the word which it defines, see § 240.

REMARK 1. The participles λεγόμενος and καλούμενος are used, where the Latin has qui dicitur, vocatur, quem dicunt, vocant, etc. and the English the phrase *so-called*, e. g. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν ἱερὸν καλοῦμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν Th. 1, 112. Σκοπῶν, ὅπως ὁ καλοῦμενος ἐπὶ τῶν σοφιστῶν κόσμος ἔφν X. C. 1. 1, 11.

REM. 2. It has already been stated, § 245, Rem. 5, that the adjectives ἄκρος, μέσος, ἑσχατος, must in certain cases, be translated into English by substantives.

REM. 3. Many personal nouns which denote an employment, station or rank, are treated as adjectives, and the word ἀνὴρ is joined with them, if the man is to be considered in relation to his employment or station; but the word ἀνὴρ is omitted, if the man is considered as merely performing

the duties of a particular office or employment. Thus *ἄνθρωπος μάντις* signifies a man who is by profession a prophet, and *μάντις* without *ἄνθρωπος*, a man who, for the time being, acts as a prophet; thus *ἄνθρωπος βασιλεὺς*, *ἄνθρωπος τύραννος*, *ἄνθρωπος ποιμήν*, *ἄνθρωπος ψήτωρ*, etc.; also in the respectful form of address among the Attic orators and historians, e. g. *ἄνδρες δικασταί*, *ἄνδρες στρατιῶται*. So likewise with national names, e. g. *ἄνθρωπος Ἀθηναῖος*, *Ἀβδηρίτης*. This usage is still more extensive in poetry. See Larger Grammar, Part II, § 477.

2. When two or more attributive adjectives belong to a substantive, the relation thus expressed is two-fold. The relation is (a) coördinate, when each adjective is a more full explanation of the substantive, in which case they are commonly connected by *καί*, *τε*—*καί*. Where there are several adjectives, the connective is used only before the last; (b) the relation is subordinate, when a substantive with one or more adjectives forms, as it were, one idea and is more definitely defined by another adjective. In this case there is no connective between the two adjectives. Comp. § 319 sq.

Σοκράτης ἀγαθός καὶ σοφός ἄνθρωπος ἦν. Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες οἱ πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ σοφοὶ ἄνδρες. Πολλὰ καλὰ ἔργα. Ὁ ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος σοφός. Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός. Τρεῖς ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες. Τὸ πρῶτον καλὸν πρᾶγμα. Od. i, 322 sq. *ἴστος νηὸς ἐικοσόροιο μελαίνης.*

REM. 4. Adjective pronouns and numerals stand most frequently in the subordinate relation. The numeral *πολλοί* is used in Greek, like *multi* in Latin, generally in the coördinate relation, while the English commonly uses the subordinate, e. g. *πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα*, *multa et praeclara facinora*, *many noble deeds*.

REM. 5. In the Greek, the attributive adjective, very frequently takes the force of a substantive, and the substantive to which the adjective properly belongs, is put in the attributive genitive. Here the following cases must be distinguished,

a. The substantive stands with the plural adjective which takes the gender of the substantive, e. g. *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, *τὰ σπουδαῖα τῶν πραγμάτων*.

b. The adjective which becomes a substantive is sometimes in the Neut. Sing., sometimes in the Neut. Pl. Th. 1, 118. *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν δυνάμει.* Thus many phrases with *πάν*, e. g. *εἰς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι*, *ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ εἶναι*, *εἰς πᾶν προεβλήθη μοχθηρία*. Moreover, the Neut. pronoun is very frequently joined with the genitive, especially in prose. Th. 1, 49. *ξυνέπεσον ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης*. X. An. 1. 7, 5. *ἐν τοιοῦτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου*. Dem. Ph. 1, 51. *εἰς τοῦθ' ὑβρέως ἐβλήθη*.

c. The adjective is in the Sing. and takes the gender of the substantive which it governs, instead of being in the Neut., e. g. *ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου* instead of *τὸ πολὺ τῆς Π.* The word *ἡμισυς* is most frequently used in this manner, often also *πολύς*, *πλείων*, *πλείστος* and other

superlatives, e. g. ὁ ἥμισυς τοῦ χρόνου, ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς. X. Cy. 4. 5, 1. πέμπει τοῦ σίτου τὸν ἥμισυν, τῶν ἄρτων τοὺς ἡμίσεις. Th. 7, 3. τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε; so πολλὴ τῆς χώρας, τὸν πλείστον τοῦ χρόνου. Th. 1, 2. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη αἰὲ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητῶρων εἶχεν.

3. The Greek like the Latin, frequently uses the attributive adjective to define the subject or object, not by itself, but only in reference to the predicate. In this way the relations of place, time and number and also a reason, condition, the way and manner can be expressed by adjectives, which agree with a substantive in gender, number and case.

a. Adjectives of place. Od. φ, 146. Ἴζε μυχολίτατος αἰὲ instead of ἐν μυχολιάτῳ. Also, πρῶτος, ὕστατος, μέσος, πλάγιος, μετώρος, ἄκρος, θυραῖος, θαλάσσιος, etc. S. Ant. 785. φοιτᾷς ὑπερπόντιος instead of ὑμῖς τὸν πόντον. Th. 1. 134. ἵνα μὴ ὑπαλθριος (sub dio) ταλαιπωρωῖη. Here belong also πᾶς, ἑκαστος, ἐκάτερος, ἕμφω, ἀμφοτέρως, etc. § 246.

b. Adjectives of time, e. g. ὅψιος, νύχιος, μεσονύκτιος, θερινός, χειμῶν, ἐαρινός, χειμερινός, etc., especially those in -αῖος, e. g. δευτεμῶν, τριταῖος, etc., χρόνιος, etc. Il. α, 497. ἡ ἐρίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν ουρανόν instead of ἤρι, early. X. An. 4. 1, 5. σκοτίαλους διελθεῖν τὸ πεδίον, in the twilight. Τεταρταῖος, πεμπταῖος ἀφίκετο, on the fourth, fifth day, χρόνιος ἦλθεν, after a long time.

c. Adjectives denoting manner and other causal relations, e. g. δόξας, ταχύς, ἀφινίδιος, βραδύς, ἰπόσπονδος, ἄσπονδος, ὄρχιος; ἐκών, ἄκων, ἄοκρος, ἐθελόντης; ἡσυχός; συχνός, πόλυσ, ἀθρόος, πυκνός, σπάνιος, μόνος, e. g. ὑπόσπονδος ἀπῆσαν = ὑπὸ σπονδαῖς. Th. 1. 63. τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν τοῖς Ποτιδαῖταις.

REM. 6. But when the above qualifying terms cannot at the same time be referred to the subject or object as qualities, but belong solely to the predicate, the adverb must be used.

REM. 7. The distinction between πρῶτος, πρώτην and πρῶτον, μόνος, μόνην and μόνον τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψε appears when the sentence is analyzed; πρῶτος, μόνος mean, *I am the first, the only one of all who has written this letter*, like *primus scripsi*; πρώτην, μόνην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραφα, *this letter was the first, the only one I have written*; the adverb πρῶτον on the contrary, is placed in contrast with a following (or at least an understood) ἔπειτα, εἴτα, e. g. πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραφα, ἔπειτα ἄλλο τι ἐποίησα, or πρῶτον means, *first, the first time*; so the adverb μόνον places the predicate in opposition to another predicate, μόνον ἔγραφα τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, *I have only written the letter, (not sent it).*

§ 265. b. *Attributive Genitive.* (432, 433).

1. The attributive genitive represents the substantive, particularly as an active, efficient object, i. e. such as calls forth, produces, gains and possesses, includes another object, so that the substantive, which is added in order to limit or define, appears as a thing called forth, produced, gained and possessed, included.

Οἱ τοῦ δένδρου καρποὶ or οἱ καρποὶ οἱ τοῦ δένδρου or τοῦ δένδρου οἱ καρποὶ or οἱ καρποὶ τοῦ δένδρου—ἡ τοῦ Σωκράτους σοφία or ἡ σοφία ἡ τοῦ Σ. or τοῦ Σ. ἡ σοφία or ἡ σοφία τοῦ Σ. On the position of the article, see § 245, Rem. 3.

2. The attributive genitive is named, according to the mode of its origination from the sentence, the Subjective, the Objective (Causative), or the Passive genitive.

(a) It is called the Subjective Gen., when it takes the place, in the sentence, of the subject, e. g. οἱ τοῦ δένδρου καρποί, arising from τὸ δένδρον φέρει καρπούς—τὸ τῆς σοφίας κάλλος, arising from ἡ σοφία παρέχει κάλλος—τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ποιήματα—ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως υἱός—ἡ τοῦ ἀνδρός ἀρετή.

(b) It is named the Objective or Causative Gen., when it takes in a sentence, the place of the object of an intransitive verb, e. g. ἡ τῆς σοφίας ἐπιθυμία, *the desire for wisdom*, (ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς σοφίας), ὁ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἔρως, *virtutis amor, the love for virtue*, (ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς), εὐνοιά τις, *good-will towards one*, (εὐνοῖς εἰμὶ τινι), ἐπιμέλεια τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων, *cura rerum bellicarum*, (ἐπιμελοῦμαι τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων). Ἡ τῶν Πλαταιέων ἐπιστρατεία instead of πρὸς τοὺς Π. Th. 1, 108. ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς instead of ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

(c) It is called the Passive Gen., when it takes, in a sentence, the place of the object of a transitive verb, and so expresses an object affected, or caused and produced by a transitive action, e. g. ἡ τῆς πόλεως κτίσις from κτίζει τὴν πόλιν—ὁ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς γραφεύς from γράφει ἐπιστολήν—ἡ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων προὔξις.

REMARK. A deeper insight into the subject of the attributive Gen. may be best obtained in the remarks on the Cases. Hence, in order not to treat of the Gen. in a detached manner, only a few general observations are here subjoined.

§ 266. c. *Apposition.* (434.)

1. A substantive is said to be in apposition, which, for the

sake of giving a more exact definition, is put in the same Case with another substantive or with a substantive personal pronoun, and even with a personal pronoun which is implied in a verb; when it is the name of a person, it is also put in the same gender and number, § 240, 1.

Κῦρος, ὁ βασιλεύς, Τύμνρις, ἡ βασιλεια; ἐκείνος, ὁ βασιλεύς. X. Cy. 5. 2, 7. τὴν θυγατέρα, δεινόν τε κάλλος καὶ μέγεθος, ἐξάγων ὧδε εἶπεν. Th. 1, 137. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ. Luc. D. D. 24, 2. ὁ δὲ Μαίας τῆς Ἀτλαντος διακονοῦμαι αὐτοῖς instead of ἐγὼ ὁ Μαίας sc. νύς.

2. When a substantive in apposition is connected with the possessive pronoun, it is put in the Gen., since the possessive pronouns take the place of the Gen. of the personal pronouns.

Ἐμὶς τοῦ ἀθλίου βίος—ταῦμά τοῦ δυστήνου κακά—σῇ τῆς καλλίστης εὐμορφία. In English such a Gen. with the possessive may be often expressed by an exclamation, e. g. Ἐλεῖρω τὸν σὸν τοῦ ἀθλίου βίον, *I pity thy life, O wretched one!*, or by an accessary clause, e. g. *I pity thy life, thou who art so miserable.* The Gen. of apposition is to be thus explained where adjectives stand in the place of the attributive Gen. Pl. Ap. 29, d. Ἀθῆναίος ὧν πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης instead of Ἀθηνῶν, πόλεως. On the expressions ὁ ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ, see the remarks on the pronouns.

REMARK 1. On the ellipsis of the words νύς, παῖς, θυγάτηρ, γυνή, etc. in apposition, see § 263, (b); on the use of the article in apposition, see § 244, Rem. 6.

REM. 2. A substantive in the Nom. or Acc. sometimes stands in apposition with the whole sentence; in the Nom., when the noun in apposition expresses a judgment on the whole sentence; in the Acc., when the noun in apposition denotes a thing accomplished, a result, a determination, or a purpose, e. g. Eur. Or. 496. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέπνευσεν Ἀγαμέμνων βίον, πληγὴς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπὲρ κάβα, — αἴσχιστον ἔργον! Il. ω, 735. ἥ τις Ἀχαιῶν (αἰτόν) ῥίψει χεῖρας ἐλὼν ὑπὸ πύργου, λυγρὸν ὕλεθρον. Eur. Or. 1105. Ἐλὼν κτάνομεν, Μελέτω λύπην πικράν, i. e. ὥστε εἶναι λύπην πικράν. Aesch. Ag. 225. εἴλη θυτὴρ γενέσθαι θυγατρὸς, πολέμων, ἀρωγάν (ὥστε εἶναι ἀρωγάν). In like manner, a Part. or adjective is sometimes added as a clause in apposition to a whole sentence, e. g. Πιῖθει (Ἀπόλλων) Ὅριστην μητέρ', ἥ σφ' ἐγένετο, κτεῖναι, πρὸς οὐχ ἄπαντας ἐκλείσαν φέρον, *a deed that brings no fame*, Eur. Or. 30. Καὶ δὴ παρῆται σῶμα, σοὶ μὲν οἷ φίλον Suppl. 1070.

REM. 3. The Inf. is also sometimes used as a clause in apposition with a word, especially with demonstrative and relative pronouns, so as to define more exactly an idea before expressed in a general manner. Οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτῳ καθῆται ὁ δικαστής, ἐπὶ τῷ καταχαρίζεσθαι τὰ δίκαια Pl.

Apol. 35, c. Ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου ἂν ἡμῖν τοῦτο ἐγένετο, ἐμὲ τι θυνάαι δὴ 38, c. Ἄ δὴ προστίεται τῇ μαντικῇ, ἐπισκοπεῖν τοὺς Ἑρωτας καὶ ἰατρεῦειν Symp. 188, c.

3. With a substantive, which expresses the idea of plurality, one or more substantives that denote the parts of that plurality or of that whole, are often connected in apposition in the same Case, while the noun expressing the whole or plurality should properly stand in the Gen. This kind of apposition may be called distributive or partitive. Here belong especially the words *ἕκαστος*, *ἐκάτερος*, *πᾶς*, *every one*, *οἱ μὲν* — *οἱ δέ*, *ἄλλος ἄλλον*, *alius alium*, *one this*, *another that*, *one another*, or vice versa, *ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν*, *alius aliunde*, *one from one way*, *another from another way*, or *one on one side*, *another on another*. The subject, which denotes the whole, may be implied in the verb.

Od. α, 424. δὴ τότε κακείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος, in suam quisque domum sese contulerunt. Her. 3, 158. ἔμενον ἐν τῇ ἐωυτοῦ τάξει ἕκαστος, in suo quisque ordine manserunt. Th. 1, 89. οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεισαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν. X. R. L. 6, 1. ἐν ταῖς ὕλλαις πόλεσι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἕκαστος καὶ παιδῶν καὶ οἰκτῶν καὶ χρημάτων ἄρχουσιν, suis quisque liberis imperant. Cy. 3. 1, 3. διεδίδρασκον ἤδη ἕκαστος ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, βουλύμενοι τὰ ὄντα ἐκποδὼν ποιῆσθαι. C. 2. 7, 1. τὰς ἀπορίας γε τῶν φίλων τὰς μὲν δι' ἄγνοιαν ἐπειρᾶτο γνώμη ἀκῆσθαι, τὰς δὲ δι' ἔνδειαν διδάσκων κατὰ δύναμιν ἀλλήλοις ἐπαρκεῖν. Pl. Charm. 153, 6. καί με ὥς εἶδον εἰσιόντα ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτος, εὐθύς πόρῳθεν ἡσπάζοντο ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν. Still, in this case the verb sometimes agrees, not with the appropriate subject, but with the words *ἕκαστος*, *πᾶς*, subjoined. X. An. 1. 8, 9. πάντες οἱτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. The partitive apposition is often accompanied by a participle. X. Cy. 3. 1, 25. ἔνιοι φοβούμενοι, μὴ ληφθέντες ἀποθάνουσιν, ἐπὶ τοῦ φόβου προαποθνήσκουσιν, οἱ μὲν ὑπιοῦντες ἑαυτούς, οἱ δὲ ἀπαγχόμενοι, οἱ δὲ ἀποσφαττιόμενοι. Her. 3, 82. αὐτὸς ἕκαστος βουλόμενος κορυφαῖος εἶναι γνώμησιν τε νικᾶν, ἐς ἔχθρα μέγала ἀλλήλοισι ἀπικνέοντα. Here belong those passages, in which, after the principal subject, another subject in the Nom. and connected with a Part., is mentioned, being expressed by a special substantive, which, however, makes a part of the principal subject. Th. 4, 73. (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) ἡσύχαζον, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγὸς μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, the Athenians kept silence, since even their generals, namely, the Athenian, suppose that, etc.

REM. 4. In the same manner in poetry, especially in Epic, but very seldom

in prose, two objects (commonly in the Acc.) are joined to one verb; the first of these denotes the entire thing, the other, that part of it to which the action of the verb is particularly directed, both being in the same Case. This figure may be called *σχῆμα καὶ ὅλον καὶ μέρος*. The whole expresses a plurality, yet so that a distributive apposition may take place. *Ποῦν σι ἐπος φήγεν ἔρπος ὀδόντων* Od. α, 64. *Τρῶας δὲ τρώμος αἰνὸς ἐπήλυθε γυῖα ἑκαστον* Il. υ, 44. *Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἐμβαλ' ἑκάστω καρδίῃ ἄλληκτον πολέμειν ἥδ' ἐμάχεσθαι* Il. ξ, 152 sq.

SECTION III.

§ 267. The Objective Relation of Sentences. (435.)

As the attributive relation of sentences serves to define the subject (a substantive idea) more particularly, so the objective relation serves to define the predicate more particularly. By the object, is to be understood all that which, as it were, stands over against, (*objectum est*) the predicate, i. e. everything by which the predicate is more particularly defined, namely, (a) the Cases, (b) Prepositions in connection with Cases, (c) the Infinitive, (d) the Participle, and (e) the Adverb.

§ 268. I. *The Cases*. (436.)

1. All the relations, which the language denotes by the inflection of the substantive object, were originally relations of *space*.

2. The action of a verb, as connected with the substantive object, is contemplated under the idea of *motion*. In this manner the object of the verb appears in a three-fold aspect, namely, first, as that out of which the action of the verb proceeds, secondly, as that towards which the action of the verb tends, thirdly, as that by or in which the action of the verb takes place. In this way three Cases originate, namely, the Genitive, denoting the motion or direction *whence*, the Accusative, *whither*, and the Dative, used not to denote the duration, but the place, *where*.

3. The relations of time were viewed in the same manner as those of space. Thus the Gen. (the *whence-case*) denotes the time, *from* which an action is conceived as proceeding; the Acc. (the *whither-case*), the time *to* which, or *over beyond*

which the action is conceived as proceeding; and the Dat. (the where-case) the time *in* which an action is conceived as existing.

4. The relations of causality, also, were regarded as denoting the relations of space. The cause (the ground, the origin, the author), was conceived as the outgoing of an action *from* an object in space (Genitive); the effect (the result, the consequence), as a motion in space *towards* an object (Accusative); the means (the instrument), as the resting of an action *at, in or with* an object in space (Dative).

§ 269. *Remarks on the Nominative and Vocative.*
(437, 438.)

1. The Nom. and Voc., so far as they do not express any objective relations, cannot be considered as Cases; the Nom. is the form for the subject, and the Voc. is the form which is used in a direct address to a person or a thing. But the predicative adjective or substantive, which is joined to the subject by the copula *εἶναι*, is expressed, as in other languages, by means of agreement, by the nominative; and even the objective relation of an action, as seen in the verbs referred to in § 240, 2, is viewed in the Greek and Latin as a relation of agreement, and is expressed by the nominative; the English language in most of these verbs may express this relation as objective by means of prepositions, e. g. He is turned *to* a beggar, he is made or chosen *for* a general, he is known *for* a clever fellow.

REMARK 1. In the verbs *ὀνομάζειν*, *ὀνομάζεσθαι* and the like, the Inf. *εἶναι* is often connected with the Nom. or Acc., and thus in some degree the relation of the action is indicated. Her. 4, 33. *τὰς ὀνομάζονσι Δῆλοι εἶναι Ἐπιρόχην τε καὶ Λαοδίχην.* 5, 99. *στρατηγοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδειξε ἅπιδειξε, Μιλησίων εἶναι.*

REM. 2. When the object of *εἶναι*, and *γίγνεσθαι* is an abstract, the Latin uses the Dat. instead of the Nom., id mihi honori est, but the Greek always employs the Nom. Her. 3, 156. *ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ἔχω μέγιστον ἄγαθόν, Δαρειῷ δὲ καὶ τῇ στρατιῇ καὶ Πέρσῃσι μέγιστον κακόν.* X. C. 2, 3, 6. *Χαιρεφῶν ἐμοὶ ζημία μᾶλλον, ἢ ὠφέλεια ἐστίν.*

REM. 3. As the Nom., being the Case of the subject, denotes an object as independent, the Greeks readily use it in the quotation of a name, commonly in connection with *ὄνομα*, *ἑπωνυμία*, particularly in the phrases, *ὄνομα ἐστὶ μοι*, *ὄνομα ἔχω*, but even also without these substantives, in connection with verbs of naming in the active, though in that instance the name may stand in apposition in the Acc. Her. 3, 85. *Δαρειῷ δὲ ἦν ἱπποκόμος, τῷ ὀνόματι ἦν Οἰβάκης.* 1, 199. *Μύλιττα δὲ καλεῖονσι τὴν Ἀφροδίτην.*

2. Sometimes the Nom. seems to stand instead of the Voc. in connection with a direct summons or call; but in all instances of this kind, the Nom. contains an explanatory exclamation, which itself becomes a sentence. Here belong particularly the following instances,

(a) *Οὗτος* either alone, or in connection with the Nom. of a proper name, is often used when one calls out to another, in the sense, *ho there!* Pl. Symp. 172, a. ὁ Φαληρεὺς, ἔφη, οὗτος Ἀπολλόδωρος, οὐ περιμένεις; which means, *see! this is that Apollodorus, the Phalerean, who comes there!*

(b) Very often in this way, the Nom., with the article, standing in apposition, is subjoined to a call or direct address.

Pl. Symp. 218, b. οἱ δὲ οἰκίται, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐστὶ βίβηλός τε καὶ ἄγροικος, πύλιν πύλιν μεγάλης τοῖς ὄσιν ἐπίθασθαι (the same as, ἡμεῖς δὲ, οἰκίται ὄντες). X. Cy. 4. 5, 17. ἰθὺ μὲν οὖν σύ, ἔφη, ὁ πρῆσβύτατος, instead of *σύ, ὅς ἐστι πρ.*

§ 270. (1) *Genitive.*

(440.)

The Gen. is the *Whence-case*, and thus denotes, (a) in a local relation or in a relation of space, the object or the point from which the action of the verb proceeds, e. g. *εἰκὲν ὁδοῦ*, *cedere via*; (b) in a causal relation, the ground, origin, or author, especially the object, which calls forth, produces, excites, occasions, the action of the verb. e. g. *ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς*, § 268.

§ 271. A. *Local Relation or Relation of Space.*

(441, 442.)

1. The use of the Gen. expressing a purely local motion is rare and only poetic, e. g. *Εἰ μὴ τόνδε πείσαντες λόγῳ ἄγοιεν το νήσον* (*ab insula abducerent*) S. Ph. 613; this relation is commonly indicated by prepositions with the Gen., e. g. *ἀπό*, *from*, *ἐκ*, *out of*, *παρά*, *from*, from the vicinity of an object, etc.

2. But the Gen. very often denotes the relation of separation (*separative genitive*), namely, in verbs of separating, disjoining, loosing, keeping one's self from, desisting, ceasing, keeping off from, freeing, depriving, differing from, missing, deviating from; thus in prose, *παραχωρεῖν*, *ὑποχωρεῖν*, *εἶκειν* and *ὑπέκειν*, *ὑπανίστασθαι* and *ἐξίστασθαι*, *νοσφίζειν*, *χωρίζειν*, *διορίζειν*; *ἀφίεναι*, *ἀφίεσθαι*, *ἀπέχειν*, *ἀπέχεσθαι*, *πάνειν*, *πάνεσθαι*, *κωλύειν*, *ἐρητύνειν*, *εἴργειν*, *λύειν*, *ἐλευθεροῦν*, *ἀπαλλάττειν*, *στερεῖν*, *ἀποστερεῖν*, *χηροῦν*, *ἐρημοῦν*, *διαφέρειν*, *ἀμαρτάνειν*, *σφάλλῃσθαι*, *ψεύδεσθαι*, etc.; *διέχειν* and *ἀπέχειν*, *to be distant*, etc.

Hier. 2, 80. οἱ νεώτεροι αἰτίων τοῖσι πρεσβυτέροισι συντηγχίνοντες εἴξουσιν τῆς ὁδοῦ. X. Cy. 2. 4, 24. ὑποχωρεῖν τοῦ πεδίου. Hier. 7,

2. *παρὰ χωρεῖν* ὁδοῦ. Symp. 4, 31. ὑπανίστανται δέ μοι ἤδη καὶ θάκων καὶ ὁδῶν ἐξίστανται οἱ πλούσιοι. Vectig. 4, 46. ἀπέχεται ὁ ἀργυρεῖων ἢ ἐγγύτατα πόλιν Μίγαρα πολὺ πλείον τῶν πεντακοσίων σταδίων. Pl. Menex. 246, c. ἐπιστήμη χωριζομένη δικαιοσύνης. Πάυομαι χόλου. Αὐτῷ, ἀπαλλάττω τινὰ κακῶν. Her. 3, 81. γνώμης τῆς ἀρίστης ἡμάρτηκε. 5, 62. τιράνων ἡλευθερώθησαν. 3, 65. τῆς βασιλείης ἐστέρεμαι. X. Hier. 7, 3. δοκεῖ μοι τοῦτο διαφέρειν ἀνὴρ τῶν ἄλλων ζώων, τῷ τιμῆς ὀρέγασθαι. Ψεύδομαι, σφάλλομαι ἐλπίδος, δόξης, τύχης. Ἀφίημί τινα τῆς αἰτίας. Ἀποστερῶ τινα τῶν ἀγαθῶν.

REMARK 1. Many of these verbs are often connected with the prepositions *ἀπό* and *ἐκ*, e. g. *ἐλευθεροῦν*, *λύνειν*, *ἔργειν*, *ἀπείργειν*, *ἐξείργειν*, *ἐρητιεῖν*.

3. Also with adjectives, adverbs and substantives expressing the same idea, e. g. *ἐλεύθερος*, *μόνος*, *καθαρός*, *κενός*, *ἐρημος*, *γυμνός*, *ὀργανός*, *ψιλός* — *διάφορος*, *ἀλλότριος*, *ἀλλοῖος*, *ἕτερος*; with many adjectives compounded of a privative; with *ἄνεν*, *χωρίς*, *πλήν*, *ἔξω*, *ἐκὰς*, *δίχα*, *πέραν*, etc.

E. El. 387. αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κενὰ ἰφρενῶν ἀγάματ' ἀγορᾷς εἰσιν. Her. 3, 147. ἀπαθ' ἢς κακῶν. Th. 1, 28. φίλους ποιῆσθαι ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων. X. C. 4, 4, 25. πότερον τοὺς θεοὺς ἢ γῆν τὰ δίκαια νομοθετεῖν, ἢ ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων. Cy. 3, 3, 55. ἀπαίδευτος μουσικῆς. So ἄτιμος ἐπαίνω. Αὐσίς, ἐλευθερία κακῶν. Her. 8, 144. ἐκὰς χρόνον (used of time instead of place). 6, 103. πέραν τῆς ὁδοῦ. Dem. Phil. 1, 49, 34. τοῦ πάσχειν αἰτοὶ κακῶς ἔξω γενήσονται.

4. Here are classed verbs of originating and beginning, e. g. *ἄρχεσθαι*, *ἄρχειν*, *ὑπάρχειν*, *κατάρχειν*, *ἐξάρχειν*.

Ἀρχεσθαί τινος e. g. τοῦ πολέμου, means in general *to begin something*, Σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἄρχεσθαι κοινὴν παντὸς ἔργον; but *ἄρχειν*, *ὑπάρχειν*, *κατάρχειν* means, among other things, *to do something first, to begin*, hence *to be the cause or author*, Ἡ ἡμέρα τοῖς Ἑλλησι μεγάλων κακῶν ἄρξει Th. 2, 12. Ὑπάρχειν ἀδικῶν ἔργων, εὐεργεσίας.

REM. 2. *Ἀρχεσθαι ἀπό τινος*, e. g. ἀπὸ τῶν στοιχείων means, *to proceed from a thing*, and thus *to begin*.

§ 272. B. Causal Relation.

The Gen. in the causal relation signifies, also, *a going out, proceeding from*, but not, as in the local relation, a mere outward relation, but an inward and active one, since it expresses

the object by whose inward power the action of the subject is called forth and produced.

§ 273. (a) *The Genitive as the general expression of action.* (444—458.)

1. The Gen., expressing action, stands, in the first place, as the Gen. of the origin or the author (*Genitivus originis* or *auctoris*) and is connected with verbs of producing, arising, having originated or arisen, e. g. *γίγνεσθαι*, *φύειν*, *γενῆναι*, *εἶναι*.

Her. 3, 81. ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν οἰκὺς (consentaneum est), ἄριστα βουλεύματα γίνεσθαι. X. Cy. 1. 2, 1. πατρὸς μὲν δὴ λέγεται ὁ Κῦρος γενέσθαι. Καμβύσου, Περσῶν βασιλέως· ὁ δὲ Καμβίσης οὗτος τοῖ Περσίδων γένους ἦν· μητρὸς δὲ ὁμολογῖται Μανδάνης γενέσθαι. Pl. Menex. 239, α. μιᾶς μητρὸς πάντες ἀδελφοὶ φύντες.

REMARK 1. Commonly the preposition ἐκ, more seldom ἀπό, is connected with the genitive. Hence the attributive Gen., mentioned above, § 265, 2, may be explained, e. g. ὁ τοῦ βασιλείως υἱός, i. e. ὁ (ἐκ) τοῦ βασιλέως (γεννηθείς) υἱός, τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα.

2. The Gen. of action stands, in the second place, as that object which has gained another, made it its own and possesses it, as the owner, possessor (*Genitivus possessoris* or *possessivus*). This Gen. stands, (a) with the verbs *εἶναι*, *γενέσθαι*, *ποιεῖσθαι*, *to claim to one's self*; (b) with the adjectives ἴδιος, οἰκῆος, ἱερός, κύριος.

Antiph. 5. 140, 92. τὸ μὲν ἀκούσιον ἀμύρτημα τῆς τύχης ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ ἐκούσιον τῆς γνώμης. Lys. Agor. 135, 64. ἐγένετο ὁ Εὐμάρης οὗτος Νικοκλέους, belonged to Nicocles, was his slave. Th. 5, 5. ἐγένετο Μεσσήγη Λοκρῶν τινα χρόνον. Τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης εἶναι, ejusdem sententiae esse. Ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι, to be one's own master. Dem. Phil. 1. 42, 7. ἦν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιλήσθητε γενέσθαι, non ex aliis pendere. Also εἶναι τινος, alicujus esse, alicui addictissimum esse, e. g. εἶναι Φιλίππου, εἶναι τοῦ βελτίστου, studere rebus optimis. X. Ages. 1, 33. τὴν Ἀσίαν ἑαυτῶν ποιοῦνται. Isocr. Paneg. 46, 29. ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν κυρία γενομένη τοιούτων ἀγαθῶν οὐκ ἐφθόνησε τοῖς ἄλλοις. X. An. 4. 5, 35. ἤκουσιν αὐτὸν (τὸν ἵππον) ἰερὸν εἶναι τοῦ Ἑλλίου. 5. 3, 13. ὁ ἱερός χώρος τῆς Ἀρτεμίδος. Dem. Ol. 1. 26, 28. οἱ κίνδυνοι τῶν ἐφεσιπυχότων (ducum) ἴδιοι, μισθὸς δ' οὐκ ἔστιν. 2. 32, 16. ταύτης κύριος τῆς χώρας γενήσεται. In the attributive relation, § 265, 2, e. g. ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως κῆπος, ἡ Σωκράτους ἀρετή, πατήρ Νεοπτολίμευ.

REM. 2. The Gen. is connected with verbs of declaring and judging, as

it is with εἶναι. Dem. Ol. 2. 34, 21. δικαίου πολίτου κρίνω τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων σωτηρίαν ἀντὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν χάριτος αἰρεῖσθαι.

(c) Hence the Gen. denotes in connection with εἶναι (α) the object to which anything peculiarly belongs, which peculiarity is commonly expressed by an Inf.; (β) a property or condition of the subject (Genitivus *qualitativus*).

Ἀνδρός ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ εὖ ποιεῖν τοῖς φίλοις. In English this Gen. is translated in various ways, e. g. it is the business, manner, custom, peculiarity, duty, mark of a brave man; it becomes a brave man; it bespeaks a brave man; a brave man is wont, and the like. Dem. Phil. 1, 54. κακοῦργου ἐστὶ κριθέντ', being sentenced, ἀποθανεῖν, στρατηγοῦ δὲ μαχόμενον τοῖς πολέμοις. Ol. 1. 18, 2. ἐστὶ τῶν αἰσχυρῶν (Neut.), μᾶλλον δὲ τῶν αἰσχίστων, πόλεων, ὧν ἡμὲν ποτε κύριοι, φαίνεσθαι προεμένους. Chers. 102, 48. δοκεῖ ταῦτα καὶ δαπάνης μεγάλης καὶ πόνων πολλῶν καὶ πραγμάτων εἶναι. Aphob. 1. 814, 4. ἐμὲ ἐπὶ ἐτῶν ὄντα. X. An. 7. 4, 16. Σιλανὸς Μακίστιος, ἐτῶν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ὧν, σημαίνει τῇ σάλπιγγι. 1. 4, 11. ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμὸς τὸ εὐρὸς ἐστὶ τετταρῶν σταδίων.

REM. 3. Here, also, belong the expressions ἡγεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, θεῖναι πολλοῦ, πλείστου, ὀλίγου, ἐλαχίστου, etc., since the worth of a thing is conceived as a property.

3. The Gen. of action stands, in the third place, as that object which embraces one or several other objects as parts belonging to it; the Gen. represents the whole in relation to its parts (the *partitive* Gen.). This Gen. stands,

(a) With the verbs, εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι; τιθέναι, τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, ἡγεῖσθαι, numbered among, accounted, and with many others.

Th. 1, 65. καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι, one of those remaining. X. An. 1. 2, 3. ἦν καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων. Cy. 1. 2, 15. οἱ ἂν αὖ ἐν τοῖς τελείοις (ἀνδράσι) διαγέωνται ἀνεπίληπτοι, οὗτοι τῶν γεραιτέρων γίγνονται, reckoned among the elders. Dem. Phil. 3. 122, 43. ἡ Ζέλειά ἐστὶ τῆς Ἀσίας. Plat. Phaed. 68, d. τὸν θάνατον ἡγοῦνται πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι τῶν μεγίστων κακῶν εἶναι. Pl. Rp. 376, e. μουσικῆς δ', εἶπον, τίθης λόγους; ad musicam refertur sermones? Phileb. 60, d. φρόνησιν καὶ ἀληθῆ δόξαν τῆς αὐτῆς ἰδέας τιθεμένους. Rp. 8. 567, e. ποιεῖσθαί τινα τῶν δορυφόρων. Her. 7, 6. κατέλεγε τῶν χρησμῶν, recitabat vaticiniorum sc. partem. So τέμνειν γῆς, devastare terrae, sc. partem.

REM. 4. The partitive Gen. is very often used in the attributive relation, § 265, 2, thus,

- (a) With substantives, e. g. *σταγόνες ὕδατος, σῶματος μέρος*;
 (b) With substantive adjectives, in the positive, comparative and superlative, when the partitive expresses the highest degree; with substantive pronouns and numerals, *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ ἐν φρονούν-τες τῶν ἀνθρώπων* — πολλοὶ, ὀλίγοι, τινές, πλείονες, πλείστοι *τῶν ἀνθρώπων*. In addition comp. above, § 264, Rem. 5. On the contrary, *οἱ θνητοὶ ἄνθρωποι*, since the property of mortality belongs to the race; πολλοὶ or ὀλίγοι *ἄνθρωποι* expresses a whole consisting of many or few (a great or small number of men), πολλοὶ or ὀλίγοι *ἀνθρώπων* denotes the many or few as a part of the whole; so *τρεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεν*, i. e. *we were three in all*, where in Eng. it would be, *there were three of us*, *τρεῖς ἡμῶν ἦσαν*, i. e. *there were three of us*, (of our number) *there*;
 (c) With adverbs, as follows, (α) of place, e. g. *ποῦ, πού, πῇ, πόθεν, οὗ, ἧ, οὐδαμοῦ, πανταχῇ, πόρρω* and *πρόσω*, *further*, etc. Her. 2, 43. *οὐδ' αὖ μ' Αἰγύπτου*. Pl. Rp. 3. 403, e. *εἰδέναι, ὅπου γῆς ἐστι*. *Ἐνταῦθα τῆς ἡλικίας, τοῦ λόγου*. Ὄρατε, οἱ προεληλυθεν ἄσελγείας Dem. *Πανταχοῦ τῆς γῆς*, ubivis terrarum. *Πόρρω σοφίας ἐλαύνειν* or *ἡκειν*. — (β) of time, e. g. *ὅψε τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦ χρόνου, τῆς ἡλικίας*. *Τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας*. *Πολ- λάκις τῆς ἡμέρας*.

REM. 5. The partitive Gen. with a superlative, sometimes refers, not to the superlative, but to the subject. Her. 7, 70. *οἱ ἐκ τῆς Αἰβύης Αἰθίοπες οὐλότατον τριχῶμα ἔχονσι πάντων ἀνθρώπων*. So always with adverbs, X. Cy. 3. 1, 25. *πάντων τῶν δεινῶν ὁ φόβος μάλιστα καταπλήττει τὰς ψυχὰς*.

(b) With words which express, (α) the idea of participation, sharing in, of community, of having things in common, e. g. *μετέχειν, μέτεστί μοι, διδόναι, μεταδιδόναι, προσδιδόναι, διαδιδόναι, κοινωνεῖν, κοινοῦσθαι, ἐπαρκεῖν, to communicate, σύνεργος, ἄμοιρος*, etc.; and the three words, *κοινός, ἴσος, ὅμοιος*, which commonly, however, are connected with the Dat.; — (β) those which express the idea both of physical and intellectual contact, of holding and of laying hold of, of being connected and of hanging together, e. g. *θιγγάνειν, ψάνειν, ἄπτεσθαι, δράττεσθαι; λαμβάνεσθαι, μετα-, συλλαμβάνειν, ἐπι-, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι; συναίρεσθαι; ἔχεσθαι, to adhere to, to border upon, ἀντ-, περιέχεσθαι, γλίχεσθαι; ἐπιχώριος, φίλος*, also with the Dat., *ἀδελφός, διάδοχος*, often also with the Dat., *ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς*, more rarely with the Dat., *πρόσθεν, ἐμπροσθεν, ὀπισθεν, μεταξὺ*, and many other adverbs; — (γ) those which express the idea of acquiring and attaining, e. g. *τυγχάνειν, acquiring and hitting, λαγχάνειν, ἐφικνεῖσθαι, κληρονομεῖν* (with Gen. of the thing, *to inherit*; with Gen. of the person, *to be the heir of some one*;

with Acc. of the thing and Gen. of the person, *to inherit something from one*, προσήκει (μοί τις, *something belongs to me*); (δ) those which express the idea of striving to acquire something, e. g. ὀρέσθαι, ἐφίεσθαι, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, *ad aliquid contendere*, ποτῖρι, ἐντρέπεσθαι, *to turn one's self to something, to regard, to have respect to*, στοχάζεσθαι, *to aim at something*.

X. Cy. 1. 2, 15. ἔστι τοῖσι καὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ τιμῶν μετέχειν. R. L. 1, 9. τοῦ μὲν γένους καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως κοινωνοῦσι, τῶν δὲ χρημάτων οὐκ ἀντιποιοῦνται (*sibi vindicant*). Cyr. 7. 5, 78 sq. θάλλουσιν μὲν καὶ ψυχούς καὶ σίτων καὶ ποτῶν καὶ ὕπνου ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῖς δούλοις μεταδιδόναι, πολέμικῃς δ' ἐπιστήμης καὶ μελέτης οὐ μεταδοτέον. C. 1. 2, 60. Σωκράτης πᾶσιν ἀφθόνης ἐπήρει τῶν ἑαυτοῦ. Cy. 1. 3, 7. τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπευταῖς. Th. 6, 39. ὀλιγαρχία τῶν μὲν κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ' ὀφελιμῶν οὐ πλεονεκεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἐχει. Pl. Phaedr. 238, b. τὰ τούτων ἀδελφά (*horum similia*). X. An. 4. 1, 17. ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῆς ἐγένετο. Hel. 4. 4, 6. (ἄξιόν ἐστι) τῶν γε καλλίστων καὶ μεγίστων ἀγαθῶν ὀρεγομένους ἀξιεπαινοτάτης τελευτῆς τυχεῖν. 4. 8, 18. ἦν ὁ Θέρσανδρος οὐ μόνον αὐλητῆς ἀγαθός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀλκῆς ἀντεποιεῖτο (*ad fortitudinem enitebatur*). Cy. 1. 2, 3. πονηροῦ τινος ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἔργου ἐφίεσθαι. 3. 3, 10. ἐπαινοῖσι καὶ ἀσπάζονται οἱ τοιοῦτοι (σύμμαχοι) τοὺς ἐμοὺς, νομίζοντες συνεργοὺς αὐτοὺς εἶναι τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ. Pl. Symp. 181, c. ὕβρεως ἄμοιρος. Menex. 241, c. ἔργον κοινὸν Λακεδαιμονίων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων (*like communis alicujus rei*). Ἀπτομαι τῆς χειρός. Her. 1, 93. λίμνη ἔχεται τοῦ σήματος μεγάλη, *borders on*. 3, 72. ἔργου ἐχώμεθα, *opus aggrediamur*. Περιέχομαι τινος, *cupide aliquid amplecti*. Th. 1, 140. τῆς γνώμης τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχομαι. 4, 10. ἄνδρες οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου. Pl. Rp. 2. 362, a. ἀληθείας ἐχώμενον, *cum veritate conjunctum*. Ἀντιλαβέσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, *capessere*. Isocr. Nicocl. 22. b, c. ἐπειδὴ θνητοῦ σώματος ἔτυχες, ἀθανάτου δὲ ψυχῆς, πειρῶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀθάνατον μνήμην καταλιπεῖν. Τυχάνει, λαγχάνει χρημάτων, εὐτυχίας — τυχεῖν τελευτῆς, ὀνόματος, etc. Isocr. Paneg. 80, 187. οὐκ ἐφικνοῦμαι τοῦ μεγέθους, *sc. τῶν πραγμάτων, non assequor*. Pl. Crit. 52, c. οὔτ' ἐκείνους τοὺς λόγους αἰσχίην, οὔτε ἡ μῶν, τῶν νόμων, ἐντρέπη. X. C. 4. 5, 11. δοκῆς μοι λέγειν, ὡς ἀνδρὶ ἦτιον τῶν διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἡδονῶν πόμπαν οὐδεμιᾶς ἀρετῆς προσήκει. Dem. in Aristocr. 690, 14. οὔτοι κληρονομοῦσι τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης καὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν.

REM. 6. In verbs expressing participation, sometimes the word denoting a part stands in the Acc., e. g. X. Hier. 2, 6. οἱ τύραννοι τῶν

μεγίστων ἀγαθῶν πλεῖστα μετέχουσι. An. 7. 8, 11. ἵνα μὴ μεταδοῖεν τὸ μέρος χρημάτων. According to the analogy of verbs of touching, verbs of entreating and conjuring, are connected with the Gen., which denotes the person or thing, by whom or which one entreats or conjures, e. g. λίσσεσθαι, ἱκετεύειν, ἱκνέσθαι, since the supplicant, touching the knee or the image of the divinity, utters his prayer. Od. β, 68. λίσσομαι ἡμὲν Ζηρός Ὀλυμπίου ἥδε Θέμιστος. So λίσσεσθαι πατρός, τοκῶν. Comp. Il. x, 454, ὁ μὲν μιν ἐμελλε γενέλου χειρὶ παχείᾳ ἀψόμενος λίσσεσθαι.

REM. 7. The poets connect many other verbs with the Gen., among which are those mentioned under (b). Il. η, 56. μέσσου δουρὸς ἐλὼν. Od. γ, 439. βούν δ' ἀγέτην κεράων. Il. α, 197. ξανθῆς δὲ κομῆς ἔλε Πηλείωνα. In phrases, like λαβεῖν τινα γόνων, ἄπτεσθαι τινα γενείου, etc., the knee and the beard are conceived as the objects, on which the person who touches and lays hold, hangs, and, as it were, depends. Here belong, also, in poetry,

- (a) Verbs of tasting physically and intellectually, grasping, reaching to, and hence of striving after an object, e. g. ἐπιμαίεσθαι σκοπίλου, δώρων, νόστου.
- (b) Several verbs, which properly express the idea of a very hasty motion towards an object, and are then changed so as to express an intellectual effort, and longing, e. g. ἐπειγέσθαι, ὀρμαῖσθαι, ἐπιβάλλεσθαι, ἐπαύσσειν, *rushing upon something*, etc. Il. τ, 142. ἐπειγόμενος περ Ἀρης. Il. ε, 488. ὥρμηθη δ' Ἀκάμαντος. Il. ζ, 68. μήτις νῦν ἐν ἄρῳ ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετόπισθεν μινέτω.
- (c) Verbs of aiming, e. g. τοξεύειν, ἀκοντίζειν (in prose with εἰς, and with the meaning, *to hit, to wound*, with the Acc.) Il. ρ, 304. Ἐκτωρ δ' αὖτ' Αἶαντος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ. Il. ψ, 855. ἧς ἄρ' ἀνῶγει τοξεύειν.

REM. 8. According to the analogy of verbs of aiming and striving, above named, so we find κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξαι, πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου, *to sail towards Samos*, as if setting out for it, (on the contrary, ἐπὶ Σάμον, *to Samos*). The Gen. of *aim, object*, occurs in the attributive relation, e. g. in ὁδός, νόστος τόπου τινός, *way, return to a place*.

REM. 9. There also belong here, (a) the adverbs εὐθύ (Ion. ἰθύ), *straightforward to something, μέχρι, to, up to*;—(b) verbs of *meeting* and of *approaching*, which, still, in prose, are commonly connected with the Dat.;—(c) adjectives and adverbs expressing the same idea, e. g. ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, παραπλήσιος, still oftener joined with the Dat., ἀντίον, πλησίον, etc. Her. 6, 95. ἔχον (dirigebant) τὰς νέας ἰθύ τοῦ Ἑλλήσποντου καὶ τῆς Θρηίκης 2, 34. ἡ Αἴγυπτος τῆς ὀρεινῆς Κιλικίας μάλιστα καὶ ἀντίῃ πέται. Dem. Ph. 3, 117, 27. πλησίον Θηβῶν καὶ Ἀθηνῶν.

4. The Gen. of action stands, as the Gen. of the place *at which*, and the time *when*, an action happens. The fact or the event belongs, as it were, to the place and the time, proceed in a certain measure from them, and are supported by them; hence the place and the time are conceived as supporters of the action.

(a) The Gen. of place is almost exclusively poetic.

Il. ρ, 372. νέφος δ' οὐ φαίνεται πάσης γαίης, οὐδ' ὄρεων. Il. ι, 219. αὐτὸς δ' ἀντίον ἵξεν Ὀδυσσεὺς θείοιο τοίχου τοῦ ἐτέρου. Hence, especially in Epic poetry, with verbs of going, or of motion, the place or the way to which the going or the motion tends, and to which, as it were, this action belongs, stands in the Gen., e. g. Il. β, 801. ἔρχονται πεδίοιο. χ, 23. θείειν πεδίοιο. γ, 64. πεδίοιο διώκειν ὄρεον. So the prose, ἵεναι τοῦ πρόσω.

REM. 10. Hence the adverbs of place, οὔ, πού, ποῦ, ὅπου, αὐτοῦ, οὐδαμοῦ, ἄλλαχοῦ, etc., and hence, also, adverbs of place with the suffix *θεν* apparently instead of adverbs of place with the suffix *τι*, e. g. ἔνδοθεν, ἐγγύθεν, τηλόθεν, ἔκτοσθεν, etc., e. g. Il. ρ, 582. Ἐκτορα δ' ἐγγύθεν ἰστάμενος ὤτρυνεν Ἀπόλλων.

(b) The Gen. of time often occurs both in poetry and prose. The space of time within which something happens, as if the supporter of the action, may be expressed by the Gen.

Ἀνθὴ θάλλει τοῦ ἔαρος, the spring is conceived as the producer or supporter of flowers. So θέρους, χειμῶνος, ἡμέρας, τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας, νυκτός, δειλῆς, ὁπώρας, as Eng. *of a morning, he did it of a fine morning*, also μηνός, ἐνιαυτοῦ, etc. with attributives, e. g. τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τοῦ προτέρου, ἐκάστου, etc. Hence the adverbial expressions ἀρχῆς, *at the beginning*, and τοῦ λοιποῦ, *for the future*. Her. 4, 48. Ἰστρος ἴσος ἀεὶ αὐτὸς ἐωῦτ' ἔχει καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος. 6, 12. τοῦ λοιποῦ μὴ πειθώμεθα αὐτοῦ. Pl. Phaed. 59, d. ἐξήλθομεν τοῦ θεσμωτηρίου ἐσπέρας. Οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου, συχνοῦ, πολλοῦ, πλείστου, ὀλίγου χρόνου, πολλῶν ἡμερῶν, ἐτῶν, etc. Her. 3, 134. ταῦτα ὀλίγου χρόνου ἔσται τελέμενα. X. An. 1, 7, 18. βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχίται δέκα ἡμερῶν. Pl. Symp. 172, c. πολλῶν ἐτῶν Ἀγάθων ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπιδεδήμηκεν.

REM. 11. By the Gen. of time, the Gen. absolute may be explained, e. g. τοῦ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος πολλά τε καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐπράχθη.

REM. 12. Prepositions are often used to define this relation more exactly, e. g. ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου, ἀφ' ἐσπέρας, ἐπὶ Κίρου, Cyri aetate, διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου, ἐντός or ἔσω πολλοῦ χρόνου. Comp. the remarks on the prepositions.

REM. 13. On the distinction between the Gen. and Acc. of place and time, see the remarks on the Acc., § 279, 6.

5. The Gen. of action, finally, stands as the Gen. of the material out of which anything is made, formed, and, as it were, produced, or the source out of which something is drawn. This Gen. stands,

(a) With verbs of making, forming, etc.

Her. 5, 82. χαλκοῦ ποιεῖνται τὰ ἀγάλματα. 2, 138. ἐστρωμένη ἐστὶ δὸς λίθου. Th. 4, 31. ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν λίθων λογάδην πεποιημένων. In the attributive relation, e. g. ἔκπωμα ξύλου, τράπεζα ἀργυρίου, στέφανος ἱακίνθων.

REM. 14. This relation is very often expressed by the Dat., and more definitely by the prepositions ἐξ and ἀπό, also διά.

(b) With verbs of fulness and want, e. g. πλήθειν, πληροῦν, συμπλάναι, γέμειν, βρίθειν; νάσσειν, σάττειν, εὐπορεῖν, etc.; ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, δεισθαι, δεῖ, σπανίζειν, χρεῖ, etc.; πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός, πλούσιος, δασύς, etc.; πένης, ἐνδεής; ἄλις (*salis*).

X. Symp. 4, 64. σεσαγμένος πλούτου τὴν ψυχὴν ἔσομαι. Pl. Apol. 26, d. τὰ Ἀναξαγόρου βιβλία γέμει τούτων τῶν λόγων. Εὐπορεῖν, ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, σπανίζειν τῶν χρημάτων. X. Cy. 3, 1, 3. διαθρόντων καὶ ἐλαυνόντων τὸ πεδῖον μεσίων. An. 2, 4, 14. δασὺς δένδρων. An. 1, 2, 7. παράδεισος μέγας, ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης. 1, 4, 19. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλάί, μεστὰὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου. In the attributive relation, e. g. δέπας οἴνου.

(c) With verbs of eating, drinking, enjoying, satisfying one's self, and in the figurative sense of having the enjoyment, use and advantage of something, ἐσθίειν, φαγεῖν, εὐωχεῖσθαι, πίνειν, γεύειν, κορέσασθαι; ἀπολαύειν, etc.

Ἐσθίειν κρεῶν — κορέσασθαι φορβῆς — πίνειν οἶνον. X. Cy. 1, 3, 4. ἀνάγκη σοι ἀπογεύεσθαι τούτων τῶν παντοδαπῶν βρωμάτων. 1, 3, 10. καὶ τί δὴ, ὦ Κῦρε, τᾶλλα μιμούμενος τὸν Σάκαν, οὐκ ἀπερέβόφησας τοῦ οἴνου; C. 4, 3, 11. ἀπολαύειν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν; but ἀπολαύειν τινός τι, e. g. ἀγαθὰ or κακά, to receive good or evil from some one. Γεύεσθαι τιμῆς — γεύειν τινὰ τιμῆς.

REM. 15. The Acc. stands with verbs of eating and drinking, (a) when the substance is represented as consumed wholly or in a great quantity; or (b) when the common means of nutriment is indicated, that which every one takes. Od. ι, 347. Κίχλωψ, τῇ, πίε οἶνον, ἐπεὶ φάγεις ἀνδρόμεα κρέα. X. Cy. 1, 3, 9. οὐκ ἐκπίομαι αὐτὸς τὸν οἶνον. 1, 3, 6. κρέα γε εὐωχοῦ, *he ate heartily*. 6, 2, 28. ὕδατι μεμιγμένην ἀεὶ τὴν μάζαν ἐσθίει. Ibid. μετὰ δὲ τὸν σῖτον ἐὰν οἶνον ἐπιίνωμεν, οὐδὲν μείον ἔχουσα ἢ ψυχὴ ἀναπαύσεται (spoken of a habit). So ἐσθίειν κρέα and κρεῶν, πίνειν οἶνον and οἶνου. Pl. Symp. 176, c. πολὺν πίνειν οἶνον.

(d) With verbs of smelling, emitting an odor, etc., πνεῖν, ὀζειν, προςβάλλειν.

Ὅζειν ἱὼν, μύρου πνεῖν, προςβάλλειν μύρου, πνεῖν τράγου, ὀζειν κρομόων. Ar. Ran. 341. ὥς ἡδύμοι προςέπνευσεν χοιρέων κρεῶν.

REM. 16. The Poetic Language connects many other verbs with the Gen. of the material, e. g. ἀποσιμβεῖν ἀλείφατος, (νεύας, πνὸς μειλισσέμεν, λούεσθαι εὐρύετος ποταμοῖο. See Larger Grammar, II. § 527, Rem.

(e) With several verbs of sensation and perception, namely, ἀκούειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι, ἀποδέχεσθαι, *to assent to*; αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁσφραίνεσθαι; συνιέναι, *to comprehend*, with Gen. of the person; so likewise, with verbs of remembering and forgetting, μιμνήσκειν (τινά τινας), μιμήσκεσθαι, ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, hence λάθρα, λαθραίως and κρύφα τινός.

Her. 1, 47. καὶ κωφοῦ συνιήμι, καὶ οὐ φωνεῦντος ἀκούω. 1, 80. ὡς ὁσφραντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι, καὶ εἶδον αὐτάς, ὅπισω ἀνίστρεφον. X. H. 4, 4. τῆς κραυγῆς ἤσθοντο. An. 1, 1, 8. βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθάνετο. Cy. 1, 3, 10. οἱ κροώμενοι τοῦ ἔθοντος ὠμύνετε ἄδιν ἄριστα. Phaed. 92, d. μήτε ἐμαυτοῦ μήτ' ἄλλον ἀποδέχεσθαι λέγοντος, ὡς ἡ ψυχὴ ἐστὶν ἀρμονία, *to agree with*. Ἀκούειν δίκης, *to hear a cause*, αἰσθάνεσθαι ἡδονῶν, ὁσμῆς, κραυγῆς, θορύβου, βοήθειας. Ἐπομνήσαι τινα τοῦ λόγου. X. Cy. 8, 3, 8. τοῦ φθόνου ἐπελέληστο. In the attributive relation, μνήμη τῶν κακῶν.

REM. 17. The attributive Gen. has a far greater extent of meaning, e. g. ἀγγέλι τῆς Χίου, *de Chio*, ἐρώτησίς τινος, *like quaestio alicujus rei*, instead of *de aliqua re*.

REM. 18. With verbs of *hearing*, and *perceiving*, there stand (a) the person *alone* in the Gen., which represents the person as the source from which the perception appears, e. g. ἀκούω Σωκράτους, *I hear Socrates*, i. e. *his words*; (b) the thing *alone*, and this is put either in the Gen., which expresses the substance as a whole, of which one sees, as it were, single parts, or the meaning and contents of which he perceives intellectually, e. g. αἰσθάνεσθαι κραυγῆς, *to perceive, as it were, single tones of the cry*, αἰσθάνεσθαι ἐπιβουλῆς, *to perceive something of the plot*; or in the accusative, which shows that one perceives with his senses, the totality of a thing, e. g. Αἰὼν αἰσθάνονται (οἱ ἄνθρωποι) ἕκαστα, *the senses by which men observe every object*, X. C. 1, 4, 5. Ὡς ἤσθοντο τὴν βοήθειαν, *when they noticed the approaching succor = saw with the eyes*, therefore, also, εἴρων Th. 2, 94. On the contrary X. H. 4, 8, 19. αἰσθίσθαι τῆς βοήθειας, *they observed something of the succor*. The Acc. of the person seldom occurs with αἰσθάνεσθαι, which then has the meaning of *εἶδέναι*, e. g. Αἰσθάνομαι δὲ καὶ τινος ἄνθρωπος τινάς, οἱ οὐτῶ πεινώσι χρημάτων X. Symp. 4, 36. Verbs of *hearing*, *perceiving*, *observing*, as well as *remembering*, often govern the Acc. of the thing, sometimes, also, of the person. They are often connected with the Gen. of the person and the Acc. of the thing. See under (f). X. Cy. 3, 1, 1. ὁ Ἀρμένιος, ὡς ἤκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Κίρου, ἐξεπλάγη, as in the Lat. *audire aliquid ex aliquo*; so συνιέναι τινός τε, e. g. ἔπος. Μιμνήσθαι τὸ πρᾶγμα.

REM. 19. Ἀκούειν, ὑπακούειν, κατακούειν with the meaning

to obey, often take the Gen., and according to the same analogy *πειθεσθαι*, yet seldom, and *ἀπειθεῖν*; so also *κατήκοος*, *ὑπήκοος* with the Gen., more seldom with the Dat. Her. 3, 62. *προαγορεύει ἡμῖν Σμερδῖος βασιλῆος ἀκούειν*. 3, 101. *Δαρείου βασιλῆος οὐδαμᾶ ὑπήκουσαν*. 1. 1, 26. *νῦν ὦν ἐμὸ πειθόμενοι γίνεσθε ἐλεύθεροι*.

(f) Finally, the Gen. of the material stands with verbs of seeing, hearing, experiencing, learning, considering, knowing; of judging, examining, saying; of admiring, praising, blaming, *ὀρᾶν*, *θεῖσθαι*, *σκοπεῖν*, *ὑπονοεῖν*, *ἐννοεῖν*, *γινώσκειν*, *ἐπίστασθαι*, *εἰδέναι*, *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, etc.; *πυνθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *μανθάνειν*, *κρίνειν*, *ἐξετάζειν*, *λέγειν*, *δηλοῦν*, etc.; *ἄγασθαι*, *θαυμάζειν*, *ἐπαινεῖν*, *μέμφεσθαι*, *ψέγειν*, and the Gen. indicates the object (commonly a person) about which or whom, one perceives, sees, contemplates, knows, examines, an action, external indication or some single circumstance; or of whom one learns, hears, affirms something; or in whom one perceives something to admire, praise or censure. That, which is perceived in the object, or affirmed of it, is added in the Acc. of a substantive or substantive pronoun, or in an accessory clause, or in the Gen. of the Participle, which may, at the same time, denote the person.

X. C. 1. 1, 12. *Πρωτὸν μὲν αὐτῶν (Σωκράτης) ἐσκόπευ, πότερά ποτε νομίσαντες ἱκανῶς ἤδη τὰνθρώπινα εἰδέναι ἔρχονται ἐπὶ τὸ περὶ τοιούτων φρονιζέιν, ἢ τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπεια παρέντες, τὰ δαιμόνια δὲ σκοποῦντες, ἡγοῦνται τὰ προσήκοντα πράττειν*. 1. 6, 4. *ἐπισκεψώμεθα, τί χαλεπὸν ἦσθῃσαι τοῦμου βίου, in my manner of life*. An. 3. 1, 19. *διαθεώμενος αὐτῶν, ὅσην μὲν χώραν καὶ οἶαν ἔχοιεν*. Cy. 7. 2, 18. *ἔγνω καὶ μάλα ἄτοπα ἐμοῦ ποιοῦντος, he perceived in me that I was doing an absurd thing*. Pl. Gorg. 463, d. *ἂρ' οὐν ἂν μάθοις ἀποκρίναμένον*; instead of *ἂρ' οὐν ἂν μου μάθοις, ἃ ἀποκρίνομαι*; *will thou then have understood my answer?* Th. 4, 6. *ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελημμένης*, instead of *ἐπύθ. τῆς Πύλου, ὅτι κατελημμένη ἦν*. 5, 83. *ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων*, instead of *ἦσθ. αὐτῶν, ὅτι τειχίζοιεν*. The Gen. of person alone, Pl. Phil. 51, c. *ἐμου μανθάνεις*, instead of *ἐμου μ., ἃ λέγω*. Her. 6, 76. *ἄγασθαι τοῦ Ἐρασίνου οὐ προδιδόντος τοὺς πολίτας*. Th. 1, 84. *τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μᾶλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε*. X. Cy. 3. 1, 15. *εἰ ἄγασσαι τοῦ πατρός, ἢ ὅσα βεβούλευται, ἢ ὅσα πέπραχε, πάν σοι συμβουλευώ τοῖτον μιμῆσθαι*. Ages. 2, 7. *τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαμαί, ὅτι παρσκευάσατο*. 8, 4. *ἐγὼ καὶ τοῦτο ἐπαινώ Ἀγησιλάου, τὸ πρὸς τὸ ἀρτίσκειν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὑπεριδεῖν τὴν βασιλέως ξενίαν*. Pl. Men. 95, c. *Γοργίον μάλιστα ταῦτα ἄγαμαί*. Theaet. 161, b. *ὁ θανάμᾶζω τοῦ ἱτα-*

ρου. Criton, 43, b. σοῦ πάλαι θαυμάζω, αἰσθανόμενος, ὃς ἠδέως καθεύδεις. Rp. 383, a. πολλὰ Ὀμήρου ἐπαινοῦντες ἄλλα τοῦτο οὐκ ἐπαινεσόμεθα.

REM. 20. The verbs above named imply in themselves an Acc. e. g. ὁρῶ τινα or τι, σκοπῶ τινα or τι, ἐπαινῶ, ψέγω, μέμφομαι, ἄγαμαι τινα or τι.

(g) In expressions of being acquainted with, ignorant of, of being skilled and unskilled in, of making trial of, of ability and dexterity, e. g. ἔμπειρος, ἄπειρος, ἐπιστήμων, ἐπιστάμενος, ἀνεπιστήμων, τριβῶν, συγγνώμων, ἀδαής, ἀπαίδευτος, ιδιώτης, πειράσθαι, ἀπείρω, ξένως ἔχειν; with adjectives in -ικός (derived from transitive verbs) which express the idea of dexterity.

Ἐμπειρος or ἐπιστήμων εἰμὶ τῆς τέχνης. Her. 2, 49. τῆς θυσίας ταύτης οὐκ ἄδαής, ἀλλ' ἔμπειρος. — Ἀπαίδευτος ἀρετῆς, μουσικῆς. X. Cy. 6, 1, 37. συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρᾶγματων. — Ἀπείρω ἔχειν τινός. — Ἀποπειράσθαι γνώμης. (In the poets this use of the genitive is still more extensive.) Il. ο, 412. τέκτορος, ὃς ῥά τε πάσης εὖ εἰδὴ σοφίας. X. C. 3, 1, 6. παρασκευαστικὸν τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον τὸν στρατηγὸν εἶναι χρή καὶ ποριστικὸν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τοῖς στρατιώταις. Pl. Euthyphr. 3, c. διδασκαλικὸς τῆς αὐτοῦ σοφίας. Pl. L. 643, d. τέλειος τῆς τοῦ πράγματος ἀρετῆς, showing one's self perfect in a thing.

§ 274. (b) Causal Genitive.

(460—465.)

The second division of the causal genitive includes the genitive, which expresses the cause, i. e. the object, which calls forth and occasions the action of the subject. This genitive stands,

1. With many verbs which denote a state or affection of the mind, viz.

(a) A desire and longing for, ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἐρᾶν, ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν, or διακείσθαι; διψῆν, πεινῆν;

(b) A care for, a concern for, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, φροντίζειν, κήδεσθαι, περιορᾶσθαι, προορᾶν, ὑπερορᾶν, to despise, προνοεῖν, μέλει, μεταμέλει, ἀμελεῖν, ὀλιγορεῖν, φείδεσθαι;

(c) Pain, grief, pity, ὀλοφύρεσθαι, πενθικῶς ἔχειν; ἔλεεῖν and οἰκτεῖρειν with the Acc. of the person and Gen. of the thing;

(d) Anger and indignation, ὀργίζεσθαι with the Dat. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, χαλεπῶς φέρειν;

(e) Envy, φθονεῖν with the Dat. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι;

(f) Admiration, praise and blame, *θανμάζειν* and *ἄγασθαι* (with the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, sometimes also with the Gen. of the thing and the Gen. of the person, which depends upon or is governed by that thing, see Rem. 2), *ζηλοῦν*, *εὐδαιμονίζειν*, *ἐπαινεῖν*, *μέμφεσθαι*, all with the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing.

Pl. Rp. 403, a. ὁ ὀρθὸς ἔρως πέφυκε κοσμίῳ τε καὶ καλοῦ σωφρόνως τε καὶ μουσικῶς ἐρᾷν. 438, a. οὐδεὶς ποτοῦ ἐπιθυμεῖ, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ ποτοῦ, καὶ οὐ σίτου, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ σίτου· πάντες γὰρ ἄρα τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιθυμοῦσιν. Symp. 181, b. οἱ φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν σωμάτων μᾶλλον, ἢ τῶν ψυχῶν ἐρῶσιν. 186, b. τὸ ἀνόμοιον ἀνομοίων ἐπιθυμεῖ καὶ ἐρᾷ. 216, d. Σωκράτης ἐρωτικῶς διδάσκεται τῶν καλῶν. X. Cy. 3. 3, 12. (Κῦρος) πακύνους ἐποίησεν ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν τοῦ ἤδη ποιεῖν τι. X. O. 13, 9. πεινώσι τοῦ ἐπαίνου οὐχ ἥτιον ἔναι τῶν φύσεων, ἢ ἄλλαι τῶν σίτων τε καὶ ποτῶν. Attributive, e. g. ἔρως, ἐπιθυμία ἀρετῆς, amor, cupiditas virtutis. Th. 6, 14. κήδεσθαι τῆς πόλεως. Her. 3, 151. ἐπολιόρκει (Βαβυλωνίους) φροντίζοντας οὐδὲν τῆς πολιορκίης. 3, 159. τοῦ σίτου προορᾷν. X. Cy. 1. 2, 2. Περσῶν νόμοι (ἄρχονται) τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελούμενοι. Μέλει μοι τινος. 5. 1, 22. Γωβρύη περᾶσθαι ποιεῖν μήποτε μεταμελήσαι τῆς πρὸς ἐμὲ ὁδοῦ. Id. C. 1. 2, 9. ὑπερορᾷ ἐποκεῖ τῶν καθεστώτων νόμων τοὺς συνόντας. Th. 4, 124. Βρασιδᾶς τῆς Μένδης περιορώμενος. X. H. 5. 4, 1. Θεοὶ οὐκ τῶν ἀσεβούντων, οὔτε τῶν ἀνόσια ποιούντων ἀμελοῦσι. Cy. 8, 7, 15. ἐαυτοῦ κήδεται ὁ προνοῶν ἀδελφοῦ. Attributive, e. g. φροντὶς τῶν παιδῶν, cura liberorum, care for children. So ἐπιμελής τινος. X. Cy. 5. 4, 32. ὁ Κῦρος ἀκούσας τοῦ μὲν πάθους ᾤκτειρεν αὐτόν. 5. 2, 7. τὴν θυγατέρα, πενθικῶς ἔχουσαν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τε θνηκτότου, ἐξάγων ὥδε εἶπεν. Symp. 4, 37. τοὺτους οἰκτείρω τῆς ἄγαν χαλεπῆς νόσου. Attributive, e. g. ἄλγος ἐταίρων (de amicis); moreover with adjectives also (though only in poetry), and especially in exclamations with or without interjections. Eur. Or. 413. οἴ μοι διωγμῶν, οἷς ἐλαύνομαι τάλας! X. Cy. 3. 1, 39. φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός! Pl. Rp. 509, c. Ἀπολλῶν, δαιμονίας ὑπερβολῆς! X. Cy. 2. 2, 3. τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ νῦν κληθῆναι δεῦρο τύχην! O ill fortune, that I am called hither at this time! Lys. c. Philon. 187, 11. καθέστητέ τι ἔθος δίκαιον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀδικημάτων μάλιστα ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς μάλιστα δυναμένοις μὴ ἀδικεῖν, τοῖς δὲ πεινήσιν ἢ ἀδυνάτοις τῷ σώματι συγγνώμην ἔχειν, διὰ τὸ ἡγεῖσθαι ἄνοκτος αὐτοὺς ἀμαρτάνειν. In poetry, the Gen. is much more frequent with verbs expressing anger, e. g. Il. ξ, 266. Ἥρακλῆος περιχώσατο, παῖδος ἰοῖα.

Od. α, 69. (Ποσειδάων) Κύκλωπος κεχόλωται, ὃν ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν. S. Antig. 1177. πατὴρ μὴνίσας φόνον. Eur. Or. 749. ἴσως σοι θυγατέρος θυμούμενος. Attributive, e. g. χόλος τινός, *ira alicujus* instead of *de aliquo*, *anger respecting some person or thing*. Φθονεῖν τι τῆς σοφίας. Th. 1, 75. ἄξιοι ἐσμεν ἀρχῆς γε ἧς ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἕλλησι μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακεῖσθαι, *it is not just that we should be envied on account of our sovereignty*. So also in poetry, μεγαίρω, e. g. Aesch. Prom. 627. οὐ μεγαίρω τοῦδ' ἐσσι δωρήματος. Attributive, e. g. φθόνος τινός. X. Cy. 2, 3, 21. τοῦτον οὖν ὁ Κύρος ἀγασθὰς τῆς τε πραότητος καὶ τῆς διδασκαλίας καὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας, ἐκάλεσε καὶ ταύτην τὴν τάξιν ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον σὺν τῷ ταξιάρχῳ. Symp. 4, 45. ζήλωσε τοῦ πλούτου. Pl. Symp. 194, e. δοκοῦσι πάντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εὐδαιμονίζεσθαι τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὧν ὁ θεὸς ἀντοῖς αἴτιος. Ion. 530, b. πολλάκις γε ἐζήλωσα ὑμᾶς τοὺς ῥαψωδοῦς τῆς τέχνης. Dem. Cor. 296, 204. τίς οὐκ ἂν ἀγάσαιο τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων τῆς ἀρετῆς; *illorum virorum virtutem*. Lys. Simon. 100, 44. θαυμάζω μάλιστα τοῦτου τῆς διανοίας, *hujus mentem*. Id. Eratosth. 124, 41. ἐθαύμασα τῆς τόλμης τῶν λεγόντων. So with adjectives, e. g. Pl. Phaedon. 58, e. εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο καὶ τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τῶν λόγων, ὡς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελέντα.

REMARK 1. The Gen. with the above verbs is often governed by prepositions, especially *περὶ*, e. g. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, φροντίζειν περὶ τινός. Some verbs which denote a state or an affection of the mind, do not govern the Gen., thus *ποθεῖν*, *to long for*, *to feel the want of*, always governs the Acc., and so *φιλεῖν*, *ἀγαπᾶν*, *στέργειν*, *to love*; the last two also in the sense of *to be contented with*, take the Dat. = Lat. Abl. Several of the above verbs have also different constructions, in which case they commonly express different ideas, e. g. *φροντίζειν τινός* or *περὶ τινός* X. C. 1, 1, 11, 4, 7, 6. *to be anxious for something*, but *φροντίζειν τι*, *scrutari, investigate*;—*προνοεῖν*, *προορᾶν τι*, *to perceive beforehand, to consider beforehand*;—*ὑπερορᾶν τι* and *τινος*, *despicere*, in the same sense. In poetry, *μέλει* sometimes takes for its subject a noun denoting a thing, in the Nom.; but in prose, it takes only a Neut. pronoun in the Nom. The verb is then used personally, *Μελέουσιν δ' ἐμοὶ ἵπποι* Il. κ, 481. *Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν θεῶν μέλει* Pl. Phaedr. 238, d.

REM. 2. The verbs *θαυμάζειν* and *ἀγασθαι* have the following constructions; (a) the Acc. of the person or the Acc. of the thing alone, when the wonder or admiration extends to the whole person or thing, or to the whole nature of a person or thing, e. g. *θαυμάζω τὸν στρατηγόν*, *θαυμάζω τὴν σοφίαν*;—(b) the Gen. of the person and the Acc. of the thing, when one admires something in a person, e. g. *θαυμάζω Σωκράτους τὴν σοφίαν*;—(c) the Acc. of the person and Gen. of the thing, when one admires a person on account of some quality, e. g. *θαυμάζω Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας*, see 1, (f);—(d) Gen. of the thing and the Gen. of the person depending upon it, when I wonder at the quality of a person, or admire the quality of a person, e. g. *θαυμάζω Σωκράτους τῆς σοφίας*, see 1, (f);—(e) the Acc. of the person, and instead of the Gen. of the thing, a preposition, commonly *ἐπὶ* with the Dat., e. g. *θαυμάζω Σωκράτη ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ*.

2. With verbs which express the idea of requital, revenge, accusing and condemning, the Gen. denotes the guilt or crime which was the cause of the requital, revenge, etc. Hence this is true of *τιμωρεῖσθαι* which governs the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, as well as of verbs relating to judicial proceedings and of accusing and condemning, e. g. *αἰτιᾶσθαι*, *ἐπαιτιᾶσθαι*, *διώκειν*, *εἰσάγειν*, *ὑπάγειν*, *γράφεσθαι*, *προσκαλεῖσθαι*, all with the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, *ἐπεξεῖναι*, *ἐγκαλεῖν*, *ἐπισκῆπτεσθαι*, all three with the Dat. of the person and Gen. of the thing; *φεύγειν*, *to be accused*; *δικάζειν*, *κρίνειν*, *αἰρεῖν*, *to convict*, all three with the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, and *ἀλῶναι*, *to be convicted*.

Her. 3, 145. τοὺς ἐπικούρους τιμωρήσομαι τῆς ἐνθάδε ἀπίξιος, *on account of the invasion of this land*. Ἐπαιτιᾶσθαι τινα φόνου. Her. 6, 104. (Μιλτιάδεα) οἱ ἐχθροὶ ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος τῆς ἐν Χερσονήσῳ. Ἐπεξεῖναι τινὲ φόνου. Γράψεσθαι τινα παρανόμων. Φεύγειν κλοπῆς, φόνου, ἀσεβείας. Κρίνεσθαι ἀσεβείας. X. Cy. 1, 2, 7. Πέρσαι δὲ κἀζουσιν καὶ ἐγκλήματος, οὗ ἕνεκα ἄνθρωποι μισοῦσιν μὲν ἀλλήλους μάλιστα, δικάζονται δὲ ἡμιστά, ἀχαριστίας. C. 1, 2, 49. κατὰ νόμον (ἔξεστι) παρανομίας ἐλόγνυσι καὶ τὸν πατέρα δῆσαι. Dem. Aphob. 846. ἐπισκῆπτεσθαι τινι τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν. 861, 58. φεύγειν ψευδομαρτυριῶν ὑπότινος. Ἀλῶναι κλοπῆς.

REM. 3. Also the punishment for guilt is put in the Gen., but this Gen. is to be considered as the Gen. of price, § 275, 3, e. g. *θανάτου κρίνειν*, *κρίνεσθαι*, *διώκειν*. Sometimes the prepositions *περὶ* and *ἕνεκα* are joined with the verb, e. g. *διώκειν τινὰ περὶ φόνου*; and *ἀντί* with *τιμωρεῖσθαι*.

3. Finally the Gen. of cause is also used in the following instances,

(a) With *τοῦ μὴ* and the infinitive. See § 308, 2, (b).

(b) With the adverbs *εὖ*, *καλῶς*, *μετρίως*, and the like, also with *ὥς*, *πῶς*, *ὅπως*, *ἥ*, *ὅπῃ*, *οὕτως*, *ὥδε*, *ὡς αὐτως*, connected with the verbs *ἔχειν* and *ἥκειν*, sometimes also with *εἶναι* and other intransitive verbs, the object by which a condition is caused or occasioned, is put in the Gen. *Καλῶς ἔχω ποδῶν*, *I am well in respect to my feet*. Her. 6, 116. Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον, τάχιστα ἐβοήθειον ἐς τὸ ἄστυ. 5, 62. χρημάτων εὖ ἥκοντες. So *Εὖ, καλῶς, μετρίως ἔχειν βίου, φρενῶν, γένους δυνάμως*. Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως εἶχον ὁμολογίας πρὸς ἀλλήλους. X. Cy. 7, 5, 56. οὕτω τρόπον ἔχεις. H. 4, 5, 15. ὡς τὰ χόους ἕκαστος εἶχεν.

§ 275. (c) *Genitive denoting certain Mutual Relations.* (466—470.)

The third division of the causal Gen., includes the Gen. by which certain mutual relations are expressed, e. g. the relation of the ruler to the subject. As a ruler necessarily supposes a subject, and a subject a ruler, the one may, in a measure, be considered the cause or occasion of the other. Hence the Gen. is used,

1. With verbs which contain the idea of ruling, præminence, excelling, prominence, and the contrary, viz. such as contain the idea of subjection, inferiority, to miss, e. g. an opportunity, ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, δεσπόζειν, τυραννεῖν, τυραννεύειν, στρατεύειν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, ἐπιστατεῖν, βασιλεύειν, ἡγεμονεύειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, etc.; with the adjectives, ἐγκρατής, ἀκρατής;—προέχειν, περιεῖναι, περιγίγνεσθαι, προστατεῖν, υπερβάλλειν, υπερφέρειν, πρωτεύειν, πρσβεύειν, προκρίνειν, προτιμᾶν, πλεονεκτεῖν, etc.;—ἡττᾶσθαι, ὑστερεῖν, ὑστερίζειν, ἐλαττοῦσθαι, μειοῦσθαι, μειονεκτεῖν, ὕστερον εἶναι, ἥττονα εἶναι, etc.

Her. 7, 97. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἐστρατήγεον οἶδε. 99. ἡγεμόνευε Ἀλικαρνήσσιων. 3, 15. ἐπιτροπεύειν Αἰγύπτου, 142. οὔτε μοι Πολυκράτης ἦρσκει δεσπόζων ἀνδρῶν ὁμοίων ἐωυτῷ. Th. 1, 69. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει, fama superabat rem ipsam. X. Cy. 1. 1, 2. ἄρχοντες μένισι καὶ οἱ βουκόλοι τῶν βοῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱπποφοροὶ τῶν ἱππων, καὶ πάντις δὲ οἱ καλούμενοι νομίς, ὧν ἂν ἐπισταταῖσι ζῶων εἰκότως ἂν ἄρχοντες τούτων νομίζοντο. 4. 1, 14. ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ τῆς μεγίστης ἡδονῆς πολὺ μάλιστα συμφέρειν ἐγκρατὴ εἶναι. 5. 1, 14. τὰ μοχθηρὰ ἀνθρώπια πασῶν, οἶμαι, τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀκρατὴ ἐστὶ. Her. 6, 61. καλλιστεύσει τὸ παιδίον πασέων τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ γυναικῶν. Th. 1, 81. τοῖς ὅπλοις αὐτῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν. X. Cy. 3. 1, 19. τάχει περιεγένου αὐτοῦ. Pl. Gorg. 475, b. σκιώμεθα, ἄρα λύπη ὑπερβάλλει τὸ ἀδικεῖν τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, καὶ ἀλοῦσι μᾶλλον οἱ ἀδικοῦντες, ἢ οἱ ἀδικοίμενοι (the Acc. is more usual with ὑπερβάλλειν). L. 752, e. πρσβεύειν τῶν πολλῶν πόλεων. So also ἀνέχεσθαι τινος usually with a participle, to endure. Pl. Rp. 564, e. οὐκ ἀνέχεται τοῦ ἄλλα λέγοντος. Apol. 31, b. ἀνέχεσθαι τῶν οἰκείων ἀμελουμένων. Ἡττᾶσθαι τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν. Dem. Cor. 308, 244. οὐδαμοῦ ἡττηθεὶς ἀπὸ τῶν παρὰ Φιλίππου πρσβεῶν, being overcome by or yielding to the envoys. X. C. 1. 3, 3. Σωκράτης θυσίας θύων μικρὰς ἀπὸ μικρῶν οὐδὲν ἡγεῖτο μειοῦσθαι τῶν ἀπὸ πολ-

λῶν καὶ μεγάλων πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα θυόντων. Hier. 4, 1. *μεγάλου ἀγαθοῦ μειονεκτεῖ*. Ὅστις ῥίξειν τῶν καιρῶν, τῶν ἔργων. X. Hier. 1, 18. ταύτη τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ τῆς ἐλπίδος *μειονεκτοῦσι τύραννοι τῶν ἰδιωτῶν*. 2, 1. *μειονεκτοῦντας καὶ σίτων καὶ ποτῶν καὶ ὄψων*.

REMARK 1. *Ἥγεμονεύειν* and *ἡγεῖσθαι* in the sense of *to go before*, *ὁδόν*, *to show the way*, govern the Dat.; *κρατεῖν* in the sense of *to conquer*, regularly governs the Acc., but in the sense of *to rule*, the Gen.

REM. 2. That in which one excels another, in prose, is usually put in the Dat., though it is often expressed by prepositions, e. g. *ἐν τινι*, *εἰς τι*, *κατά τι*, *ἐπὶ τινι*.—Τό governing the Gen. is often used with *ἡττάσθαι*, e. g. Th. 1, 62. *τὸ στρατόπεδον ἡσσᾶτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*.

2. The comparative and adjectives in the positive, which have the force of the comparative, e. g. numerals in *-άσιος* and *-πλοῦς*; *δύτερος*, *περιττός*, etc., govern the Gen. of the object used to express the comparison.

X. Cy. 7, 5, 83. *οὐδὲν ἄρχοντα τῶν ἀρχομένων πονηρότερον προσήκει εἶναι*. Eur. Med. 965. *χρυσὸς δὲ κρείσσων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς*. Her. 7, 48. *τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στρατεύμα φαίνεται πολλαπλήσιον ἔσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέρου*. 8, 137. *διπλήσιος ἐγένετο αὐτὸς ἰωῦ τοῦ*, *he was twice as great as before*. 6, 120. *ὑστεροὶ ἀπικόμενοι τῆς συμβολῆς* (*proelio*) *ἡμείροντο ὅμως θεήσασθαι τοὺς Μήδους*. *Οὐδενὸς δεύτερος*. *Οὐδενὸς ὑστερος*. *Τῶν ἀρκούντων περιττὰ κτήσασθαι*.

REM. 3. Sometimes the object of comparison is denoted, like some relation of space, by *πρό* and *ἀντί* with the Gen., or by *παρά* and *πρός* with the Acc. See prepositions.

3. With verbs of *buying* and *selling*, e. g. *ὠνεῖσθαι*, *ἀγοράζειν*, *πρίασθαι*, *κτᾶσθαι*, *παραλαμβάνειν*; *πωλεῖν*, *ἀποδίδοσθαι*, *περιδίδοσθαι*, *διδόναι*;—also with verbs signifying *to exchange* and *barter*, e. g. *ἀλλάττειν*, *ἀλλάττεσθαι*, *διαμείβεσθαι*, *λύειν*, etc.;—with verbs of *valuing*, e. g. *τιμᾶν*, *τιμᾶσθαι*, *ποιεῖσθαι*, *ἄξιον*, *ἄξιον εἶναι*, and with the adjective *ἄξιος* (Gen. of price).

Her. 3, 139. *ἐγὼ ταύτην πωλέω μὲν οὐδενὸς χρήματος*. 5, 6. (*οἱ Θρηῖκες*) *ὠνέονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων*. X. C. 2, 1, 20. *τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰρ οἱ θεοί*. Cy. 3, 1, 36. *σὺ δέ, ὦ Τιργάνη, λέξον μοι, πόσον ἂν πρίαιο, ὥστε τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπολαβεῖν*. Ἐγὼ μὲν, ἔφη, ὦ Κύρα *καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς πρὶ αἰμῆν*, ὥστε μήποτε λατρεύσαι ταύτην. Il. ζ, 236. *τεύχε' ἄμειβεν, χρυσία χαλκείων, ἱκατόμβοι' ἔννεαβόλων*. X. Cy. 3, 1, 37. *καὶ σὺ δέ, ὦ Ἀρμένιε, ἀπάγον τὴν τι γυναῖκα καὶ αὐτοὺς παῖ-*

δας, μηδὲν αὐτῶν καταθεῖς, *nulla re pro iis deposita*. Dem. Phil. 2. 68, 10. κέρσιθε μηδενοῖς ἄν κέρδους τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων προέσθαι, μηδ' ἀνταλλάξασθαι μηδεμιᾶς χάριτος μηδ' ὠφελείας τὴν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας εὐνοίαν. Il. λ, 514. ἱητρός γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιός ἄλλων. Her. 3, 53. ὁ Λυκόφρων οὐδὲ ἀνακρίσιος ἤξιωσεν τὸν φέροντα τὴν ἀγγελίην. 6, 112. ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου. Ἄξιον ἔστιν τινα τιμῆς. X. Cy. 2, 2, 17. ἔγωγε οὐδὲν ἀνισώτερον νομίζω τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις εἶναι τοῦ τῶν ἴσων τὸν τε κακὸν καὶ ἀγαθὸν ἀξιόσθαι. Τιμᾶν τινί τινας and τινὰ τινας, e. g. δέκα ταλάντων, τοῦ θανάτου, *to fine or punish one with, to sentence one to a punishment, to consider one worthy of punishment*. So the Mid. τιμᾶσθαι τινι ἄργυριον, θανάτου, *to impose a fine or penalty of death upon one*; commonly, however, δίκην is here supplied.

REM. 4. With verbs denoting to barter, to exchange, the relation is usually considered like a relation of space, and is denoted by ἀντί with the Gen.

REM. 5. The Gen. with substantives (attributive Gen.) expresses a much greater variety of relations, than the Gen. with verbs. For where two objects are immediately connected with each other, there is always a mutual relation between the ideas they express; the one depends upon the other, seems united with it, to proceed from it or in some way to belong to it. Hence the rule; *When two substantives are connected with each other, the substantive which completes the idea of the other and defines it more fully, is put in the Gen.* As adjectives or participles are, in their nature, nearly related to the substantive, many adjectives also govern the Gen., when the verbs from which they are derived, take the Acc., e. g. κρατίστου πατρός Ἑλλήνων τρωφείς (like *natus alicujus*). S. Ph. 3.

REM. 6. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives expressing different relations. Her. 6, 2. Ἰστιάδης ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἰώνων τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοῦ πρὸς Δαρεῖον πολέμου, *the command of the Ionians in the war against Darius*.

§ 276. (2) *Accusative*. (471.)

The Acc. is the *Whither-case*, and hence denotes, (a) in relation to space, the goal, limit or point to which the action of the verb is directed, e. g. ἄστυ μολεῖν, *to go to the city*; — (b) in the causal relation, it denotes the effect, consequence, result of an action, as well as the object on which the action is performed.

§ 277. A. RELATIONS OF SPACE. (472.)

The Acc., expressing the relation of space, denotes the boundary, place or object towards which the subject moves. Hence this Acc. is used with verbs of *motion, going, coming*, etc.; yet this usage is found only in the poets, especially in Homer. Od. γ, 162. οἱ μὲν ἀποστρέψαντες ἔβαν νῆας

ἀμφικλίσσας, *they went to the ships*. II. α, 317. κλίσση δ' οὐρανὸν ἔκε, *arose to heaven*. Od. α, 176. πολλοὶ ἴσαν ἄνδρες ἡμέτερον δῶ. S. OT. 35. ἄστυ Καδμείον μολεῖν. Eur. Med. 7, Μήδεια πύργους γῆς ἐπλευσ' Ἰωλκίας.

REMARK. In prose and usually also in poetry, the Acc. is governed by a preposition, which defines still more definitely the relation indicated by the Acc., e. g. εἰς, *in* — *into*, ὡς, *to*, κατά, *downtowards*, ἀνά, *upwards*, ὑπέρ, *over*, ἐπὶ, *upon*, περί and ἀμφί, *around* — *round about*, μετὰ, *into the midst, after*, πρὸς, *to, into the presence of*, παρὰ, *near to*, ὑπό, *under*, e. g. ἵεναι ἐς τὴν πόλιν, *proceed to the city*, ὡς τὸν βασιλέα, *περὶ* or *ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν βαίνειν* — *ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον ἀναβαίνειν* — *ἐλθεῖν μετὰ Τρῳάς* — *ἵεναι παρὰ βασιλέα* — *ἵεναι πρὸς Ὀλύμπου* — *ἵεναι ὑπὸ γαίαν*.

B. CAUSAL RELATIONS OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

§ 278. (a) *Accusative denoting Effect.* (473—475.)

The Acc. denoting effect is used as in other languages, e. g. *γράφω ἐπιστολήν*. The original and simplest form of the Acc. denoting effect, i. e. the Acc. of the object produced, is where a verb either transitive or intransitive, takes the Acc. of an abstract substantive, which is either from the same stem as the verb, or has a kindred signification, e. g. μάχην μάχεσθαι, *to fight a fight*, pugnam pugnare. An attributive adjective or pronoun commonly belongs to the Acc.

Pl. Symp. 181, b. οὗτός ἐστιν (ὁ ἔρως), ὃν οἱ φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐρᾷ-σιν. Pl. L. 680, e. βασιλείαν πασῶν δικαιοτάτην βασιλευόμενοι. Prot. 325, c. ἐπιμελοῦνται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν. Dem. Aph. 845, 4. δέομαι ὑμῶν δικαίαν δέησιν. X. An. 1. 3, 15. στρατηγήσονται ἐμὴ ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν. 6. 3, 6. εὐτύχησαν τοῦτο τὸ εὐτύχημα. Id. H. 7. 1, 5. πλείστοις καὶ μεγίστοις ἀγῶνας ἡγωνισμένοι κατὰ θάλατταν ἐλάχιστα μὲν ἀποτευχήκατε, πλείστα δὲ κατωθώκατε. Andoc. Myst. 5, 31. ἀρασάμενοι τὰς μεγίστας ἀράς ὑμῖν. So καλὰς πράξεις πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι ἔργον καλόν, ἄρχειν δικαίαν ἀρχήν, αἰσχρὰν δουλείαν δουλεῖν, μέγαν πόλεμον πολεμεῖν, χαλεπὴν νόσον νοσεῖν. Ἐκδήμονες στρατείας ἐξήεσαν (like ἔξοδον ἐξίεναι). Th. 1, 112. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν (like στρατεῖαν στρατεύειν). So ὄρκους ὁμνῦναι, ἀσθενεῖν νόσον, ζῆν βίον. X. Hier. 6, 7. ποῖον δὲ τινα ὑπνον ἐκοιμῶ. If the idea of the verb permits, the passive construction also can be used, e. g. Ὁ οἰκεῖος ἡμῖν πόλεμος οὕτως ἐπολέμηθη Pl. Menex. 243, e. Καλαὶ πράξεις πράττονται. So also with adjectives, e. g. Κακοὶ πᾶσαν κακίαν Pl. Rp. 490, d.

2. In place of the substantive from the same stem as the verb,

or having the same signification as the verb, an attribute of such a substantive can also be used; in this case, the verb frequently has a pregnant signification (*constructio praegnans*), since the verb, at the same time, contains another idea in addition to its obvious one.

Νικᾶν μάχην, to conquer a battle, i. e. to win a battle; so *Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν*, to conquer in the Olympic games, Th. 1, 126. *Νικᾶν ναυμαχίας*, to gain a naval victory, 7, 66; *νικᾶν γνώμην*, sententiam vincere, *νικᾶν δίκην*, to carry one's opinion triumphantly; like *θύμα θύειν*; *τὰ ἐπινίκια, εὐαγγέλια, διαβατήρια, γενέθλια, τὰ Λύκαια, γάμους θύειν*, to offer a sacrifice on account of victory, a festive offering, etc., i. e. to celebrate the victory, etc. by a sacrifice; *τὸ Περσικὸν ὤρχετο* X. An. 6. 1, 10; *ταράττειν πόλεμον*, i. e. *turbando bellum concitare*, as it is said, *bellum miscere*, Pl. Rp. 567, a. Passively, *πóλεμος πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμφισσέας ἐτάραχθη* Dem. Cor. 277, 151.

3. Special notice, in like manner, should be taken of the following constructions, mostly confined to poetry, where, also, instead of the substantive from the same stem as the verb, or with a kindred signification, the attribute of such kindred substantive is put in the Accusative.

- (a) Verbs which express the idea of *to shine, to burn, to flow, to pour, to shoot or spring forth*, e. g. *ἀστράπτειν γοργωπὸν σῆλας*, to lighten a fearfully bright light, i. e. *casting a bright and terrific light*, Aesch. Pr. 356; *θάλλειν βίον* Pers. 617. *Ἐρμυὸν αἶμα' ἔδενσα*, I poured out black blood, S. Aj. 376. *Τέγγειν, στάζειν δάκρυα, αἶμα, λάμπειν σέλας, ζεῖν γάλα* (all confined to poetry).
- (b) Verbs which express *sound, laughter, panting and smelling*; here, instead of the substantive, commonly an adjective merely, or even a pronoun is used, e. g. *φθέγγεσθαι ταπεινόν, ἀσθενές; ἡδὺ γελᾶν, ἡδὺ πνεῖν, μέγιστα πνεῖοντες Ἀχαιοί, Ἄρεα πνεῖν*, Martem spirare, ὄζειν ἡδύ; *Θερινόν τε καὶ λιγυρόν ὑπηχεῖ (ὁ τόπος) τῷ τῶν τετιγῶν χόρῳ* Pl. Phaedr. 230, c. *Ἀνεκάγχασέ τε μάλα σαροδόνιον* Rp. 337, a.
- (c) Verbs signifying *to see, to look*. Od. τ, 446. *σὺς πῦρ ὀφθαλμοῖσι δεδορκάς*. So *βλέπειν, δέρεσθαι Ἄρην, ὀρεῖν ἀκμήν, δέρεσθαι δεινόν, σμερδαλέον, τακερά; φόβον βλέπειν*. Il. β, 269. *ἀχρεῖον ἰδῶν*, looking foolish. Pl. Ion. 535, c. *κλαίωντάς τε καὶ δυνὸν ἐμβλέποντας*.

REMARK 1. By this use of the Acc. many adverbial expressions can be explained, since the place of the Acc. with the adjective belonging to it is supplied either by a pronoun alone (*τοῦτο, τόδε, ταῦτα, τάδε, τὴ, τῆ,*

μηδέν, ὅ, ᾧ, etc.), or by a neuter adjective, e. g. *Τὰ ὑτὰ λυπεῖσθαι καὶ τὰ ὑτὰ χαίρειν τοῖς πολλοῖς*, to grieve at the same things and to rejoice at the same, Dem. Cor. 323, 292. *Θαυμαστά ἐκπλήττονται* Pl. Symp. 192, c. *Τὰ κρᾶτιστα ἤνθθησαν* Th. 1, 19. *So μακρὸν κλαίνει; πάντα εὐδαιμονεῖν; ὠφελεῖν, βλάπτειν, ζημιοῦν μεγάλα, μικρά, εὐεργετεῖν τὰ μέγιστα, ἡδὺ γέλῳ, μέγα or μέγαλα φρονεῖν.*

REM. 2. Several adverbial expressions have originated from this usage, e. g. *χάριν, gratia, χάριν ἐμὴν, σήν, mea, tua gratia, δωρεάν, gratis, δωτίνην, προίκα, μάτην, incassum.* So also *τοῦτο, ταῦτα, therefore, τί, why, ὅ, therefore.* Eur. Hec. 13. *νεώτατος δ' ἦν Πριαμιδῶν· ὃ καὶ με γῆς ὑπέξεμψαν.* Pl. Prot. 310, e. *ἀλλ' αὐτὰ ταῦτα νῦν ἡκω παρὰ σέ, on this very account.*

4. The Acc. denotes also the object merely aimed at, the design of the action. Such an Acc., however, is almost always a pronoun or a neuter adjective,—a preposition, e. g. *εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπί*, being commonly used with substantives. The following words, in particular, belong here.

Χρησθαι τινὶ τι originating from *χρησθαί τινι χρειαν*, to use something for something; *πεῖθειν* originating from *πεῖθειν τινὰ πείσιν, ἐπαίρειν, ἐποτρύνειν, προκαλεῖσθαι, ἀναγκάζειν τινὰ τι*, etc. *Οὐκ ἔχω, ὅ τι χρήσομαι αὐτῷ. Τί δὴ χρησόμεθα τούτῳ; Τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστον ἄξια ἐχρῶντο, ad res maximi momenti,* Th. 2, 15. *Πείσθηται τὴν ἀναχώρησιν* (instead of the usual construction *εἰς τ. ἀναχώρ.*) ib. 21. *Ταῦτά σε ἐποτρύνω. Ἀπέρχομαι, πρὶν ὑπὸ σοῦ τι μετῆζον ἀναγκασθῆναι* Pl. Phaedr. 242, a. *Τοῦτο οὐκ ἐπέειθε τοὺς Φωκαίους* Her. 1, 163; but *ἐποτρύνειν εἰς μάχην.*

REM. 3. The Acc. denoting purpose, applies to the manner according to, or in which something takes place. Here the fundamental idea is that of striving for an object. Thus *τρόπον, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, hunc in modum, πάντα τρόπον, τίνα τρόπον, δίκην, in morem, ὅμοια, in like manner, ἐπιτηδῆς, consulto, τάχος* and *κατὰ τάχος, celeriter.* Commonly, however, prepositions are used with such adverbial expressions.

§ 279. (b) *Accusative of the Object upon which the Action is performed.* (476—483.)

Only those verbs will be mentioned here, which, in Latin, take some other Case than the Acc. or are constructed with prepositions.

1. The verbs *ὠφελεῖν, ὀνίαναι, ὀνίασθαι, ἀρέσκειν*, commonly with the Dat., *βλάπτειν, ἀδικεῖν, ὑβρίζειν, λυμαινέσθαι, λωβᾶσθαι, σίνεσθαι, λοιδορεῖν, to chide; εὐσεβεῖν, ἀσεβεῖν; λοχᾶν, ἐνεδρενεῖν; τιμαρχεῖσθαι; θεραπεύειν, δορυφορεῖν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, to provide with a*

guardian; *κολακεύειν*, *θωπεύειν* (*θώπτειν* Poet.), *προσκυνεῖν*; *πείθειν*; *ἀμείβεσθαι* (Poet. *respondere*), *remunerari*; *φωλάττεσθαι*, *εὐλαβεῖσθαι*; *μμεῖσθαι*, *ζηλῶν*, *to emulate*.

X. C. I. 2, 64. (Σωκράτης) φανερός ἦν θρασυπέτων τοὺς ἀθανάτους. Aeschin. Ctes. 618. τίς ἄν εἴη δημαγωγὸς τοιοῦτος, ὅστις τὸν μὲν δῆμον θωπεύσαι δύναται, τοῖς δὲ καιροῖς, ἐν οἷς ἦν σώζεσθαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀπόδοιτο; *Πειθεῖν* τὸ πλῆθος. X. Hier. 4, 3. οἱ πολῖται δορυφοροῦσι μὲν ἀλλήλους ἀντιμισθοῦ. R. L. 12, 5. μεταστρατοπεδεύονται γε (οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι) μὴν πυκνὰ καὶ τοῦ σίνεσθαι τοὺς πολέμιους ἔνκα, καὶ τοῦ ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους. C. 4, 3, 15. ἐκίνο δὲ ἀθνησὶ, ὅτι μοι δοκεῖ τὰς τῶν θιῶν εὐεργεσίας οἶδ' ἂν εἰς ποτε ἀνθρώπων ἀξίας χάρισιν ἀμειβεσθαι. Her. 6, 138. ἐλόχησαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων γυναῖκας. Th. 1, 132. *Πλεισταρχον*, τὸν *Λεωνίδου*, ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι, ἐπετρόπενεν (ὁ Πανσανίας). X. H. 5, 1, 17. τί ἥδιον, ἢ μηδὲν ἀνθρώπων *κολακεύειν*, μήτε Ἑλληνα, μήτε βάρβαρον, εἵνεκα μισθοῦ; —*Προσκυνεῖν* βασιλέα. Pl. Rp. 334, b. ὠφελεῖν μὲν τοὺς φίλους (δοκεῖ) ἢ δικαιοσύνη, βλάπτειν δὲ τοὺς ἐχθρούς. Ἀδικεῖν τοὺς φίλους, ὑβρίζειν τοὺς παῖδας. Πολλάκις καὶ δοῦλοι τιμωροῦνται τοὺς ἀδίκους δεσπότας. X. Cy. I. 4, 8. οἱ φίλας ἐλοιδοροῦν αὐτόν (but the Deponent *λοιδορεῖσθαι* τινι, *to reproach*).

REMARK 1. Some of the above verbs take a Dative or a preposition with its proper case, (α) ὠφελεῖν τινι though very seldom among the poets; (β) ἀδικεῖν εἰς, πρὸς, and περὶ τινα; (γ) ἀσβεῖν εἰς, and περὶ τινα, εὐσεβεῖν εἰς τινα, περὶ, πρὸς τινα; (δ) λυμαίνεσθαι τινι frequently; (ε) λωβᾶσθαι τινι sometimes; (ς) ὑβρίζειν εἰς τινα often; (η) ἐπιτροπεύειν τινός somewhat frequently, § 275, 1.

REM. 2. *Δωρεῖσθαι*, like the Latin *donare*, has a double construction, either *τινὶ τι*, *to present something to some one*, or *τινὰ τινι*, *to present one with something*.

2. Verbs which express the idea of doing good or evil to any one, by word or deed, e. g. *εὐεργετεῖν*, *κακουργεῖν*, *κακοποιεῖν*; *ἐνλογεῖν*, *κακολογεῖν*; *εὖ*, *καλῶς*, *κακῶς* λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ἀπαγορεύειν.

S. Aj. 1154. ἀνθρῶπι, μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς. X. Cy. I. 6, 29. *κακουργεῖν* τοὺς φίλους. *Εὐεργετεῖν* τὴν πατρίδα. X. C. 2, 3, 8. πῶς δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἀνεπιστήμων εἴην ἀδελφεῷ χρησθαι, ἐπιστάμενός γε καὶ εὖ λέγειν τὸν εὖ λέγοντα, καὶ εὖ ποιεῖν τὸν εὖ ποιοῦντα; τὸν μέντοι καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ πειρώμενον ἐμὲ ἀνιῶν οὐκ ἂν δυνάμην οὔτ' εὖ λέγειν, οὔτ' εὖ ποιεῖν. So also *καλὰ*, *κακὰ* ποιεῖν, *λέγειν* τινά. See § 280.

3. Verbs signifying to persevere, endure, to wait, and the contrary, e. g. *μένειν*, *περιμένειν*, *θαροῦν*; *φεύγειν*, *ἀποφεύγειν*, *ἀπικεῖν*, *δραπετεύειν*.

Μὴ φοβῆται τὸν κίνδυνον. Θαρσύνειν θάνατον, non reformidare mortem. X. An. 3. 2, 20. τὰς μὲν μάχας θάρσυνε, *endure*. Cy. 5. 5, 42. εἴτι-
νός σε τιμῶσιν, ἀνασπάξου καὶ εὐώχει αὐτούς, ἵνα σε καὶ θάρσυνωσιν,
that they may confide in you, ut fiducia te complectantur. Ὁ δοῦλος ἀπέδρα
τὸν δεσπότην. Pl. Symp. 216, b. δραπέτευσεν αὐτὸν καὶ φεύγει.
Dem. I. Phil. 50, 37. οἱ τῶν πραγμάτων καιροὶ οὐ μένουσι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ
βραδυτῇ.

REM. 3. After the analogy of φεύγειν, other verbs also, which contain
the idea of fleeing, e. g. those signifying *to turn back from, to retreat from, to*
abhor, are constructed with the Acc., though but seldom, e. g. ὑποχωρεῖν
τὸν ὄχλον; ἐκστῆναι κίνδυνον, *reformidare*; ὑπεκτρέπεσθαι, ἐκτρέ-
πεσθαι, ὑπεξέρχεσθαι, ἀποστρέφεσθαι. Θάρσυνειν τινα sig-
nifies *to have confidence in something*.

4. The verbs *to be concealed*, and *to conceal*, λανθάνειν, κρύπ-
τειν, celare, κρύπτεσθαι;—also the verbs φθάνειν, antevertere,
λείπειν, ἐπιλείπειν, deficere;—verbs of swearing or swear-
ing by.

Pl. Rp. 365, d. θεοὺς οὔτε λανθάνειν, οὔτε βιάσασθαι δυνατόν.
Κρύπτειν τινά τι, see § 280. Her. 6, 115. περιπλῶν Σούνιον βουλό-
μενοι φθῆναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπικόμενοι ἐς τὸ ἄστυ. Ἐπιλείπει
μὲ ὁ χρόνος, ἡ ἡμέρα. X. An. 1. 5, 6. τὸ σπράγνμα ὃ σίτος ἐπείλεπε.
Ὀμνυμι πάντας θεοὺς. Hence μά, οὐ μά, ναὶ μά, νῆ Δία.

REM. 4. The two impersonal verbs δεῖ and χρή, in the sense of *to need*,
are constructed with the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing or of the
person, of which or whom one is in need; this construction, however, belongs
only to poetry, e. g. Od. α, 124. μυθήσεται, ὅτε σέ σε χρή. Aesch. Pr. 86.
αὐτὸν γὰρ σε δεῖ Προμηθεύς. Δεῖ with the Dat. of the person be-
longs to prose and poetry, e. g. Pl. Menon. 79, b. δεῖ οὖν σοι τῆς αὐτῆς
ἐρωτήσεως. In the sense of *necesse est, opus est*, with an infinitive, the Acc.
of the person is common with both verbs, e. g. δεῖ (χρή) σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν;
the Dat. is much more rare, and with χρή belongs only to poetry. X. C.
3. 3, 10. εἴ σοι δεῖ διδάσκειν. Comp. X. O. 7, 20. S. Ant. 736. εἰλφ
γὰρ ἡ μοι χρή γε τῆςδ' ἄρχης χθονός.

5. Many verbs denoting a feeling or an affection of the mind,
e. g. φοβεῖσθαι, δεῖσαι, τρεῖν; αἰσχύνεσθαι, revereri, αἰδεῖσθαι; δυσ-
χεραίνειν; εκπλήττεσθαι, καταπλήττεσθαι; ὀλοφύρεσθαι.

X. Cy. 8. 1, 28. μᾶλλον τοὺς αἰδομένους αἰδοῦνται τῶν ἀναιδῶν
οἱ ἄνθρωποι. An. 1. 9, 6. Κύρος ἄρκτον ποτὲ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ
ἔτρεσεν. Cy. 3. 3, 18. (οἱ πολέμιοι) μᾶλλον ἢ μᾶς φοβήσονται, ὅταν
ἀκούσωσιν, ὅτι οὐχ ὥς φοβούμενοι πτήσσομεν αὐτούς οἰκοκατήμενοι.
Αἰσχύνομαι τὸν θεόν. R. L. 2, 11. αἰδεῖσθαι τοὺς ἄρχοντας.
Cy. 1. 3, 5. καὶ σὲ, ὃ πάππε, μυσαιτόμενον ταῦτα τὰ βρώματα

ὄρῳ. Pl. Symp. 173, c. τοὺς ἐταίρους ἐλεῶ. Dem. Cor. 290, 185. καταπλαγῆναι τὸν Φίλιππον. In poetry this use of the Acc. is much more extensive.

REM. 5. Verbs which express the idea of motion, like transitive verbs, sometimes take the thing put in motion by them, as a passive object in the Acc.; this construction is used in poetry, seldom in prose. The following verbs especially belong here, βαίνειν, ἄσσειν, περᾶν, πλεῖν, ῥεῖν, σπεύδειν, etc. S. Ant. 1158. τύχη κατὰ ῥέπει τὸν εὐτυχοῦντα. Ἐκβαίνειν, ἐπαῖσσειν πόδα, ἄσσειν χεῖρα, βάσιν, περᾶν πόδα, all poetic. Th. 6, 39. κακὰ σπεύδειν, *accelerare*. In this way, verbs expressive of sound, with the *constructio praeagnans*, sometimes take the object which is put in motion and sounded, in the Acc. Il. 2, 160. ἵπποι κείνῳ ὄχρεα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας. Her. 6, 58. λέβητα κροτέουσιν, *pulsant*. So with the *constructio praeagnans*, the poets also say, θεὸν χορεύειν, ἐλίσσειν, *deum choreis, saltando celebrare*. Comp. Larger Grammar, Part II. § 552.

6. Verbs of motion take the *space* or *way* in the Acc., these being the objects on which the action of the verb is performed; so also the time during which an action takes place, in answer to the question, *How long?* is put in the Acc., as being the object measured by the action; so too measure and weight, in answer to the question, *How much?* are put in the Acc., these also being the objects on which the action of the verb is performed.

Βαίνειν, περᾶν, ἔρπειν, πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν, like *to go the way*, comp. itque reditque viam. Eur. Med. 1067. ἀλλ' εἴμι γὰρ δὴ τλημονεστάτην ὁδόν. X. Cy. 2, 4, 27. μήτε τὰ δύςβατα πορεύου, ἀλλὰ κίλενέ σοι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὴν ῥέστην (ὁδόν) ἡγεῖσθαι. An. 4, 4, 1. ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας πεδίον ἅπαν καὶ λείους γηλόφους. R. Equ. 8, 10. ἦν ὁ μὲν φεύγῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου παντοῖα χωρία, *per varia loca*. Cy. 1, 6, 43. ἄγειν (σιτρατιὰν) ἢ στενὰς ἢ πλατείας ὁδοὺς. Dem. I. Phil. 49, 34. ἄγων καὶ φέρων τοὺς πλείοντας τὴν θάλατταν. Χρόνον, τὸν χρόνον, *a long time*, (different from χρόνος, σύν χρόνῳ, *by time, easily*), νύκτα, ἡμέραν. Her. 6, 127. ἢ Σύβαρις ἡμας τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μάλιστα. X. An. 4, 5, 24. καταλαμβάνει τὴν θύγατέρα τοῦ κομάρχου ἐννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, *who had been married nine days*. Cy. 6, 3, 11. καὶ χθὲς δὲ καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔπραττον. Dem. Phil. 3, 116, 23. ἴσχυσαν δέ τι καὶ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς τελευταίους τουτουσὶ χρόνους μετὰ τὴν ἐν Λεϊκτροῖς μάχην. Her. 1, 31. σταδίους πέντε καὶ τεσσαεράκοντα διακομίσαντες ἀπύκοντο ἐς τὸ ἱρόν. 6, 119. ἀπέχειν δέκα καὶ διηκοσίους σταδίους. 6, 135. Μιλτιάδης ἀπέπλεε Πύρόν πολιορκήσας τεξέαι καὶ εἴκοσι ἡμέρας. X. C. 3, 6, 1. οὐδέπω εἴκοσιν ἔτη γεγονώς (like *viginti annos natus*). Here belongs the Acc. with δύνασθαι, *to be worth*. Her.

3, 89. τὸ Βαβυλώνιον τάλαντον δύναται Εὐβοῦδας ἐβδομήκοντα μνίας.

REM. 6. In poetry the Acc. of space is sometimes used even with verbs denoting rest, e. g. κεῖσθαι, στήναι, ἥσθαι, θάσσειν, καθίζειν, etc., instead of ἐν with the Dat., as in prose. Here also the Acc. represents the space as the object which receives the action of the verb, or as the object taken possession of, e. g. S. Phil. 145. (τόπον προσιδεῖν ἐθέλεις,) ὄντινα κείται, quem jacens occupatum tenet). Comp. Larger Gram. Part II. § 554, Rem. 3.

REM. 7. The following prepositions are joined with the Acc. to define more fully the extension in space and time, viz., ἀνά, *from a lower to a higher place*, e. g. ἀνά ποταμὸν πλεῖν, ἀνά νύκτα; — κατά, *from a higher to a lower place*, e. g. κατά ποταμὸν πλεῖν, κατὰ τὸν βίον; — ἀμφί and περί, *round about*, e. g. βαίνειν ἀμφί (or περί) τὴν πόλιν, ἀμφί τὸν χειμῶνα, περὶ τὰ Μηδικά; — ὑπό, *under*, ὑφ' ἡλίου, ὑπὸ νύκτα, sub noctem; — ἐπὶ, *over*; — παρά, *near by, along, by the side of*, e. g. παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πορεύεσθαι, παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον; — ἐπὶ, *upon*, e. g. ἐπὶ νῶτα θαλάσσης πλεῖν, ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον; — διὰ, *through*, e. g. διὰ δώματα βαίνειν, διὰ νύκτα; — μετὰ ταῦτα, *postea*; — πρὸς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening*.

REM. 8. From this use of the Acc. to denote space, time and quantity, very many adverbial expressions have originated, (a) τὴν ταχίστην (ὁδόν), *celerrime*, τὴν πρώτην, *primum*, τὴν εὐθείαν, *recte*, μακράν, *far*, ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην, *sometimes here, sometimes there*, etc. Il. ψ, 116, πολλὰ δ' ἄναντα, *κἄτα ναντα*, *πᾶσαντά τε*, δόχμιά τ' ἤλθον; — (b) σήμερον, *to-day*, αὐρίον, *to-morrow*, ἀρχήν, τὴν ἀρχήν, *properly at first, omnino*, τέλος, τὸ τελευταῖον, *finally*, νέον, *late*, πρότερον, *prouton*, τὸ πρῶτον, τὸ πρῖν, τὸ αὐτίκα, *tanin*, τὸ πάλαι, τὸ παλαιόν, τὸ λοιπόν, etc.; — (c) πολλά, *saepe*, τὰ πολλά, *plerumque*, πολὺ, *μῖγα*, *μεγάλα*, *μέγιστα*, ὀλίγον, *μικρόν*, *μικρὺ*, *συχνά*, *μακρά*, *ἴσον*, *τοσοῦτο*, *πάντα*, etc. So also μῆκος, *πλήθος*.

7. Finally the Acc. is used with intransitive or passive verbs and intransitive adjectives of every kind, to explain these more fully. Here, also, the Acc. represents the object as acted upon or suffering, since it denotes the thing to which the action expressed by the verb or adjective, refers or is directed. This Acc., which explains more fully the word to which it is joined, is used most frequently in reference to the body and mind.

Her. 2, 111. κάμνειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. 3, 33. τὰς φρένας ἰγιάειν. X. C. 1. 6, 6. ἀλγεῖν τοὺς πόδας. 4. 1, 2. φανερός ἦν Σωκράτης οὐ τῶν τὰ σώματα πρὸς ὥραν, ἀλλὰ τῶν τὰς ψυχὰς πρὸς ἀρετὴν εὐ πεφυκῶτων ἐφειμένος. Pl. Rp. 453, b. διαφέρει γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς τὴν φύσιν. 462, d. ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ. Καλὸς ἐστὶ τὰ ὄμματα. Κακὸς ἐστὶ τὴν ψυχὴν. So ἀγαθός, σοφός, φρόνιμος, χρήσιμος, χρηστός, δίκαιος, etc., with the Acc. Ἀγαθὸς τέχνην τινά. Her. 3, 4. Φάνης καὶ γνώμην ἱκανός, καὶ τὰ πολέμια ἄλκιμος ἦν. X. Cy. 2. 3, 7. ἀνέστη Φεραύλας τὸ σῶμα οὐκ ἀφνης, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν οὐκ ἀγενεῖ ἀνδρὶ

βοικώς. 8. 4, 18. δεινὸς ταύτην τὴν τέχνην. So θανμαστὸς τὸ μέγεθος, τὸ κάλλος. The English commonly uses prepositions to express the force of this Acc., e. g. *in*, *in respect to*, *of*, or when it stands with an adjective, the English sometimes changes the Acc. of the thing into a personal substantive, and makes the adjective as an attributive agree with it, e. g. ἀγαθὸς τέχνην, a good artist, comp. Eng. *he is a good shot*, i. e. marksman, or the prepositions *of* or *with* are placed before the substantive denoting the thing, and the attributive adjective is made to agree with that substantive, e. g. *ρεανίας καλὸς τὴν ψυχὴν*, *of* or *with* a beautiful soul.

REM. 9. Sometimes the prepositions εἰς, πρὸς, κατὰ are used with the Acc., in which case the relation is analogous to an Acc. of space, denoting direction, as διαφέρειν εἰς τι, e. g. εἰς ἀρετήν. X. C. 3. 5, 1. ἐνδοξοτέρα ἢ πόλις εἰς τὰ πολιμικά ἔσται. Σοφὸς πρὸς τι.

REM. 10. From this use of the Acc., many adverbial expressions have originated. Thus the expressions of measure, εὖρος, ὕψος, μέγεθος, βάθος, μῆκος, πλήθος, ἀριθμὸν, also γένος, ὄνομα, μέρος, τὸ σὸν μέρος, πρόφασιν, under pretence, τὸ ἀληθές, γνώμην ἐμήν. Her. 6, 83. Κλέανδρος γένος ἐὼν Φιγαλεὺς ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας. 7, 109. λίμνη ἐοῦσα τεγγάνει ὥσπερ τριήκοντα σταδίων τὴν περιόδον, in circumference. X. An. 2. 5, 1. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀφίκοιτο ἐπὶ τὸν Ζάβατον ποταμὸν τὸ εὖρος τεσσάρων πλέθρων. 4. 2, 2. οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο τὸ πλῆθος ὥς δις χίλιοι. Moreover τὸναντίον, τὰναντία, on the contrary, τὰλλα, in respect to other things, τὸ ὅλον, omnino, ἀμφοτέρω, τοῦτο (ταῦτα) μὲν — τοῦτο (ταῦτα) δέ, οὐδέν, in no respect, τί, in some respect, πολλά, πάντα, etc. Τὸ ἐπ' ἐμέ, τοῦτ' ἐμέ, τοῦπ' σε, τὸ εἰς ἐμέ, quantum ad me (te).

§ 280. Two Accusatives.

(484—488.)

In the following instances the Greek puts two objects in the Acc. with one verb.

1. In the construction mentioned above, § 278, 1, if the verb has a transitive sense, e. g. φιλίαν φιλεῖν, the idea consisting of a verb and substantive, with which an adjective usually agrees, being blended into one, at the same time may be extended to a personal object, e. g. φιλῶ μέγαλιν φιλίαν (= φιλῶ) τὸν παῖδα.

Her. 3, 88. γάμους τοὺς πρώτους (matrimonia nobilissima) ἐγάμει ὁ Δαρεῖος Κίρον δύο θυγατέρας, Ἀτοσσάν τε καὶ Ἀρτυσιώτην. 154. ἐωῦτὸν λωβᾶται λώβην ἀνήκεστον. Th. 8, 75. ὥρκωσαν τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους. X. Cy. 8. 3, 37. ἐμὲ ὁ πατὴρ τὴν τῶν παίδων παιδείαν ἐπαίδευεν. Pl. Apol. 19, a. Μέλτος με ἐγράψατο τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην. 36, c. ἕκαστον εὐεργετεῖν τὴν μεγίστην εὐεργεσίαν. Her. 1, 129. δεῖπνον, τό (= ὅ) μιν ἐθολίνισε. Th. 1, 32. τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἀπεωσάμε-

θα Κορινθίους (like νικῶν νικῶν). Pl. Gorg. 522, α. πολλὰ καὶ ἡδία καὶ παντοδαπὰ εἰώχουν ὑμᾶς. Especially with verbs of naming, after the analogy of ὄνομα ὀνομάζειν τινά, X. O. 7, 3. καλοῦσί μς τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα. Pl. Rp. 471, d. ἀνακαλοῦντες ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα ἑαυτοῦς. So μεγάλη, μικρά, πλείω, μείζω, ὠφελεῖν, βλάπτειν, ἀδικεῖν τινά.

REMARK 1. Instead of the substantive of the thing effected, the Acc. of a pronoun is frequently used. X. Cy. 1. 3, 10. τὰλλα μιμούμενος τὸν Σάκαν. An. 5. 7, 6. τοῦτο ὑμᾶς ἐξαπατήσαι. This is especially the case with verbs of praise and blame, after the analogy of ἐγκώμιον ἐγκωμιάζειν τινά and the like. Pl. Symp. 221, c. πολλὰ μὲν οὖν ἄν τις καὶ ἄλλα ἔχοι Σωκράτην ἐπαινέσαι. Rp. 363, d. ταῦτα δὴ καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐγκωμιάζουσιν δικαιοσύνην.

2. Phrases denoting to do or say good or evil, take the object to which the good or evil is done, in the Acc., e. g. ἀγαθὰ, καλὰ, κακὰ ποιεῖν, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι, etc., λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, etc., τινά.

Her. 8, 61. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς κεινόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλὰ τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε. X. Cy. 3. 2, 15. οὐδεπώποτε ἐπαύοντο πολλὰ κακὰ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες.

REM. 2. Instead of the Acc. of the object acted upon or suffering, the Dat. is sometimes used, which is considered as the Dat. of advantage or disadvantage (*Dativus commodi* or *incommodi*). Dem. Aphob. 855, 37. τί σοι ποιήσωσιν οἱ μάρτυρες; quid tui tibi prosint testes? X. Cy. 1. 6, 42. προσκόπει, τί σοι ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, what will your subjects do for you; on the contrary, with σέ, what will they do to you. An. 4. 2, 23. πάντα ἐποίησαν τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν, showed all honors to the dead. Cy. 7. 2, 27. ἦν ταῦτά μοι ποιήσης, ἃ λέγεις, if you perform for me those things. So also in the sense of, to do something with some one, as Pl. Charm. 157, c. οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμεν, ὃ τι ποιοῖμιν σοι. But the Dat. often depends upon the adjective, e. g. Dem. Cor. 243, 55. διατελεῖ πράττων καὶ λέγων τὰ βέλτιστα τῷ δήμῳ.

3. With verbs, (a) of beseeching, imploring, desiring, inquiring and asking, αἰτεῖν, ἀπαιτεῖν, πράττειν, to demand, εἰσπράττειν, πράττεσθαι; ἐρωτᾶν, ἐρέσθαι, ἐξετάζειν, ἰστορεῖν, ἀνιστορεῖν; — (b) of teaching and reminding, διδάσκειν, παιδεύειν, ἀναμνησκειν, ὑπομνησκειν, (with both of these the Gen. of the thing is more usual); — (c) of dividing and distributing, δαίεσθαι, διαιρεῖν, τέμνειν, διανέμειν, κατανέμειν; — (d) of depriving and taking away, στερεῖν, ἀποστερεῖν, στερᾶν; — (e) of concealing or hiding, κρύπτειν, (κεύθειν Poet.); — (f) verbs signifying to put on and off, to clothe, ἐνδύειν, ἐκδύειν, ἀμφιεννύναι, περιβάλλεσθαι.

Her. 3, 1. πέμψας Καμβύσης ἐς Αἴγυπτον κήρυκα αἰτῆσι Ἄμασιν θυ-

γατέρα. 58. αὐτοὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἔπρηξαν. X. C. 1. 2, 60. οὐδένα πάποτε μισθὸν τῆς συνουσίας ἐπράξατο Σωκράτης. H. 4. 1, 21. ὁ Ἡριπίδας αἰτεῖ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ὀπλίτας τε εἰς διεχιλούς καὶ πελταστὰς ἄλλους τοσούτους. Cy. 6. 2, 35. τὰ εἰς τροφήν δέοντα ἐξετάζετε τοὺς ὑφ' ὑμῖν. Eur. Hipp. 254. πολλὰ διδάσκει γὰρ μὲν ὁ πολὺς βίος. Antiph. 5. 131, 14. ὁ χρόνος καὶ ἡ ἐμπειρία τὰ μὴ καλῶς ἔχοντα ἐκδιδάσκει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. Her. 1, 136. παιδεύουσι τοὺς παῖδας τρία μούνα. 6, 138. γλῶσσάν τε τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τρόπους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐδίδασκον τοὺς παῖδας. X. An. 3. 2, 11. ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους. Hier. 1, 3. ὑπέμνησάς με τὰ ἐν τῷ ἰδιωτικῷ βίῳ. Her. 7, 121. τρεῖς μοίρας ὁ Ξέρξης δασάμενος πάντα τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν. Τέμνειν, διαιρεῖν τι μέρη, μοίρας. X. Cy. 7. 5, 13. ὁ Κύρος τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη. Pl. Polit. 283, d. διέλωμεν αὐτὴν (τὴν μετρητικὴν) δύο μέρη. X. Cy. 4. 6, 4. τὸν μόνον μοι καὶ φίλον παῖδα ἀφείλετο τὴν ψυχὴν. Eur. Hec. 285. τὸν πάντα δ' ὄλβον ἤμαρ ἐν μὲν ἀφείλετο. Dem. Aphob. 839, 13. τὴν τιμὴν ἀποστρεῖ με. Phil. 54, 50. τὰ ἡμέτερα ἡμᾶς ἀποστρεῖ (ὁ Φίλιππος). Κρύπτω σε τὸ ἀτύχημα. Eur. Hipp. 912. οὐ μὴν φίλους γε, καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ φίλους, κρύπτειν δικαίον σᾶς, πάτερ, δυσπραξίας. X. Cy. 1. 3, 17. παῖς μέγας, μικρὸν ἔχων χιτῶνα, ἕτερον παῖδα μικρόν, μέγαν ἔχοντα χιτῶνα, ἐκδύσας αὐτόν, τὸν μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἐκείνον ἡμφίεσε, τὸν δὲ ἐκείνου αὐτὸς ἐνέδν. Her. 1, 163. τεῖχος περιβαλίσθαι τὴν πόλιν.

REM. 3. Several of the verbs mentioned above are constructed differently, commonly, however, with some difference in the sense expressed; thus, αἰτεῖν τι παρὰ τινος; ἐρωτᾷν τινα περὶ τινος; with verbs signifying to divide and distribute, the Acc. is not unfrequently governed by the prepositions εἰς, sometimes also by κατά, e. g. τοὺς πολίτας εἰς ἑξ μοίρας διέλκον, or the word μέρος, etc., is governed directly by the verb, and the object to be divided, is put in the Gen., depending on μέρος, etc., e. g. δύο μοίρας Ἀνδῶν πάντων διέκλεν (Her. 1, 94); passively, δώδεκα Περσῶν φυλαὶ διήρηνται X. Cy. 1. 2, 5. Verbs signifying to deprive and take away, have the following constructions,

- (a) ἀποστρεῖν and ἀφαιρεῖσθαι with the Acc. of the thing alone, e. g. Πῶς ἂν οὗτος ἐθέλοι τὰ ἀλλότρια ἀποστρεῖν X. Ag. 4, 1. Χάλασαι τὰ καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα (provisa) καὶ πεποιημένα ἀφαιροῦνται, to take away, to destroy, O. 5, 18; the Acc. of the person alone is but rarely found, in some instances, however, with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι = to deprive of, e. g. Andoc. 4. 32, 27. τοῖς πολίταις οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου χορῆται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἀφαιρούμενος, τοὺς δὲ τύπτων οὐδενὸς ἄξιαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἀποφαίνει.
- (b) στερεῖν, ἀποστρεῖν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τινὰ τι very often.
- (c) στερεῖν, ἀποστρεῖν τινὰ τινος very often, see § 271, 2; but

ἀφαιρεῖσθαι very seldom has this construction; when it has, it signifies *to restrain, to prevent*. Οἱ ὀπιζόμενοι ἀφαιρούνται τὰς μὲν κύνας τοῦ εὐρεῖν τὸν λαγῶ, αὐτοὺς δὲ τῆς ὀφελείας X. Ven. 6, 4.

- (d) ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, ἀποστρεῖν with the Gen. of the person and the Acc. of the thing; they then signify *to take something from some one, to withhold something from some one*. This is a more rare construction. Οἱ πλεονέκται τῶν ἄλλων ἀφαιρούμενοι χρήματα ἑαυτοὺς δοκοῦσι πλουτίζειν X. C. 1. 5, 3. Συμμαχίας ἀφαιρούμενον τῆς πόλεως (= τῶν πολιτῶν) Dem. Cor. 232, 22. Ἔτι βούλονται ἐπιτηδεύειν καλῶν, οὐδενὸς ἀποστρεῖ (τὰ κυνηγέσια) X. Ven. 12, 8. Ὅστις, μὴ ἄλλων ἑαυτὸν ἀποστρεῶν, ἀσφαλείας δεῖται (properly, aliis se subducens, i. e. ab aliis desciscens; ἑαυτὸν is here to be considered as the Acc. of the thing, Th. 1, 40).

REM. 4. On the two accusatives with the verbs πείθειν, ἐπιτρέφειν, ἐπαίρειν, προκαλεῖσθαι, ἀναγκάζειν, see § 278, 4.

4. Moreover, two accusatives, one of the object acted upon, and one of the predicate, are used with the verbs mentioned § 240, 2, when they are changed from the passive to the transitive, consequently with verbs of *making, ποιεῖν, τιθέναι, reddere, choosing, appointing, αἰρεῖσθαι, creare, etc., estimating, explaining, representing, finding, contemplating, recognizing, e. g. νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, etc., saying, naming, praising, chiding, e. g. λέγειν, ὀνομάζειν, καλεῖν, giving, taking, receiving, e. g. παραλαβεῖν δέχεσθαι, etc., producing, increasing, forming, teaching, educating.*

Κύρος τοὺς φίλους ἐποίησε πλουσίους. Παιδεύειν τινὰ σοφόν. Νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι τινὰ ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. Ὀνομάζειν τινὰ σοφιστήν. Αἰρεῖσθαι τινὰ στρατηγόν. X. Cy. 5. 2, 14. τὸν Γωβρύαν σύνδειπνον παρέλαβον. Dem. Chers. 106, 66. πόλεως ἔγωγς πλοῦτον ἡγοῦμαι συμμαχοῦς, πίστιν, εὐνοίαν. Andoc. 3. 24, 7. ἡ εἰρήνη τὸν δῆμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑψηλὸν ᾗρει καὶ κατέστησεν ἰσχυρόν.

REM. 5. On the use of the Inf. εἶναι with the Acc., see § 269, Rem. 1.

§ 281. Remark on the use of the Accusative with the Passive. (281.)

1. Since the Greek considers the Pass. form as reflexive, § 251, 1, it follows that, on the change of the Act. to the Pass., the Acc. may remain with every transitive verb which in the Act. takes an Acc. of a thing as an object that receives an action, e. g. (κόπτονσι τὰ μέτωπα), κόπτονται τὰ μέτωπα, which may mean, either *that they strike themselves on the forehead, they strike their forehead, or they let their forehead be struck, they are*

stricken on the forehead; Her. 7, 69. Ἀράβιοι ξειράς ὑπεξωσμένοι ἔσαν, Αἰθίοπες δὲ παρδαλίας τε καὶ λεοντίας ἐναμμένοι. This reflexive meaning of the Pass. occurs not merely in forms where the Mid. at the same time takes the place of the Pass., but, also, in the Pass. Aor. and Fut., e. g. Πληγὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν, *struck on the head*, Her. 6, 38. This reflexive meaning is, also, found in the second Perf. Act., which is used in the place of the Perf. Mid., e. g. Τὸ τοῦ ψύγους τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσσεσθότες X. An. 4, 5, 12, which amounts to the same as what is said just before, διεφθαμένοι ὑπὸ τῆς χιῶνος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς.

2. Hence when the verbs mentioned § 280, 1 and 3, which in the Act. govern two accusatives, are changed into the Pass., the Acc. of the person or of the object that receives an action is changed into the Nom., but the Acc. of the thing, or the effect remains. (a) Οὗτος μέντοι ὁ ἑπαινός ἐστι καλός, ὃν σὺ νῦν ἐπαινεῖς ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν ἁλίων πιστεύεσθαι Pl. Lach. 181, b. Τραυματισθεὶς πολλὰ (sc. τραύματα) Th. 4, 12. Ὄνομα τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζύγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα (ἢ Σικελία) 6, 4. Ἠκρίσις, ἣν ἐκρίθη Lys. Agor. 134, 50. Τὰ μέγιστα τιμηθῆναι S. OR. 1203. Δεσμὸν δὲ συζηήνυστον ἔλκεται δεθεῖς Eur. Hipp. 1237. (b) Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς, ῥητορικὴν δὲ ὑπ' Ἀντιφῶντος Pl. Menex. 236, a; so διδασθῆναι τέχνην ὑπὸ τινος, ἐρωτηθῆναι τὴν γνώσιν ὑπὸ τινος. Ἰὴ καὶ οἰκήσεις τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη διανεμηθήτω Pl. L. 737, e. Τὸ βασιλέως πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους Th. 8, 5. Ἀφαιρεθῆναι, ἀποστρεθῆναι τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ τινος. Κρυφθῆναι τι, *celari aliquid*. Πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν, § 278, 4. With verbs of putting on and putting off, the Pass. does not appear to be used, for ἀμφιέννυσθαι χιτῶνα occurs only with the meaning *to put a garment on one's self*, but not *I let myself be clothed by another, the garment was put on me by another*.

3. As the Greek may form a personal Pass., § 251, 4, of every intransitive verb, which has an object in the Gen. or, Dat. e. g. ἀμελοῦμαι, ἡμελήθην φθοροῦμαι, ἐφθονήθην, so also this Pers. Pass. may be formed with such transitive verbs as have, together with the Acc. of the thing, a Dat. of the person, since the Dat. of the person is changed into the Nom., but the Acc. of the thing remains. Th. 1, 1. 26. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν (quibus custodia demandata erat, from ἐπιτρέπω τινὶ τὴν φυλακὴν,) referring to the Greeks, *who had been entrusted with the watch, who had undertaken the watch*. 5, 37. οἱ Κορίνθιοι ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀνεχώρουν; 1, 140. εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μεῖζον εὐθὺς ἐπιταχθήσεσθε. X. An. 2, 6, 1. οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀποτιμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐτελεύτησαν.

§ 282. (3.) *Dative*. (481.)

1. The Dat. is the *Where-case*, and hence denotes, (a) in a local relation, or relation of space, the place, *at* or *in which*, the action of the subject occurs; (b) in a causal relation, the object, *upon which* the action of the subject appears, or becomes visible, i. e. the object which is made to share or be concerned in an action. This object is (α) a person, or conceived of as a person, e. g. βοηθῶ τοῖς πολίταις or τῇ πόλει; (β) a thing, or conceived of as a thing, e. g. ἀγάλλομαι τῇ νίκῃ. In this way the Dat. may be treated under three divisions; in the first, the Dat. is regarded as a Local object, in the second, as Personal; in the third, as the Dat. of the thing.

§ 283. A. *Local Dative*. (492—494.)

1. The Dat., as a local object, designates the place in (by, near, at) which an action occurs. This use of the Dat. is almost exclusively poetical; in prose, prepositions are commonly connected with the Dative.

Π. ι, 663. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς εὖδε μυχῷ κλισίης εὐπύκτου. π, 595. Ἐλ-
λάδι οἰκία ναίων. β, 210. κύμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης αἰγιαλῷ μι-
γάλῳ βρέμεται. S. Trach. 171. (ἔφη) τὴν παλαιὰν φηγὸν αὐθῆσαι ποτι
Δωδώνι. Here belong the *Locative* forms very common in prose, viz.,
Μαραθῶνι, Ἐλευσίνι, Πυθoῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, οἴκοι, Ἀθήνῃσι, Πλαταιῶσι, etc., also,
ταύτῃ, τῇδε, here, ᾧ, where. So also, Od. ο, 227. Πυλίοισι μίγ' ἔρχε
δῶματα ναίων.

2. Hence the Dat. is used to express association and accompaniment,

(a) In connection with the attributive pronoun αὐτός, in order to express the idea of *together with*.

Her. 3, 45. τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ὁ Πολυκράτης ἐς τοὺς νεωσκόλους συν-
ελήσας εἶχε ἐτοίμους ὑποπρῆσαι αὐτοῖσι νεωσκόκοισι. 6, 32. τὰς
πόλεις ἐνπεμπράσαν αὐτοῖσι τοῖσι ἱεροῖσι. X. H. 6, 2, 35. αἱ ἀπὸ
Συρακουσῶν νῆες ἅπασαι ἐάλωσαν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν *together with* the
men.

(b) With verbs of going and coming, the object with which one goes or comes, stands in the Dative. These Datives are commonly collective nouns, e. g. στρατῷ, στόλῳ, πλῆθει, etc., or they stand in the Plural, e. g. στρατιώταις and the like.

Her. 5, 99. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπικέσασιν εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίην. 6, 95. ἔπλεον ἐξ ἀποσέησι τριήρεσι εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίην. Th. 1, 102. Ἀθηναῖοι ἤλθον πλῆθεις οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. 2, 21. ἐς βαλὼν στρατῷ Πελοποννησίων. 4, 39, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου. X. Cy. 1. 4, 17. αὐτὸς τοῖς ἱπποῖς (ἐκρίβασεν) προσελάσας πρὸς τὰ τῶν Μήδων φρούρια κατέμεινεν.

3. The local relation is extended to the time in which any thing happens, and then from the time to the circumstances, under which anything happens.

This occurs in prose with the following and similar substantives in connection with demonstratives, ordinals and other attributives. Τῇ δὲ τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ, πολλοῖς ἔτεσι, τρίτῳ μηνί, τῇ αὐτῇ ὥρᾳ, τῷ ἐπιόντι ἔτει, ἐκεῖνῳ τῷ ἔτει, τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει, τούτῳ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ etc. X. An. 4. 8, 1. τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. So, Παναθηναίοις, Διονυσίοις, τραγῳδοῖς καινοῖς, *at the time of the Pan.*, etc. The preposition *ἐν* is employed, (a) when the substantive stands without the attributive, e. g. *ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, often also when a demonstrative stands with it, e. g. *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ*; (b) if continued time is to be indicated, *ἐν* in all instances must be added; hence it is used with substantives in connection with cardinals and the adjectives ὀλίγος, βραχύς, μικρός, πολύς, etc., e. g. διήγαγον ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις X. An. 4. 8, 8. Od. ξ, 253. ἐπλέομεν βορέῃ ἀνέμῳ ἀκραιῖ καλῷ, *with a good wind*, Il. α, 418. τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισιν, *under*. Her. 6, 139. ἐπεὶν βορέῃ ἀνέμῳ αὐτημερὸν νηὺς ἐξάνιση ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρης εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν, τότε παραδώσομεν.

§ 284. B. *The Dative as a Personal Object.*

(495—506, 511.)

1. Both the Dat. of the person and of the thing denotes an object, *at or in which* the action of the subject appears or becomes visible; both denote an object which is made to participate in, or to be connected with, the action of the subject; accordingly, the language regards the Dat. of the person and of the thing from the same point of view. The distinction is merely this, viz., that the former is a personal object, or is conceived of as personal, and consequently it has the power of will; the latter denotes an object which is a mere thing, or conceived of as a thing, and of course is without will; as the idea denoted by the term *where* is intermediate to that denoted by *whence* and *whither*, so the Dat. (the *Where-case*) stands in

the relation of a person to the Acc., (*the Whither-case*) and in the relation of a thing to the Gen., (*the Whence-case*.)

2. The Acc. denotes an object acted upon by the subject; the Dat. of the person, on the contrary, denotes an object merely aimed at by, and made to share in the action of the subject; the action of the subject is indeed employed on the object and becomes manifest in it, yet it does not make it a passive object, or one that receives an action, but the object appears itself as active in distinction from the subject; between the subject and the object a reciprocal action takes place. The Gen. denotes the immediate cause; the Dat. of the thing, on the contrary, a mediate, indirect cause, i. e. the ground, the means, the instrument; the Gen. denotes an object as calling out and producing the action of the subject; the Dat. of the thing, only such an object as exhibits in or upon itself the action of the subject.

REMARK 1. In poetry a local aim or object is very often conceived of as a person, and is indicated by the Dat.; this sometimes occurs, yet seldom, in prose. Il. ο, 369. πᾶσι θεοῖσιν χείρας ἀνίσχοντες. So αἶρεσθαι, ἐπαίρεσθαι δόρυ τι νῆ. Il. ε, 709. λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι η, 218, προκαλίσσατο χάρμῃ. Th. 1, 13. Ἀμεινονκλῆς Σαμίοις ἤλθεν. 3, 5. αὐτοῖς Μελίᾳς Λάκων ἀφικνεῖται.

REM. 2. From this use of the Dat., the fact may be explained, why many verbs of motion compounded with the prepositions εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπί, etc., take their object in the Dat.; also why most adverbs are susceptible of the Dat. (or *Locative*) inflection, § 101, 2, (b), including both the local Dat. and that which expresses the direction *whither*, (the Dat. of the person), e. g. χαμαί, humi, humum; so, likewise, the adverbs in -ῃ, e. g. ἄλλῃ; those in -α, e. g. ἄνω, κάτω, etc.; those in -οι, e. g. πεδοῖ, humi, humum; ἐντανθοῖ, hic and hic (but οἱ, ὅποι, ποῖ, always indicate the direction *whither*).

3. Most verbs, which take the Dat. of the person as an object, aimed at, or connected with it, express the idea of union and community, e. g. διδόναι, παρέχειν, ὑπισχεῖσθαι, ἀρπάζειν τί τιμ. The following classes of words may be mentioned,

(1) Verbs expressing community, communication, e. g. ὁμιλεῖν, μιγνύναι, μίγνυσθαι, κοινῶν, κοινῶσθαι, κοινωνεῖν, δι-, καταλλάττειν, *to reconcile*, δι-, καταλλάττεσθαι, *to reconcile one's self to*, ξενῶσθαι, σπένδεσθαι or σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι, πράττειν, (*agere cum aliquo*); εἰπεῖν, λέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, εὖχεσθαι, καταρᾶσθαι, etc.; also adjectives and adverbs, sometimes even substantives which express a similar idea, e. g. κοινός, σύντροφος, σύμφωνος, συγγενής, μεταίτιος, and many other adjectives compounded with σύν and μετά.

Ὀμίλειν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις. Her. 3, 131. ὁ Δημοκίδης Πολυκράτει ὀμίλησε. 6, 21. πόλις αὐτὰι μάλιστα ἀλλήλησι ἐξε-
νώθησαν. Εὐχέσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς. X. H. 2, 2, 19. σπένδουσθαι
Ἀθηναίοις. 3, 2, 20. ἀλλήλοισι σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο. Isocr.
Paneg. 42, 9. αἱ πράξεις αἱ προγεγενημέναι κοινὰ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν κατελείφ-
θησαν. On the Gen. with κοινός, see § 273, 3, (b).

(2) Verbs of contending, litigating, emulating, e. g. ἐρίζειν, μά-
χεσθαι, πολεμεῖν, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δικάζεσθαι, ἀμφισβητεῖν, etc.; also of
going towards, encountering, meeting and approaching, as well
as of those expressing the opposite, as of yielding, e. g. ὑποστῆναι
and ὑφίστασθαι; ἀπαντᾶν, ὑπαντᾶν, ὑπαντιάζειν, πλησιάζειν, πελάζειν,
ἐμπελάζεσθαι, ἐγγίζειν, etc.; εἶκειν, ὑπείκειν, χωρεῖν, παραχωρεῖν, etc.;
the adjectives and adverbs πλησίος, ἐναντίος, ἐγγύς, πέλας, etc.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀνδρείως τοῖς Πέρσαις ἐμαχέσαντο. Μὴ εἴκετε
τοῖς πολεμίοις. Χρὴ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς τῆς ἡμετέρας (χώρας) παραχω-
ρῆσαι. Isocr. Archid. 118, 13. On the Gen., see § 271, 2. Ἵπποστῆναι
αὐτοῖς (Πέρσαις) Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσαντες, ἐνίκησαν αὐτούς. X. An. 3, 2, 11.
Ἵππίσταςθαι ξυμφοραῖς Th. 2, 61. Ὅμοιον ὁμοίῳ ἀεὶ πελάζει.
Pl. Symp. 195, b. Ἴκοντο ἀντίοι τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι. Her. 6, 77. Τύ-
ραννος ἅπας ἐχθρὸς ἐλευθερίᾳ καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίος. On the Gen., see
§ 273, Rem. 9.

(3) Verbs of entreating, counselling, inciting, of following,
accompanying, serving, obeying and trusting, e. g. προστάτ-τειν,
ἐπιτάττειν, παραινεῖν, παρακελεύεσθαι, etc. (but κελεύειν with Acc.
and Inf.); ἔπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν, διαδέχεσθαι, *to succeed*; πείθεσ-
θαι; ὑπακούειν, ἀπειθεῖν, πιστεύειν, πεποιθέναι, etc.; the adjectives
and adverbs ἀκόλουθος, ἀκολούθως, ἐπομένως, διάδοχος, ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς.

X. Cy. 8, 6, 13. τοῦτων, ὧν (instead of ᾧ) νῦν ὑμῖν παρακελεύομαι
οὐδὲν τοῖς δούλοις προστάττω. Her. 3, 88. Ἀράβιοι οὐδαμᾶ κατή-
κουσαν ἐπὶ δουλοσύνῃ Πέρσῃσι. 6, 14. ἐνανμάχιον ἀνηκουστήσαντες
τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι. X. Cy. 1, 1, 2. τὰς ἀγέλας ταύτας ἐδοκοῦμεν ὄρῃν
μᾶλλον ἐθελούσας πείθεσθαι τοῖς νομεῦσιν, ἢ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῖς
ἄρχουσιν. 8, 6, 18. τῷ ἡμερὶν ᾧ ἀγγέλω (φασὶ) τὸν νυκτερινὸν δια-
δέχεσθαι. Pl. Rp. 400, d. εὐλογία ἄρα καὶ εὐαρμοστία καὶ εὐσημοσύνη
καὶ εὐρυθυμία ἐν ἡθείᾳ ἀκολουθεῖ. Eur. Andr. 803. κανὼν κακῷ διά-
δοχον. Pl. Phaedon. 100, c. σκόπει δὴ τὰ ἐξῆς ἐκείνοις.

(4) Expressions of similarity and dissimilarity, of likeness
and unlikeness, of concord and discord, e. g. εἰκέναι, ὁμοιοῦν,
ὁμοιοῦσθαι, ὁμοιος, ὁμοίως, ἴσος, ἴσως, ἐμφερής, *similar*, παραπλήσιος,

ἡμετέρας, ὁ αὐτός, idem, ἄμα; διάφορος, discordant, hostile, διάφορος, and very many words compounded with ὁμοῦ, σύν, μετά, συμμοῦ, ὁμόγλωττος, ὁμώνυμος, συμφωνεῖν, σύμφωνος, ξυμφῶδός.

Isoc. 1, 133. τὰς πάθας τὰς Κύρου τῇσι ἐωντοῦ ὁμοιοῦμενος, comp. Isoc. 1, 23. ὁ Ῥηγίου τύραννος διάφορος (ἦν) τοῖσι Ζαγκλαίοισι. Luc. 7. 1, 2. ὠπλισμένοι πάντες ἦσαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κῦρον τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῷ ἡρώδῃ ὅπλοις. 5. 1. 4. ὁμοίαν ταῖς δούλαις εἶχε τὴν ἐσθῆτα (Πάν. ἱστορ.). 7. 5, 65. οὐδὲ σίδηρος ἂν ἴσοι τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἐν τῷ ἡρώδῃ. Isocr. Paneg. 43, 13. χαλεπὸν ἐστὶν ἴσους τοὺς λόγους τῷ μεγέθει τῶν ἔργων ἐξευρεῖν. Th. 1, 49. ἡ ναυμαχία πεζομαχία πρὸς φέρει (ἦν).

REM. 3. On the Gen. with ὁμοίος, see § 273, 3, (b). The coördinate, copulative particle, καί, is not seldom employed with adjectives of equality and similarity instead of the Dative. Her. 1, 94. Ἀνδοὶ νόμοισι μὲν παρὰ ἡλισίοισι χρεόνται καὶ Ἕλληνας. So ἐν ἴσῳ, ἴσα, ὁμοίως, ὡς αὐτῶς, κατὰ ταῦτα καί, etc. Pl. Ion. 500, d. οὐχ ὁμοίως πεποιήκασι καὶ Ὀμηρος. Comp. similis et, ac atque. There, also, occur, particularly in the Attic prose writers, the particles of comparison, ὡς, ὥςπερ; these are used with ἴσος, ὁ αὐτός. Dem. Phil. 3. 119, 33. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὥςπερ, κ. τ. λ.

(5) Expressions denoting what is becoming, suitable, befitting, pleasing, and the opposite, e. g. πρέπειν, ἀρμόττειν, προσήκειν (with an Inf. following), πρεπόντως, ἀπρεπῶς, εἰκός ἐστι, εἰκότως, ἀρέσκειν (ἀνδάνειν Ion.).

X. Cy. 7. 5, 37. βασιλεὺς ἡγεῖτο πρέπειν. Pl. Apol. 36, d. τί οὖν πρέπει ἀνδρὶ πένητι. Her. 6, 129. ἐωῦτῷ ἀρεστῶς ὀρχεῖτο, sibi placens. X. Cy. 3. 3, 39. ἀρέσκειν ὑμῖν περὶ ὧνται.

(6) Verbs of agreeing with, reproaching, being angry, envying, e. g. ὁμολογεῖν, etc.; μέμφεσθαι, to reproach; μέμφεσθαι τινά, meaning to blame, λοιδορεῖσθαι, to reproach, ἐπιτιμᾶν, ἐγκαλεῖν (τινί τι), ἐπικαλεῖν (τινί τι), ἐπιπλήττειν, ὀνειδίζειν, ἐνοχλεῖν, etc.; θυμοῦσθαι, βορμῶσθαι, χαλεπαίνειν, etc.; φθονεῖν, βασκαίνειν, to envy; βασκαίνειν τινά with the meaning to calumniate. The Acc. of the thing very often stands with the Dat. of the person.

Her. 3, 142. ἐγὼ τὰ (= ἃ) τῷ πέλας ἐπιπλήσσω, αὐτὸς κατὰ δύναν μιν οὐ ποιήσω. Th. 4, 61. οὐ τοῖς ἄρχεον βουλευμένοις μέμφομαι, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν. Dem. Ol. 2. 30, 5. ἡνώχλει ἡμῖν ὁ Φίλιππος. X. An. 2. 5, 13. Αἰγυπτίους, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς πῦν γινώσκω τεθυμωμένους, κόλασσεθε. Cy. 1. 4, 9. ὁ θεὸς αὐτῷ ἐλοιδορεῖτο, τὴν θρασυτητα ὀρών. 4. 5. 9. Κναξάρης ἐβριμοῦτο τῷ Κίκαλι τοῖς Μήδοις τῷ καταλιπόντας αὐτὸν ἔρημον οἰχέσθαι.

(7) Verbs of helping, benefiting and averting, e. g. *ἀντι-
γειν*, *ἀμύνειν*, *ἀλέξιν*, *τιμωρεῖν*, *βοηθεῖν*, *ἐπικουρεῖν* and the like, e. g.
ἀπολογεῖσθαι, *λυσitteλεῖν*, *ἐπαρκεῖν*, *χραιομεῖν*, also several verbs com-
pounded with *σύν*, e. g. *συμφέρειν*, *conducere*, *συμπράττειν*, *συνε-
γειν*, etc., and many adjectives of the same and similar signifi-
cations, e. g. *χρήσιμος*, *βλαβερός*, *φίλος*, *ἐχθρός*, etc.

X. R. L. 4, 5. *ἀρῆξουσιν τῇ πόλει παντὶ σθένει*. Cy. 3. 3, 67 (*αἱ γυ-
ναῖκες*) *ἐκτεύουσι πάντας μὴ φεύγειν καταλιπόντας αὐτάς, ἀλλ' ἀμύναι
καὶ αὐτάς, καὶ τέκνοις, καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς*. 4. 3. 2. *τούτοις
γὰρ φασιν ἀνάγκην εἶναι προθύμως ἀλέξειν*. Eur. Or. 922. (*Ὀρέστης*)
ἤθελσε τιμωρεῖν πατρί, κακὴν γυναῖκα καθεὶον κατακτανόν. Pl. Ap.
28, c. *ἐ τιμωρήσεις Πατρόκλη τῷ ἐταίρῳ τὸν φόνον*.

REM. 4. Hence the Dative stands, in general, with verbs and adjectives
of all kinds, when the action takes place for the profit, favor, honor,
harm, disadvantage, of a person, or an object conceived of as a person,
(*Dativus commodi et incommodi*), where the English uses the prepositions *to*
or *for*. Here belong particularly the rites performed in honor of a divini-
ty, e. g. *δοχεῖσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς*, *στεφανοῦσθαι θεῷ*. Her. 6, 138. *Ἀρτέμιδι
ὄρετὴν ἄγειν*. So, also, the Dative is used with *κλύειν* (Poet., or rather Epic)
to express, *κλύθι μοι*, *listen to me favorably*. Here belongs, also, the phrase,
mostly poetic, *δέχεσθαι τι τινί*, *to receive one into favor*, since it involves the
kindly additional idea that the reception of a thing as a relief, will be re-
garded as agreeable to the person. Od. π, 40. *ὥς ἄρα φονήσας οἱ ἐδέξα-
το χάλκιον ἔγχος*. See Larger Gramm. Part. II. § 597, Rem. 3.

(8) Verbs of observing, finding, meeting with something in
a person.

Ἐπολαμβάνειν δεῖ τῷ τοιοῦτῳ, *ὅτι εὐήθης τις ἄνθρωπος* (scil.
ἐστίν) Pl. Rp. 598, d. *Ἐτερά δὲ, ὥς ἔοικε, τοῖς φύλαξιν εὐρήκαμεν
421, e. Θαρσοῦσι μάλιστα πολέμιοι, ὅταν τοῖς ἐναντίοις πράγματα
καὶ ἀσχολίας πυνθάνωνται* X. Hipp. 5, 8.

(9) The Dative stands with *ἐστίν* and *εἰσίν* in order to de-
note the person, or the thing conceived of as a person, that has
or possesses something. The thing possessed stands as the
subject in the Nom.

Κύρῳ ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία.—*Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθια
φασιν εἶναι* Pl. Rp. 329, e. *Ἦσαν Κροίσῳ δύο παῖδες* Her. 1, 34.

REM. 5. The possessive Dat., or the Dat. of the possessor, is to be dis-
tinguished from the Gen. of the possessor, § 273, 2. The Dative is used,
e possession is (what has one?), and the posses-
sed with other possessions, e. g. *Κύρῳ ἦν με-
among other things, a great kingdom; the Gen. is*

used, when it is asked who the possessor is (whose is this?), and the possessor is contrasted with other possessors, e. g. *Κύρου ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία*, *to Cyrus (and not to another) belonged a great kingdom*. The Dative describes the person as one to whom the possession has been imparted, divided, given; the Genitive, as one who has himself gained possession, from whom the possession has proceeded.

(10) The Dat. is used universally when an action takes place *in respect to* a person, or a thing conceived of as a person, so that the person is in some way a sharer of it. Here belong the following instances,—

(a) In certain formulas, the Dative designates the person to whose judgment, consideration or estimate, an idea is referred, and thus it first gains a certain authority, e. g. Her. 1, 14. *ἀληθεῖ δὲ λόγῳ χρεωμένῳ οὐ Κορινθίων τοῦ δημοσίου ἐστὶν ὁ θησαυρός* (recte aestimanti non est thesaurus Corinthiacus.) Th. 2, 49. *τὸ ἔξωθεν ἅπτομένῳ σῶμα οὐκ ἄγαν θερμοὺν ἦν*, “the external part of the body, *when one touched it*, was not very hot.” The Datives *εἰςβάντι*, *ἐξιόντι*, *ἀναβάντι*, *ὑπερβάντι* and the like especially belong here, where objects are to be locally defined, Her. 6, 33. *ἀπὸ Ἰωνίης ἀπαλλασσόμενος ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς τὰ ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ ἐς πλεοντεῖ τοῦ Ἑλληνόπνιου αἶρεε πάντα*. X. Cy. 8, 20. *πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, ὅσα Συρίαν ἐκβάντι οἰκεῖ μεχρὶ ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης*. Also the expression *ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν*, *to say it in brief*, properly *in order to say it when one has comprehended the whole*, e. g. *Ἄνευ ἀρχόντων οὐδέν ἄν οὔτε καλόν, οὔτε ἀγαθὸν γένοιτο, ὡς μὲν συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, οὐδαμοῦ* X. An. 3, 1, 38.

(b) The Dat. of the person often stands in connexion with *ὡς*, in order to show that the thought which is expressed, is not general, but only has value according to the opinion of the person named. X. C. 4, 6, 4. *ὁ ἄρα τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς νόμιμα εἰδὼς ὁρθῶς ἂν ἤμῃν εὐσεβῆς ὠρισμένος εἴη* (*nostro iudicio*). S. OC. 20. *μακρὰν γὰρ, ὡς γέροισι, προϋστάλης ὁδόν*. Ant. 1161. *Κρέων γὰρ ἦν ζηλωτός, ὡς ἐμοί, ποτέ*. Pl. Soph. 226, c. *ταχεῖαν, ὡς ἐμοί, σκέψιν ἐπιτάτεις*. Her. 3, 88. *γάμους τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμει Περσῶσι ὁ Δαρεῖος* (*matrimonia ex Persarum iudicio nobilissima*). Altogether usual in the phrase *ἄξιός ἐστι τινοῦ*, or even without the Gen., *ἄξιός ἐστι*, *I am of value in the estimation of some one*, X. C. 1, 2, 62. *ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης τοιοῦτος ὢν ἐδόκει τιμῆς ἄξιός εἶναι τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον, ἢ θανάτου*, *rather merits honor than death as it respects the city*. Pl. Symp. 185. b. *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τῆς Οὐρανίας θεοῦ ἔρως καὶ οὐράνιος καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξιος καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώταις*.

(c) Here belongs the use of the Dat. of a person with a Part. of verbs which express the idea of *willing*, *desiring*, and the opposite, e. g. *βουλομένων, ἡδομένων, ἀσμένων*, *wishing, desiring, being pleased* with verbs, most

frequently with εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι. Her. 9, 16. ἡ δομένοισιν ἡμῖν οἱ λόγοι γεγόνاسι. Th. 6, 46. τῷ Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν τὰ περὶ τῶν Ἑγεσταίων. (Pl. Rp. 358. d. ἀλλ' ὅρα, εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ (sc. ἐστίν), ἃ λέγω, whether I say what pleases you.

(d) The Dat. of the personal pronouns, first and second persons, is often used so as to show that the intercourse of the speaker, or of the person spoken to, is conducted in a confidential and pleasant manner, (Dativus ethicus). X. Cy. 1. 3, 2. ὁρῶν δὴ τὸν κόσμον τοῦ πάππου, ἐμβλέπων αὐτῷ, ἔλεγεν (ὁ Κύρος). ὦ μητερ, ὡς καλὸς μοι ὁ πάππος. 15. ἦν δέ με καταλίπης ἐνθάδε, καὶ μάθω ἱππεύειν, ὅταν μὲν ἐν Πέρσῃς ὦ, οἰμαί σοι ἐκείνους τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τὰ περὶ καὶ φηδὶως νικήσειν.

(11) The Dative often stands with the Perf. Pass. (rarely with other tenses of the Pass.), in order to denote the agent. The Pass., in this case, expresses a state, or condition, and the Dat., the author of this condition who is *at the same time the person for whom* this condition exists, while by ὑπό with the Gen., the author merely is expressed.

Her. 6, 123. ὡς μοι πρότερον δεδήλωται. Dem. Aphob. 844, 1. δεῖ διηγήσασθαι τὰ τοῦτω πεπραγμένα περὶ ἡμῶν. Ol. 1. 26, 27. τί πεπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις. In this way a Perf. Act., which is wanting, may be supplied, e. g. ταῦτά μοι λέλεκται.

(12) The agent, also, stands, regularly, in the Dative with the verbal adjectives in -τός and -τέος, (§ 234, 1, i.) both when they are used, like the Latin Gerund, impersonally in the Neut. Sing. -τόν, -τέον, or in the Pl. -τά, -τέα, § 241, 3. or personally, like the Latin Gerundive; those derived from transitive verbs, i. e. such as govern the Acc., admit both the Impers. and the Pers. construction; but those derived from intransitive verbs admit only the impersonal. The verbal Adj., used impersonally, takes its object in the same Case as the verb from which it is derived.

³ Ἄρα γρυκτιόν ἐστιν ὑμῖν; Arist. Lys. 656. Εἰπέ τις, ὅτι τοῖς ἄλλοις ταῦτ' εὐκτα εἶη X. Cy. 3. 2, 25. Ἀσκητιόν (or -τέα) ἐστί σοι τὴν ἀρετήν. Ἐπιθυμητιόν ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τῆς ἀρετῆς. Ἐπιχειρητιόν ἐστί σοι τῷ ἔργῳ. Φημί δὴ βοηθητιόν εἶναι τοῖς πράγμασιν ὑμῖν Dem. Ol. 3. 14, 17. Κολαστιόν ἐστί σοι τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἐσκητία ἐστί σοι ἡ ἀρετὴ πόλις ἐστίν X. C. 3. 6, 3. So the Deponents, ἵν' ἡμῖν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς from μιμεῖσθαι τινα or μι-

REM. 6. The verbal adjectives of those verbs whose Middle form has a Pass. meaning, as well as a reflexive or intransitive, have, likewise, in the impersonal Neut. form with *ἐστί*, a two-fold signification, and when an object is subjoined, a two-fold construction, e. g. *πειστίον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν αὐτόν*, *we must convince him*, from *παίθω τινά* and *πειστίον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν τοῖς νόμοις* (*obtemperandum est a nobis legibus*) from *παίθομαι τινι*, *obtempero alicui*; *ἀπαλλακτίον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν αὐτόν τοῦ κακοῦ* from *ἀπαλλάττειν τινά τοῦ κακοῦ*, and *ἀπαλλακτίον ἐστὶν ἡμῖν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου* from *ἀπαλλάττεσθαι τινος*, *to get rid of something*.

REM. 7. Not seldom, however, in connection with verbal adjectives in *-τέος*, the agent is denoted, among the Attic writers, by the Acc., since the Acc. implies the idea of the impersonal verb *δεῖ* with the Inf., e. g. Pl. Gorg. 507. d. *τὸν βουλούμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτίον καὶ ἀσκητίον*. Often, also, the construction of verbal adjectives is changed into the Inf.; in this case the agent must necessarily stand in the Acc. X. C. 1. 5. 5. *ἐμοὶ μὲν δοκεῖ — ἐλευθέρῳ ἄνδρὶ εὐκτερόν εἶναι μὴ τυχεῖν δούλου τοιούτου, δουλεύοντα δὲ — ἰκτετεύειν τοὺς θεοὺς κ. τ. λ.*

§ 285. C. *The Dative of the thing (Instrumental Dative.)* (507—510.)

1. The Dat., as indicating objects without life or conceived to be such, expresses relations which in Latin are denoted by the ablative, and in other languages by the instrumental relation. They are, as has been seen, § 284, 2, expressed as follows,

(1) The ground or reason, e. g. *φόβῳ ἀπηλθον, εὐνοίᾳ, ἀδικίᾳ, φόβῳ, ὕβρει ποιεῖν τι*; especially with verbs denoting a disposition or frame of mind, e. g. *χαίρειν, ἡδεσθαι, ἀγάλλεσθαι, ἐπαίρεσθαι, λυπεῖσθαι, ἀλγεῖν; θανυμάζειν; ἐλπίζειν; στέργειν, ἀγαπᾶν, ἀρέσκεισθαι, ἀρκεῖσθαι, to be content with something, ἀγανακτεῖν, δυσχεραίνειν, χαλεπῶς φέρειν, ἄχθεσθαι; αἰσχύνησθαι*, etc.

Her. 6, 67. *ἀλγέσας τῷ ἐπιρωτήματι εἶπε*. 4, 78. *διαίτην οὐδαμῶς ἡρέσκετο Σκυθικῇ*. Th. 4, 85. *θανυμάζω τῇ ἀποκλείσει μου τῶν πυλῶν*. 3, 97. *ἐλπίζειν τῇ τύχῃ. Στέργειν τοῖς παροῦσιν. Ἀγαπᾶν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς. Χαλεπῶς φέρειν τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι*. X. An. 1. 3, 3. *αἰσχύνησθαι τοῖς πεπραγμένοις*. C. 2. 1, 31. Pl. Hipp. maj. 285. e. *εἰκότως σοι χαίρουσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἅτε πολλὰ εἰδότε. Ἀγάλλεσθαι τῇ νίκῃ. Ἀγανακτεῖν τῷ θανάτῳ, δυσχεραίνειν τοῖς λόγοις*. Dem. Ol. 3. 13, 14. *ἀγαπήσας τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν σχήσει. Ἰσχύειν τοῖς σώμασι*. X. C. 2. 7, 7. So, also, with adjectives, e. g. *ἰσχυρὸς χερσίν, ταχὺς ποσίν*, etc.

REMARK 1. The preposition *ἐπὶ* *in*, *upon*, *at*, is very often connected with the Dat.; commonly *in*, *χαλεπῶς φέρειν ἐπὶ τινι*, *θανυμάζειν ἐπὶ τινι*.

(2) The means and instrument, by which an action is accomplished (with which? by which?) Hence the Dat. also stands with $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ (*uti*), and its compounds, and with $\nuομίζειν$, *to be customary, to be in common use*.

Βάλλειν λίθοις, ἀκοντίζειν ἀλχημαῖς. X. Cy. 4, 3, 21. ὁ μὲν ἐπιοκένταυρος δυοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν προεωρᾶτο καὶ δυοῖν ὤτοιιν ἤκουεν· ἐγὼ δὲ τέτταρσι μὲν ὀφθαλμοῖς τεκμαροῦμαι, τέτταρσι δὲ ὥσὶ προαισθήσομαι· πολλὰ γάρ φασι καὶ ἵππον ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς προορῶντα δηλοῦν, πολλὰ δὲ τοῖς ὥσὶ προακούοντα σημαίνειν. 18. προνοεῖν μὲν γέ ξω πάντα τῇ ἀνθρώπινῃ γνῶμῃ, ταῖς δὲ χερσὶν ὀπλοφορήσω, διώξομαι δὲ τῷ ἵππῳ, τὸν δ' ἐναντίον ἀνατρέψω τῇ τοῦ ἵππου ἐώμῃ. Her. 3, 117. οὔτοι ὦν, οὔτε ἔμπροσθεν ἐώθεσαν χερᾶσθαι τῷ ὕδατι, οὐκ ἔχοντες αὐτῷ χερᾶσθαι, συμφορῇ μεγάλῃ διαχρέωνται. Dem. Cor. 277, 150. κενῇ προφάσει ταύτη κατεχρῶ. But *καταχρῆσθαι* and *διαχρῆσθαι* with the meaning *to kill*, govern, as Trans., the Acc. Comp. Her. 6, 135; Antiph. 1. 113, 23. With $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ a second Dat. often stands, by means of attraction, so as to express the aim, design, e. g. $\chi\rhoῶμαι σοι πιστῷ φίλῳ$, as in the Lat. *utor te fido amico, I have thee for a true friend*. On the Acc. with $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, see § 278, 4. Her. 4, 117. $\phiωνῇ οἱ Σανφομαῖα νομίζουσι Σκνθικῇ$. Th. 2, 38. ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαις διετησίαις νομίζουσιν.

(3) As the means there may be expressed by the Dat., (a) the material, *out of which* (= *of which*) anything is made;—(b) the standard, according to which anything is measured, judged of, or done; hence the Dat. stands particularly with verbs of measuring, judging, concluding, e. g. $\sigmaταθμᾶσθαι$, $\gammaιγνώσκειν$, $εἰλάζειν$, $κρίνειν$, $τεκμαίρεσθαι$; also in general, in order to indicate a reference to an object, or a more exact definition, e. g. with verbs signifying to become distinguished, verbs of excelling, those signifying to be strong and powerful, as well as the opposite, and with very many adjectives, (instead of the Acc. used to express a more exact definition, § 297, 7); in English, the prepositions *to*, *according to*, are used in this case;—(c) the measure, *by*, *according to*, which an action is determined, especially with comparatives and superlatives, as well as with other expressions, which include the idea of comparison, in order to show how much an action or quality is greater or smaller than another;—finally, (d) the way and manner in which anything is done (how?)

Her. 3, 57. ἀγορή καὶ τὸ πρυτανήϊον Παρίω λίθῳ ἡσκημένα (ἦν). On the Gen. of the material, see § 273, 5. Her. 2, 2. τοιοῦτῳ σταθμησάμενοι πρήγματι, *ex tali re judicantes*. 7, 16. τῇ σῇ ἐσθῇτι τεκμαιρόμενον, *ex tua veste iudicium faciens*. X. Cy. 1, 3, 5. τίνι δὴ σὶ τεκμαιρόμενος, ὦ παῖ, λέγεις; 3, 3, 19. αἱ μάχαι κρίνονται μᾶλλον ταῖς ψυχαῖς, ἢ ταῖς τῶν σωμάτων ῥώμασι. H. 7, 3, 6. οὔτοι πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὑπερβεβλήκασι τόλμη τε καὶ μισθία. C. 2, 7, 7. ἰσχύειν τοῖς σώμασι. Cy. 2, 3, 6. ἐγὼ οὔτε ποσὶν εἰμι ταχύς, οὔτε χερσὶν ἰσχυρός. Hence τῷ ὄντι, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, τῷ λόγῳ, τῷ ἔργῳ, *according to the nature*, etc.; also γνώμῃ σφαλῆναι, ψευδοῦναι Th. 4, 18, Her. 7, 9. Her. 1, 184. Σειρήμας γενεῇσι πέντε πρότερον ἐγένετο τῆς Νιτώκιοις. So πολλῷ, ὀλίγῳ μείζων. Her. 6, 89. ὑστέρισαν ἡμέρη μίῃ τῆς συγκειμένης, *a day later than was fixed upon*. 106. πόλι λογίμῃ ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρα. Here belong, also, ζημοῦν τινα χιλιας δραχμαῖς, θανάτῳ and the like. Her. 6, 136. ζημιώσαντος δὲ (τοῦ δήμου τὸν Μιλτιάδεα) κατὰ τὴν ἀδικίην πεντήκοντα ταλάντοισι. Th. 4, 73. τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, *jacturam facere*. II. γ, 2. Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ' ἐνοπῇ ἶσαν, ὄρνιδες ὡς. X. Cy. 1, 2, 2. βίᾳ εἰς οἰκίαν παριέναι. So δίκῃ, ἐπιμελείᾳ, δημοσίᾳ (sc. ὁδῷ), ἰδίᾳ (ἑδῷ), πέζῃ (ὁδῷ), κοινῇ (ὁδῷ), *in common*, τῷ τρόπῳ τοιῷδε; κομιδῇ, properly *with care*, hence, *very much*, σπονδῇ, *with pains*, *aegre*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, ἄλλῃ, ταύτῃ, διχῇ, *duplici modo*, εἰκῇ, *frustra*. Comp. § 101, 2, (b).

§ 286. II. *The Construction of Prepositions.* (512—515.)

1. As the Cases show the relations of place, or the direction, *whence*, *whither*, *where*, and the causal relations, which were originally conceived of as expressing the relations of direction, etc., so the prepositions express another relation in space, in which the extension or dimension of things in space, is considered, viz. the juxtaposition of things, *by the side of*, *before*, *behind*, *around*, *at*, or the local contraries of *above* and *below*, *within* and *without*, *before* and *behind*, etc.; hence this is called the relation of dimension.

2. The Cases connected with the prepositions, show in which of the three above mentioned relations of direction, *whence*, *whither* and *where*, the relation of the dimension expressed by the preposition must be conceived.

REMARK 1. Thus, e. g. the preposition παρὰ denotes merely the local relation of vicinity, the *near* or *by*; but in connection with the Gen., e. g.

$\tilde{\eta}\lambda\theta\epsilon\ \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$, it denotes, at the same time, the direction *whence*, (he came *from near* the king, *de chez le roi*); in connection with the Acc., e. g. $\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\iota\ \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\tilde{\nu}\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, at the same time the direction *whither* (he went *into the vicinity or presence* of the king); and in connection with the Dat., e. g. $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\ \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\tilde{\omega}\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$, at the same time the *where*, which expresses no direction (*he stood near* the king).

3. The prepositions according to their construction may be divided,

- (a) into prepositions which govern the Gen., $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$, *before* (*ante*), $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$, *from* (*ab*, *a*), $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$, *out of* (*ex*), $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$, *instead of* (*pro*);
- (b) into those which govern the Dat., $\epsilon\iota\nu$, (*in with abl.*) and $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, *with* (*cum*).
- (c) into those which govern the Acc., $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *up*, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, (*in with acc.*), $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *to*;
- (d) into those which govern the Gen. and Acc., $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *through*, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, *down from* (*de*), $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, *over* (*super*), $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$, *with*;
- (e) into those which govern the Gen., Dat. and Acc., $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota$, *about*, $\epsilon\pi\iota$, *on*, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *by*, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *around—about* (*circa*), $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *before*, and $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\omicron}$, *under* (*sub*).

4. According to the relations of dimension which prepositions denote, they may be divided,

- (a) into such as indicate a juxtaposition, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota$, *near*, $\epsilon\pi\iota$, *at* or *to*, $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ and $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$, *with*;
- (b) into such as express local contraries, $\epsilon\pi\iota$, *to*, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *at*, $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, *over*, and $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\acute{\omicron}$, *under*, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, *down* (*under*), $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$, $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$, *before*, *in front of*, and the improper prepositions $\delta\omicron\pi\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$, *after*, *behind*; $\epsilon\nu$ and $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *in*, *within*, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$, *from*, *out of*; $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$, *through*, and $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *around*, *outside*; $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *to*, *up to*, and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$, *from*, *away from*.

5. The relation of dimension expressed by prepositions is transferred to the relations of time and causality, e. g. $\text{Οἱ πολέμοι ἅπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀπέφύγον. Ἀπὸ νυκτὸς ἀπῆλθον. Ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι εἰσιν.}$

6. Each preposition has a fundamental meaning, which it everywhere retains, even when it is connected with two or three Cases; but it receives various modifications according to the different Cases, because the relation of space varies with every Case. Comp. Rem. 1. The fundamental meaning of prepositions appears in the clearest manner in indicating the relations of space, and, for the most part, in those of time; but in the exhibition of causal relations it is often very obscure.

REM. 2. All the prepositions were originally adverbs of place. See § 300, 1. The prepositions enumerated in No. 3, may be called Proper prepositions, inasmuch as during the period when the language was cultivated, they either were not used at all, or but very seldom as adverbs of place, without a substantive; accordingly, they are used regularly as prepositions; they differ from the Improper prepositions; of these latter, the following classes may be named; (a) those which are partly adverbs of place, partly other adverbs, which, though regularly used as adverbs, are sometimes, in connection with a substantive, used as prepositions, e. g. *ἀπὸπροθεν*, *ἀνεν*, *δίχα*, *ἄμα*; —(b) substantives in connection with the Gen., e. g. *δίστην*, *institar*, *χρίμα*, *gratia*, etc., probably also, *ἐνκα*, *on account of*.

1. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE ONLY.

§ 287. (1) *Ἄντι* and *πρό*, *before*. (318, 317.)

1. *Ἄντι* (Lat. *ante*, *before*, *in the face of*, *opposite*, etc.), has the original meaning *in the face of*, (*before*, *over against*), (1) in a local sense (in prose seldom); (2) in a causal or figurative sense, (a) in protestations, instead of the common word *πρός* with the Gen.; — (b) with expressions denoting comparison (e. g. with the comparative degree), estimation, weighing, compensation, as with verbs expressing the idea of trading, sale, barter, value, likeness or unlikeness, preference; — (c) of the cause or ground, when it expresses the idea of making compensation, as in *ἀνθ' οὗ*, *ἀνθ' ὧν*, *for what? wherefore?* — (d) of substitution, giving an equivalent, etc.

(1) (Τὸ χυρὸν ἐστὶ) δασὺ πένυσι διαλειπούσαις μεγάλαις, ἂν θ' ὦν ἐσθλὰς ἄνδρες τί ἂν πάσχοιεν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν φερομένων λίθων, ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν κυλινομένων, *behind which*, since the trees stood *before* the soldiers, X. An. 4. 7, 6. (2) (a) *Ἄντι* παίδων τῶν δε—ἰστεύομεν, ec. σί, *as it were standing before*, S. OC. 1326. (b) (Δικουῆτος κατιργάσατο) ἐν τῇ πόλει αἰρετέτερον εἶναι τὸν καλὸν θάνατον ἂντι αἰσχροῦ βίου X. R. L. 9, 1. Τῇ τελευταίᾳ ἂντι τῆς τῶν ζώντων σωτηρίας ἠλλάξαντο Pl. Menex. 287, a. Πατήρ υἱὸν ἂντι πάντων τῶν ἄλλων χρημάτων προτιμή. Σοεί-ρῳθαι τι ἂντι τιος, *instead of the common τιος*. Τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἠλοίμην ἂν ἂντι ὧν ἔχω πάντων X. An. 1. 7, 3. (d) Δούλος ἂντι δεσπότητος. Ἄντι ἡμέρας νύξ γίνεται Her. 7, 37. Ἄντι τοῦ μάχεσθαι πλεῖσθαι ἐθελῆ X. Cy. 3. 1, 18. *Ἄντι* is never used of time.

2. *Πρό* has the fundamental meaning, *on the foreside* (*pro*, *prae*, figuratively, *in behalf of*), (1) local; — (2) of time; — (3) causal and figurative, (a) *in behalf of* (for the good, for the weal);

with comparisons, (hence with the Com. degree) with words expressing estimation, like *ἀντί*, but always with the accessory idea of *placing before*, *preference*, hence especially with words expressing preference;—(b) of an inward, intellectual cause, occasion, inducement (only Poet.) *on account of*, *prae*, e. g. Il. ρ, 667. *πρὸ φόβοιο*, *prae metu*.

(1) Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο πρὸ τῶν τῆς πόλεως πυλῶν. (2) Πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀπῆλθον. (3) Πάντες ἀξιώσουσί σε πρὸ αὐτῶν βουλευέσθαι X. Cy. 1. 6, 42. Μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν πρὸ τῆς πατριδος, διακινδυνεύειν πρὸ βασιλέως X. Cy. 8. 8, 4. Δικαιότερον ὥμην καὶ κάλιον εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ φεύγειν τε καὶ ἀποδιδράσκειν ὑπέχειν τῇ πόλει δίκην, ἥντιν' ἂν τάττη Pl. Phaedon. 99, a. Πρὸ πολλοῦ ποιήσασθαι τι, πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων τιμῆσασθαι τι. (Τοῦτον) πρὸ πάντων χρημάτων καὶ πόνων πρᾶϊμην ἂν φίλον μοι εἶναι X. C. 2. 5, 3. Πρὸ τοῦτον τεθνάναι ἂν μᾶλλον ἔλοιτο Pl. Symp. 179, a. Ἐπαινεῖν πρὸ δικαιοσύνης ἀδίκιαν Rp. 361, e.

REMARK. The reason that the prepositions *ἀντί* and *πρὸ* are not connected with the Dat., like prepositions of the same meaning in other languages, but with the genitive, is owing to the fact, that the Greek language regards the relation denoted by *before*, *in front of*, not merely as local, but implying action, a relation of dependence. The like holds of the prepositions *ὑπέρ*, *πρός*, *διά*, *ἀμφί*, *περί*, *ἐπὶ*, *ὑπό* with the Gen., since the Gen. points out the place as the supporter of the action, consequently, denotes, as it were, a relation of dependence. See § 273, 4.

§ 288. (2) *Ἀπό*, *from*, and *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, *out of*. (518, 519.)

PRELIMINARY REMARK. These two prepositions denote *an outgoing*, *a removal*, *departure*, but *ἀπό* denotes rather an outward removal, *ἐκ* (ἐξ), on the contrary, always as a going out from within a place or object; and in the causal relation, the former denotes a remoter cause, the latter, one more direct.

1. *Ἀπό*, *ab*, *from*, denotes, (1) in relation of space, (a) a moving away from a place or object in connection with verbs of motion, also of freeing, and the like, e. g. *λύειν*, *ἐλευθεροῦν*, also of *removal*, *departure*, *ἀπὸ σκοποῦ*, and then it is transferred to causal relation, as in *ἀπ' ἐλπίδων*, *ἀπὸ γνώμης*, *ἀπὸ ἐλπίδος* (as if *aberrans ab expectatione*, *ab opinione*), (b) a place or object with verbs of *removal*, *departure*, *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, *from*, (a) of origin, as in *εἶναι*, *γίγνεσθαι*, *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, *from*, (b) of cause, as in *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, *from*, (c) of manner, as in *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, *from*.

θαι; (b) of a whole in respect to its parts; (c) of the author with the Pass., instead of *ὑπό*, § 251, Rem. 4, but always with the accessory idea of *on the part of*; (d) of the occasion; (e) of the material; (f) of the means and instrument; (g) of conformity.

(1) (a) Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀπέφηνον οἱ πολῖμοι. (b) Ὁ λόγος οἶκ' ἀπὸ τοῦ σκοποῦ ἐδοξεν εἰρησθαι X. S. 2, 10. (Αἱ παλαιαὶ πόλεις) ἀπὸ θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ῥηκίσθσαν Th. 1, 7. (2) Ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ νυκτός, ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, ἀπὸ τῶν σίτων, *after the meal*, X. R. L. 5, 8. (3) (a) Ἀπὸ Ἀλκμαίωνος καὶ αὐτῆς Μεγακλῆος ἐγένοντο καὶ κάρτα λαμπροί Her. 6, 125. (b) Τὰς τριήρεις, αἵπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν καταλειφθεῖσων Th. 4, 9. Τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς δειρῆς, *ornaments on the neck*, Her. 1, 51. So οἱ ἀπὸ βουλῆς, *qui sunt a consiliis*, οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, etc. (c) Ἐπ' ῥάχθῃ ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, *on the part of*, Th. 1, 17. (d) Ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης, *out of, on account of*, Her. 7, 164. Τῷ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβῳ, *metu ab hostibus*, X. Cy. 3, 3, 53. Ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *from his own impulse*. (e) Τρίφειν τὸ νηυτικὸν ἀπὸ προσόδων Th. 1, 81. (f) Ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑμῖν πολεμῖ (Φίλιππος) συμμαχῶν, *sociorum vestrorum ope*, Dem. Ph. 1. 49, 34; hence many adverbial phrases, e. g. ἀπὸ στόματος, ἀπὸ γλώττης ἐπεῖν, *by heart*, ἀπὸ σπουδῆς, *zealously*. (g) Ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου οὕρεος καλῶνται Οὐλυμπιοί Her. 7, 74. Ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας (*in virtue of*) αὐτόνομοι Th. 7, 57.

2. Ἐξ, ἐκ, *ex, out of* (opposite of ἐν, *in*), denotes (1) in relation to space (a) removal either from within a place or object, or from immediate intercourse or communication with a place or object, used with verbs of motion; hence in reference to an immediate succession of one object after another; (b) distance, in connection with verbs of rest, *on the outside of*, (Epic), e. g. ἐκ βελέων, *extra telorum jactum*;—(2) used of time, immediate succession, departure from a point of time, then especially a direct unfolding of one thing from another, an immediate consequence;—(3) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) of *origin*; (b) of the *whole* in relation to its parts, or in relation to what belongs to it, often with the accompanying idea of choice and distinction; (c) of the *author* with passive or intransitive verbs, instead of *ὑπό*, almost exclusively Ionic, used particularly by Herodotus, seldom in Attic prose; (d) to denote the *occasion* of anything; (e) of the *material*; (f) of the *means* and *instrument*; (g) of

conformity, to denote that one thing is done, happens, etc., *according to* another; it is then translated by *according to, after, for, in virtue of*.

(1) Ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπῆλθον, ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἔφυγον, ἐκ γῆς ἐναν-
μάχησαν, *out from the land*. Pl. Polit. 289, e. οἱ δὲ πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως ἀλ-
λάττοντες κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ περὶ. Apol. 37, d. καλὸς ἂν μοι ὁ βίος εἴη
ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης πόλεως ἀμειβομένῳ (comp. *ex alio loco in alium mi-*
granti). (2) Ἐξ ἡμέρας, *ex quo dies illuxit, ἐκ νυκτός* or *ἐκ νυκ-*
τῶν, ἐκ παίδων, ἐξ ὑστερόν, subsequently, ἐκ τοῦ λοιποῦ. Her.
9, 8. ἐξ ἡμέρας ἐς ἡμέραν ἀναβαλλόμενοι, *ex die in diem*. 1, 87. ἐκ δὲ
αἰθρίης τε καὶ νηνεμείης συνδραμεῖν ἐξαπίνης νέφεα. Th. 1, 120. ἐκ
μὲν εὐρήνης πολεμῶν, ἐκ δὲ πολέμου πάλιν ξυμβῆναι. X. Cy. 3. 1, 17.
ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἐν τῇδε τῇ μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἐξ ἀφρόνων σώφρων γενήνεται. (3)
(a) Εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι ἐκ τινος. (b) Ἐξ Ἀθηναίων οἱ ἄριστοι. (c) Her.
3, 62. τὰ ἐντεταλμένα ἐκ τοῦ Μάγον. Ibid. προδεύσθαι ἐκ Πηλεΐδης.
(d) 6, 67. ἔφηνε Δημόφους ἐκ Σπάρτης ἐκ τοιοῦδε ὀνειδέος. So ἐκ
παντὸς τοῦ νοῦ Pl. ἐκ βίας and the like. Her. 2, 152. ἐκ τῆς
ὄψιος τοῦ ὀνείρου. (g) Pl. Criton. 48, b. ἐκ τῶν ὁμολογουμένων
τοῦτο σκεπτόν. So ὀνομάζεσθαι ἐκ τινος, *to be named after or for some*
one, (like virtus ex viro appellata est Cicer.). Ἐκ τοῦ; *why?*

REMARK. The adverbs which, as improper prepositions, take the Gen.,
have been already mentioned, in treating of the Gen. Besides these ad-
verbs, the following substantives, as improper prepositions, take the Gen.,
a. δίκην (δέμας, Poet.), *instar*;—b. χάριν (more poetic than prose), *grat-*
ia, for the sake of, commonly placed after the Gen., seldom before it. In-
stead of the Gen. of the personal pronouns ἐμοῦ, σοῦ, etc., the possessive
pronoun, as an attributive adjective, is regularly used with χάριν, e. g. ἐμὴν,
σὴν χάριν, *mea, tua gratia*;—c. ἔνεκα (ἐνεκεν before consonants, ἐνεκα be-
fore vowels in the Attic writers, εἵνεκα and εἵνεκεν, Ionic, but not wholly for-
eign to the Attic dialect, οὕνεκα in poetry), *causa, gratia*. The Gen. can
stand before or after this word. It very frequently signifies, *with respect to*,
concerning, in regard to. Her. 3, 85. Θάρσεις τοῦτο εἵνεκε, *with respect to*
this, be of good courage. It often denotes a *remote reason*, e. g. *by virtue of*,
by reason of. Pl. Rp. 329, b. εἰ γὰρ ἦν τοῦτ' αἴτιον, καὶ γὰρ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα
ἐπεπόνθη ἔνεκά γε γήρως, i. e. *by reason of old age*;—d. ἐκῆτι (poetic
only), *by or according to the will of* (a god), Διὸς ἐκῆτι, *Homer and Hesiod*.
In the other poets it has the signification of *ἐνεκα*.

§ 289. 2. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE ONLY. Ἐν AND

σύν (ξύν).

(520, 521.)

1. Ἐν (ἐνί Poet., ἐν and ἐνί Epic) denotes that one thing is *in*,
upon, by or *near* another. It commonly indicates an actual
union or contact of the two objects spoken of, and hence is the

opposite of *ἐκ*. It is used, (1) in relation to *space*, (a) the being in, inclosed in, encircled, surrounded, used of place, clothing or persons, and translated by in, among, in the midst of, before, in the presence of (*coram*); then it is transferred to external and internal conditions or state in which one is or is engaged, or is found, by which he is, as it were, surrounded,—to the business in which he is engaged, to persons, in whose hands or power something is placed; it also denotes (b) the being upon something, and (c) the being near a thing, particularly of cities, near which (in the territory of which) something took place, especially a battle;—(2) in relation to *time*, § 283, 3;—(3) in a causal and figurative relation, (a) of the means and instrument; (b) of the manner; (c) to denote conformity.

(1) (a) *Ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἐν Σπάρτῃ τοῦτο ἐγένετο.* Pl. L. 625. b. *ἀνὰ πάλαι ἐν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς δένδρεσιν εἰσι σκιαραί.* *Ἐν ὀπλοῖς, ἐν τόξοις διαγωνίζεσθαι; ἐν ἐσθῇ τι, ἐν στεφάνοις, crowned; ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρῶποις (inter).* Dem. Chers. 108, 74. *Τιμώ- θεός ποτ' ἐκείνος ἐν ὑμῖν ἐδημηγόρησεν (coram).* *Ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἔργῳ, ἐν δαιτί, ἐν φόβῳ, ἐν ὀργῇ εἶναι.* Pl. Criton. 43, c. *καὶ ἄλλοι ἐν τοιαύταις ξυμφοραῖς ἀλίσκονται.* Phileb. 45, c. *ἐν τοιοῦτοις νοσήμασιν ἐχόμενοι.* Gorg. 523, b. *ἐν πάσῃ εὐδαιμονίᾳ οἰκεῖν* Her. 2, 82. *οἱ ἐν ποιήσει γινόμενοι.* Th. 3, 28. *οἱ ἐν πράγμασι.* X. Cy. 4 3, 23. *οἱ μὲν δὲ ἐν τοῦτοις τοῖς λόγοις ἦσαν.* Pl. Phaed. 59, a. *ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ εἶναι.* *Οἱ ἐν γεωργίαις; ἐν τέχνῃ εἶναι.* Hence various adverbial expressions have originated, e. g. *ἐν ἴσῳ εἶναι, to be equal; ἐν ἡδονῇ μοί ἐστιν, it is pleasing to me; so also with ἔχειν and ποιῆσθαι, e. g. ἐν ὁμοίῳ, ἐν ἰσαφροῦ ποιῆσθαι, to esteem equally, to esteem highly. Ἐν ἐμοί, ἐν σοί ἐστὶ τι (penes me, te); hence the phrase ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, to be in one's senses, sui compotem esse; (b) ἐν ὄρεσιν, ἐν ἵπποις, ἐν θρόνοις; (c) Ἡ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχη, near.—(2) Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ; ἐν ᾧ, while, during, ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις.—(3) Ὀρεῖν, ὀρεῖσθαι, ὀπτεῖσθαι ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, Poet., then in other connections among the poets, ἐν πνευρὶ καίειν, ἐν δεσμῷ δεῖναι, ἐν χειρὶ λαβεῖν Hom. In prose, especially in Xenophon, ἐν is used to denote the *means*, in the expressions *δηλοῦν, δηλῶν εἶναι, σημαίνειν ἐν τινι.* X. Cy. 1. 6, 2. *ὅτι μὲν, ὡς παῖ, οἱ θεοὶ σε ἰλεῖν τε καὶ εὐμενεῖς πέμπουσι, καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς δηλῶν καὶ ἐν οὐρανίοις σημείουσιν.* 8. 7, 3. *ἐσημῆνατέ μοι καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς καὶ ἐν οὐρανίοις σημείοις καὶ ἐν οἰωνοῖς καὶ ἐν φήμασι, ἅ τ' ἐχρῆν ποιῆν καὶ ἃ οὐκ ἐχρῆν.* *Ἐν δίκῃ, ἐν σιωπῇ.* Th. 1, 77. *ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις νόμοις τοὺς ἀγῶνας**

ποιεῖν. So *ἐν μέρει*, according to his part, in turn. *Ἐν ἐμοί, ἐν σοί, ἐν ταύτῃ* Poet., *ex* (according to) *meo, tuo, illius judicio*.

2. *Σύν* (*ζύν* mostly old Attic) corresponds almost entirely with the Latin *cum* and the English *with*; it always expresses the idea of participation and accompaniment, (1) in relation to space, where the accompaniment frequently implies *help* or *assistance*;—(2) in a causal sense to denote (a) the means and instrument, (b) the manner, (c) the measure or rule, by which the action of the verb is measured, as it were, or determined, (d) conformity.

(1) *Ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀνεχώρησεν*.—*Σὺν θεῷ*, with the help of God. *Σὺν τινι εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι*, *ab alicujus partibus stare*, *σὺν τινι μάχεσθαι*, to fight in company with one, to aid one in fighting. (2) (a) X. Cy. 8. 7, 13. *ἡ κτῆσις αὐτῶν* (sc. *πιστῶν φίλων*) *ἐστὶν οὐδαμῶς σὺν τῇ βίᾳ*, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον *σὺν τῇ ἐνεργείᾳ*. (b) *Προίεμαι σὺν κραυγῇ*, *σὺν γέλωτι* *ἐλθεῖν*. X. Cy. 3. 1, 15. *πότῃρα δ' ἡγῆ, ὃ Κῦρε, ἄμεινον εἶναι, σὺν τῷ σῷ ἀγαθῷ τὰς τιμωρίας ποιεῖσθαι*, ἢ *σὺν τῇ σῇ ζημίᾳ*; (c) L. 3, 17. *σὺν τῷ νόμῳ οὗν ἐκέλευεν αἰετὸν δικαστὴν τὴν ψήφον τίθεσθαι*. (d) *Σὺν τῷ νόμῳ τὴν ψήφον τίθεσθαι*—*σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ*.

REMARK. Of the adverbs used as improper prepositions, there belong here *ἅμα*, *una cum*, and several which are constructed also with the Gen., as has been seen, in treating of the Gen. and Dat.

§ 290. 3. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACC. ONLY; *Ἀνά, εἰς*
AND *ὥς*. (522—524.)

1. *Ἀνά* signifies from a lower to a higher place, and forms the strongest contrast to *κατά* with the Acc., which signifies from a higher to a lower place; the use of *ἀνά* is more frequent in poetry than in prose. It is used (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote a direction towards a higher place; (b) to denote the extension from a lower to a higher place, signifying *throughout*, *through*, and used both with verbs of motion and rest;—(2) in relation to time, to denote its continuance, *per*;—(3) in a causal sense to denote manner, and particularly in a distributive sense with numerals.

(1) (a) Od. x. 132. *ὦ φίλοι, οὐκ ἄν δ' ἡ τις ἀν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίη*, to the lofty gate. This use is rare and only poetic; in prose only in the ases *ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν*, *ἀνὰ ῥόον πλεῖν*, up the stream, the op-

posite of, *κατὰ ποταμόν, down the stream*; (b) Il. γ, 547. (φλέψ) ἀνὰ νῶτα θείουσα διαμπερές (ab infima dorsi parte usque ad cervicem); so ἀνὰ δῶμα, ἀνὰ στρατόν, ἀνὰ μάχην, ἀνὰ ὄμιλον, ἀνὰ ἄστν, ἀνὰ θύμον, etc., all in Homer; Her. 6, 131. καὶ οὕτω Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι ἐβώσθησαν ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. X. Vect. 5, 10. ἀνὰ πᾶσαν γῆν καὶ θάλατταν εἰρήνη ἔσται. Hier. 7, 9. ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν. (2) Her. 8, 123. ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον. So ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν, *per totum diem*. The substantive must here have the article; without the article ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, signifies *daily*, ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *every year*. See No. 3. ἀνὰ νύκτα, *per noctem*. 7, 10. ἀνὰ χρόνον ἐξέρου τις ἄν, *at the time*. (3) Ἀνὰ κράτος, *with all one's might*, ἀνὰ μέρος, *by turns*; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *quotannis*, ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *five parasangs daily*. Her. 4, 101. ἡ ὁδὸς ἡμερησίῃ ἀνὰ διηκόσια στάδια συμβέβληται (*supputantur in singulos dies itineris ducena stadia*).

REMARK 1. In the Epic and Lyric languages, ἀνά is constructed with the Dat. also; instead of it ἐν is elsewhere used, e. g. ἀνά σκήπτρῳ, ὦμφ, Γαργάφῳ ἄκρῳ in Homer. So εὐδὲι δ' ἀνά σπάπτῳ Διὸς αἰετός Pind.

2. *Εἰς* (ἐς Ionic and old Attic) is only a different form of ἐν, and denotes the same relations of dimension as are expressed by ἐν, but always with the idea of the direction *whither*; hence it is used of motion into the interior of anything, up to anything, into the immediate presence of, generally with reference to reaching a definite boundary or limit. (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote a limit in space; (b) a limit in quantity (about, up to); (c) extension; (d) in the sense of before, in the presence of, *coram*, but with the idea of the direction *whither*;—(2) in the relation of time, to denote a limit (till, towards); (3) in a causal sense, (a) of a mental aim, object or purpose; (b) of the manner; hence with numerals in a distributive sense also; (c) particularly with the meaning of *in respect to*.

(1) (a) ἵεναι εἰς τὴν πόλιν; so also of persons with the accompanying idea of habitation. Pl. Apol. 17, c. εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰς ἵεναι, i. e. εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον εἰσέναι. Among the Attic writers, also in a hostile sense, *contra*. Th. 3, 1. ἐστράτευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. (b) Th. 1, 74. ναῦς εἰς τὰς τετρακοσίας. (c) Ἐκ θαλάσσης εἰς θάλασσαν. Pl. Gorg. 526, b. εἰς καὶ πάνν ἐλλόγμος γίγνεν εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας, Ἀριστιίδης. (d) Λόγους ποιῆσθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον (*coram*). Pl. Menex. 239, a. οἱ πατέρες πολλὰ δὴ καὶ καλὰ ἀπεφώνησαντο εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους. (2)

Ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα, till sunset, Homer, hence εἰς ἑσπέραν, towards evening, properly to evening as a boundary; so in prose, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, on the following day, εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν. (3) (a) Ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χρήμασιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Εἴς τι; for what? εἰς κέρδος τι δοῦν. (b) Εἰς καλὸν ἥκεις, opportune, εἰς τάχος, quickly, εἰς δύναμιν, according to one's ability, εἰς ἑκατόν, centeni, εἰς δύο, bini. (c) Θαναμάζειν, ἐπαινεῖν τινα εἴς τι, διαφέρειν τινὸς εἰς ἀρετήν, φρόνιμος, εὐδόκιμος εἴς τι, εἰς πάντα, in every respect; βλέπειν, ἀποβλέπειν εἰς τὰ πράγματα, like πρὸς.

3. Ὡς, *ad, to*, does not like the other prepositions, denote the relation of dimension, but only the direction *whither*; it is used only of persons or of the names of cities, when they stand for the inhabitants.

Th. 4, 79. Βρασιδᾶς ἀφίκετο ὡς Περδικκᾶν καὶ εἰς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. Dem. Phil. 1. 54, 48. πρέσβεις πέπομφεν ὡς βασιλέα. Th. 8, 36. ἤκοιτο ὡς τὴν Μίλητον (*ad Milesios*).

REM. 2. This ὥς is to be distinguished from that which stands with εἰς, ἐπὶ and πρὸς with the Acc. viz., ὡς εἰς, ὡς ἐπὶ, ὡς πρὸς τινα. This ὥς is not a preposition, but, in the same manner as when it is joined with the participle, it expresses a supposition, and does not denote an actual direction to a place, but only one supposed, and hence intended. X. An. 1. 2, 1. ἀθροῖζει ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους τὸ στράτευμα (*quasi his bellum illaturus*). Hence this ὥς also stands with the prepositions governing other Cases, e. g. Th. 3, 4. ἔκπλουν ἐποιήσαντο τῶν νεῶν ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ, as though they would fight a naval battle. 1, 134. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χυλκοὺς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πανσανίου ἀνέθισαν (*quasi essent Pausaniae loco*).

4. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE, διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπέρ, μετὰ.

§ 291. (1) Δία, *through*. (595.)

I. With the Gen., (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote a motion extending through a space or object and again coming out of, *through and out again, out of*; Homer expresses this relation still more distinctly, by uniting the preposition ἐκ or πρὸ with διὰ, e. g. Od. 9, 460. διὲκ μεγάροιο ἀναχωρεῖν; (b) to denote extension through something, but without the accompanying relation mentioned under (a) of the coming out of the thing or space; on the Gen., see § 287, Rem.;—(2) in relation to time, to denote the expiration of a period, *after*, properly to the end of a period, *through and out*;—(3) in a causal sense, to denote origin

(rare) and the author (very frequent); (b) to denote quality (possessive Gen.) in connection with εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι; (c) the means; (d) manner; (e) worth (rare); (f) comparison (rare).

(1) (a) Her. 7, 8. μέλλω ἔλᾱν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 2, 26. διεξιόντα διὰ πάσης Εὐρώπης. 7, 105. ἐξήλυνε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θρηίκης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 3, 145. διακύψας διὰ τῆς γοργύρης, *to look out through the prison*. (b) Od. μ, 335. διὰ νήσου ἰών, διὰ πεδίου, *per campum*. X. Hier. 2, 8. διὰ πολεμίας πορεύεσθαι. Figuratively in the phrases, διὰ δικαιοσύνης ἵναί, *to go in the way of justice*, i. e. *to be just*, διὰ τοῦ δικαίου πορεύεσθαι, διὰ φόβου ἔρχεσθαι, *to fear*, Eur. Or. 747. Διὰ φιλίας ἵναί τινί, *to be friendly to one*, X. An. 3, 2, 8. (2) Δι' ἔτους, διὰ πολλοῦ, μακροῦ, ὀλίγου χρόνου, also δι' ὀλίγου, διὰ πολλοῦ without χρόνου, or διὰ χρόνου ἦλθε, *he came after a long time*; διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου τοιαῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο, *during the whole time*; διὰ ἡμέρας, διὰ νυκτός. So also of an action repeated at stated intervals, e. g. διὰ τρίτου ἔτους συνῆσαν, *every third year*, tertio quoque anno, *always after three years* (through and out again), διὰ πέμπτου ἔτους, διὰ πέντε ἐτών, quinto quoque anno, διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρας. (3) (a) Διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκώς X. Cy. 7, 2, 24. Πάντα δι' ἑαυτῶν πράττεσθαι, *to accomplish everything by themselves*, δι' ἑαυτοῦ κτήσασθαι τι. (b) Διὰ φόβου εἶναι, δι' ἔχθρας γίγνεσθαι τινί, δι' ἔριδος, ὀργῆς, ἀσφαλείας εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι, *to be hostile, angry, safe*. (c) Δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ὀρᾶν, ἔχειν τινὰ δι' ὀργῆς, διὰ χειρῶν ἔχειν, *to work upon, to be engaged in, to handle*; also of persons, e. g. Ἐπράξαν ταῦτα δι' Εὐρυμάχου Th. 2, 2. (d) Διὰ σπουδῆς, διὰ τάχους ποιεῖν τι. (e) S. OC. 584. δι' οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider of no value*. (f) Her. 1, 25. θίγης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων τῶν ἀναθημάτων, *in comparison with*.

II. With the Acc. (1) in relation to space to denote extension through a place or object, *throughout* (only poetic); (2) in relation to time to denote extension through a period of time, *throughout*; (3) in a causal sense (a) to denote the reason (*ob, propter*); (b) of the person by whose means something is accomplished.

(1) (a) Eur. Hipp. 762. διὰ πόντιον κῦμα ἐπόρευσας ἐμὴν ἄνασσαν. (2) Διὰ νύκτα. (3) X. An. 1, 7, 6. ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν ἡ ἀρχὴ ἢ πατρίδα πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρις οὐ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἄνθρωποι. 4, 5, 15. διὰ τὰς τοιαύτας οὖν ἀνάγκας ὑπελείποντο τινες τῶν στρατιωτῶν. (b) Δι' ἡμᾶς σὺν θεοῖς ἔχετε τήνδε τὴν χώραν X. An. 7, 7, 7. Κακοὶ δοκοῦμεν εἶναι διὰ τοῦτον (*hujus culpa*).

§ 292. (2) *Κατά*, from above, down. (526, 527.)

I. With the Gen. (1) in relation to space, (a) of motion from a higher to a lower place, *desuper*, *deorsum*; (b) of a direction towards a place or object below, *downwards*, (on the Gen., see § 287, Rem.); (c) seldom of rest in, upon or at a place or object;—(2) in a causal and figurative sense, to denote the cause or occasion.

(1) (a) Il. α, 44. βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρχήνων. Her. 8, 53. ἐρῶντες εὐντοῦς κατὰ τοῦ τεύχεος κάτω. (b) Her. 7, 6. ἀφανίζεσθαι κατὰ τῆς θάλασσης. 235. καταδεδικέναι κατὰ τῆς θάλασσης. X. An. 7, 1, 30. εὐχομαι μυρίας ἐμέγς κατὰ γῆς ὀργνιάς γενέσθαι, *to be sunk under the earth*. So figuratively of the direction to a lower object, as τοξεύειν κατὰ τινος, παῖειν κατὰ τινος, *to strike at something* (the preposition denoting the direction of the blow, viz. *down*), τύπτειν κατὰ κόρῃς, *on the head*, § 273, Rem. 8; (c) Her. 1. 9. ἐπὶ κατὰ νώτου γένη, *upon the back*. Th. 4, 32. κατὰ νώτου εἶναι. 33. κατὰ νώτου καθεστηκέναι. (2) Λέγειν κατὰ τινος, *dicere de aliqua re*; in this connection, the idea of hostility especially is expressed by the preposition, e. g. λέγειν, λόγος κατὰ τινος, *against one*. X. Apol. 13. ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ; but also in an opposite relation, Dem. Phil. 2, 68, 9. ὃ καὶ μέγιστόν ἐστι καὶ ὅ μὲν ἐγκώμιον, *in honor of you*. Aeschin. Ctes. 60. οἱ κατὰ Δημοσθένους ἔπαινοι; further, σκοπεῖν κατὰ τινος, where it can be translated by *secundum*, *in respect to*; so also in Attic adjurations and oaths, e. g. εὐχεσθαι, ὀμόσαι κατὰ τινος, and the like (to implore, to swear by a person or thing, as if resting upon it), so also εὐχεσθαι κατ' ἐκατόμβης, κατὰ βοός.

II. With the Acc., *κατά* forms, in relation to space and time, a strong contrast with *ἀνά*, in respect to the point where the motion of the action begins, but it agrees with *ἀνά* in denoting the direction to an object and the extension over it. The use of *ἀνά* is more confined to poetry, but *κατά* has no such limitation. (1) In relation to space, (a) to denote the direction of the action to a lower object; (b) to denote extension from a higher to a lower object, *throughout*, *through*, *over*; (c) in the historians in the sense of *e regione*, *over against*, *opposite to*;—(2) in relation to time, to denote its extension or duration;—(3) in a causal sense, (a) to denote purpose and design; (b) conformity and the respect in which anything is considered, and hence also a reason, *on ac-*

count of; (c) an indefinite measure, *about*; (d) the manner; hence also with explanations of number, in a distributive sense.

(1) (a) *Βάλλειν κατὰ γαστέρα*, and the like in Homer. Her. 3, 14. *παρήσαν αἱ παρθίνοι κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας*, *to the fathers sitting*; then of the course of a stream, *κατὰ ῥόον*, *down the stream*, (see ἀνά). (b) Her. 3, 109. *αἱ ἐχιδναὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν εἰσι*. *Κατὰ γῆν, κατὰ θάλασσαν πορεύεσθαι*. (c) Th. 2, 30. *κείται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν*. (2) *Κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον*, *κατὰ τὸν πρότερον πόλεμον*, *οἱ κατὰ τινι*, *contemporaries of any one*. (3) (a) Her. 2, 152. *κατὰ ληΐην ἐκπλώσαντας*. Th. *κατα θέαυ ἦκειν*, *spectatum venisse*. *Κατὰ τί*; *why? wherefore?* (b) *Κατὰ νόμον*, *κατὰ λόγον*, *ad rationem*, *pro ratione*, *in conformity with*, *according to*, *κατὰ γνώμην τὴν ἐμὴν*. Her. 2, 3. *κατὰ τὴν τροφήν τῶν παιδῶν τοσαῦτα ἔλγον*, *in respect to nourishing*. Her. *κατὰ τὸν κρητῆρα οὕτως ἔσχε*. *Κατὰ τι*, *in some respect*, *quodammodo*; *κατ' οὐδέν*, *κατὰ πάντα*, *in every respect*, *κατὰ τοῦτο*, *hoc respectu*, hence *propter hoc*; Th. 1, 60. *κατὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιῶται ἐθελονταὶ ξινέσποντο*, *on account of*. Dem. Chers. 90, 2. *οἷς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ἐφ' ἐμῶν ἐστιν*, *ὅταν βούλησθε, κολάζειν*. *Κατὰ φύσιν*, *secundum naturam*, *κατὰ δύναμιν*, *according to one's strength*, *κατὰ κράτος*, *with all one's might*. (c) *Κατὰ ἐξήκοντα ἔτη*, *κατὰ μικρόν*, *gradually*, *κατ' ὀλίγον*, *κατὰ πολὺ*, *πολλά*, *by far*. (d) *Καθ' ἡσυχίαν*, *quietly*, *κατὰ τάχος*, *κατὰ συντυχίαν*, *casu*, *κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρόν*, *per vim*, *κατὰ μέρος*, *in order*, *in turn*. Her. 6, 79. *ἄποινά ἐστι δύο μνῆαι κατ' ἄνδρα*, *viritim*; *κατὰ κόμας*, *vicatim*; *κατὰ μῆνα*, *singulis mensibus*; *καθ' ἡμέραν*, *ἐν καθ' ἑν*, *one after the other*, i. e. *singly*, *καθ' ἑπτὰ*, *septeni*.

REMARK. In composition, *κατά* regularly governs the Gen., which expresses the object which caused the action of the verb, and extends over it, according to the relations mentioned under No. I, (2). An Acc. of the thing very often stands with the Gen., e. g. *κατηγορεῖν τί τινος*, *to accuse some one of something*, *καταγιγνώσκειν τί*, (e. g. *ἄνοιαν, κλοπὴν*) *τινος*, *κατακρίνειν τινὸς θάνατον*, *καταδικάζειν τινὸς θάνατον*, *καταψηφίζεσθαι τινὸς δειλίαν*, *καταφειδέσθαι τινος*; *καταφρονεῖν τινος*, *despicere*, *καταγελᾶν τινος*.

§ 293. (3) *Ἵπέρ, super, over*. (598.)

I. With the Gen. (1) in relation to space, to denote resting, abiding over or above a place or object, § 287, Rem.;—(2) in a causal sense, (a) for, for the good of; (b) to denote an internal, mental cause, instead of the more usual *ὑπό* with the Gen.; (c) with verbs of entreating, imploring, *for the sake of some one*; (d) to denote cause, then in connection with *τοῦ* and the Inf.

to denote purpose, which by the language is considered as the cause; (e) to denote the respect in which anything is considered, instead of the more usual *περί* with the Gen.

II. With the Acc., motion over, above and beyond, used in relation to space and time and also to measure and number.

I. (1) X. C. 3. 8, 9. ὁ ἥλιος τοῦ θέρους ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ τῶν στεγῶν πορευόμενος σκιὰν αὐτῶν παρέχει. Her. 7, 69. Ἀραβίων καὶ Αἰθιοπῶν τῶν ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκημένων ἦρχε Ἀρσάμης. Ἐπὲρ θαλάσσης οἰκεῖν. (2) (a) Μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατριδος, *to fight in defence of something, as if standing over it*; ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος; πολιτεύεσθαι, στρατηγεῖν ὑπὲρ τινος, *in alicujus gratiam*; ὑπὲρ τῶν πραγμάτων σποιδάζειν, δεδιέναι ὑπὲρ τινος, *timere alicui*. (b) ὑπὲρ πένθους. (c) Il. ω, 466. καὶ μιν ὑπὲρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος ἡνκόμοιο λίσσεται τέκεος. (d) Pl. Symp. 208, d. ὑπὲρ ἀρετῆς ἀθανάτου καὶ τοιαύτης δόξης ἐκλεοῦς πάντες πάντα ποιοῦσιν. Dem. Phil. 1. 52, 43. ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν κακῶς ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. II. Her. 4, 188. ὑπὲρ τοῦ δόμου, *over the house*; ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκεῖν, *beyond*; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον. Her. 5, 64. ὑπὲρ τὰ τεσσερῆκοντα ἔτη.

§ 294. (4) Μετά, *with*. (534.)

I. Μετά, derived from μέσος (*within, between*) denotes the middle of something. With the Gen., μετά denotes an intimate connection, and participation, (comp. μετέχειν); the Gen. denotes the whole, of which the subject of the sentence constitutes a part; it consequently differs from σύν with the Dat., which merely denotes the connection (*company*) of one object with another, without the one being considered a part of the other (comp. συνέχειν). It is used (1) in reference to space, in the midst, among; then to denote an active participation in aid of some one, with;—(2) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) to denote the means or manner; (b) conformity.

(1) Eur. Hec. 209. μετὰ νεκρῶν κείσονται, *to lie among the dead, and one's self to be dead*. Pl. Rp. 359, c. καθῆσθαι μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. Μετὰ τινος μάχεσθαι, *to fight in company with one*. Dem. Phil. 3. 117, 24. μετὰ τῶν ἡδικομένων πολεμεῖν. Ἐῖναι μετὰ τινος (*ab alicujus partibus stare*). Pl. Rp. 467, c. σωθήσονται μετὰ πρεσβυτέρων ἡγεμόνων ἐπόμενοι, *they follow the older leaders, and as it were, hold fast to them, wholly different from ἔπεσθαι μετὰ τινα and σύν τινα*. (2) (a) Th. 1, 18.

μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιοῦμενοι, i. e. surrounded by, in the midst of dangers. X. C. 3, 5, 8. μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, as it were in an intimate connection with virtue. Dem. Phil. 3, 130, 74. ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι τοῦτο τὸ γέρας ἐκτήσαντο καὶ κατέλιπον μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων κινδύνων. (b) Isocr. Archid. 129, 66. τοὺς νόμους, μεθ' ὧν οἰκοῦντες εὐδαιμονίστατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦσαν, agreeably to which, (τῶν νόμων ἐχόμενοι, legibus quasi adhaerentes); μετὰ τοῦ λόγου, in conformity with reason.

II. With the Acc., (1) in relation to space, (a) (Poet.) to denote a direction or motion into the midst of something, a striving to be united with a person or thing, in a friendly or hostile relation, and generally to denote a succession in space; (b) to denote an extension of space between two objects, in the prose phrase μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν τι, to have something in hand; — (2) (prose and Poet.) to denote succession in time and in order (after); — (3) in a causal sense (only Poet.), to denote purpose and conformity.

(1) Ἰκένθαι μετὰ Τρωῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοῦς, to come into the midst of the Tr. and Gr. Il. ρ, 460. αἰῶσων ὥςτ' αἰγυπιὸς μετὰ χῆνας, among the geese. Seldom used of things. β, 376. ὅς με μετ' ἀπρηκτους ἔριδας καὶ νεῖκεα βάλλει, into the midst of contention. Βῆναι μετὰ Νέστορα, to go to Nestor, properly into a connection with him, βῆ δὲ μετ' Ἰδομενεῆα, to go to Idomen. to follow after him, properly to go into the engagement, or battle with him, Il. γ, 297. Il. γ, 492. λαοὶ ἔπονθ' ὥςτις τε μετὰ κτῖλον ἔσπετο μῆλα, behind the ram. (2) Μετὰ τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς θάνατον X. Μετὰ ταῦτα, after; the Acc. often has a participle agreeing with it, e. g. Her. 1, 34. μετὰ Σόλωνα οἰχόμενον, after the departure of Solon. Μεθ' ἡμέραν, interdiu, in the day time, (properly after the break of day) X. An. 4. 6, 12. Κάκεινος ἔλαβε μετ' ἐμὲ δεύτερος Cy. 2. 2, 4. Πόλιν (εἶχον) τὴν πλουσιωτάτην ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ μετὰ Βαβυλῶνα 7. 2, 11. (3) Od. α, 184. πλεῖν μετὰ χαλκόν, ad aea petendum. Eur. Alc. 67. Ἐρυσθίδος πύμψαντος ἰππειον μετὰ ὄχημα. Il. ο, 52. τῷ καὶ Ποσειδῶν γε—αἶψα μεταστρέψεις νόον μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ, according to your desire and mine.

REMARK. Μετά is constructed with the Dat. only in poetry, particularly in the Epic, to denote merely local union or companionship in place; in prose, ἐν and σὺν are used instead of it. It commonly stands with the plural, or with the singular of collective nouns; the words with which it stands may denote persons or things considered as such, and the parts or members of animate things, e. g. μετ' ἀθανάτοις, with, among, μετὰ στρατῷ; μετὰ χειρὶ, ποσὶ, γένει, γαμφηλαῖς, (in the midst of), between, μετὰ τοῖσι, in the mind, μετὰ νηυσὶ, κύμασι; μετὰ πρηνὶ ἑρῶντι, (between).

5. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE, DATIVE AND AC-
CUSATIVE, ἀμφί, περί, ἐπί, παρά, πρός, ὑπό.

§ 295. (1) Ἀμφί and περί. (529, 530.)

1. The prepositions ἀμφί and περί express nearly the same relations of space, viz. *around, about*; ἀμφί, *on both sides, περί, on all sides*; they also agree almost entirely in their use, but differ in this, that ἀμφί is confined mostly to the Ionic dialect and to poetry, while περί belongs to all the dialects, and hence expresses a far greater variety of relations and has a more general application.

2. Ἀμφί denotes in general the surrounding of something (on both sides), the being near and close to something.

I. With the Gen. (1) in relation to space; (a) to denote removal from that which surrounds (Poet.); (b) to denote dwelling or rest around something, § 287, Rem., though seldom;—(2) in a causal sense, to denote the occasion of something (*around, for, on account of*), though but seldom in prose, περί with the Gen. being generally used instead of it.

II. With the Dat. (1) in relation to space (Poet. only), to denote rest *around, at, near, among*;—(2) in a causal sense (very seldom in prose), (a) to denote the cause or occasion, as with the Gen., with this difference, that with the Dat., the relation of causality is considered as wholly local; (b) to denote an internal and mental reason (Poet.).

III. With the Acc. (1) in relation to space, to denote local extension (*round, at*);—(2) to denote time and number approximately;—(3) in a causative and figurative sense, to denote a mental dwelling upon an object, taking pains, and being employed about it.

I. (1) (a) Eur. Or. 1460. ἀμφὶ πορφύρεων πέπλων ἔκρη σπάσαντες, *from the garments which were around the sword*. (b) Her. 8, 104. ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκέουσι τῆς πόλιος. (2) Μάχεσθαι ἀμφὶ τινός. X. Cy. 3, 1, 8. εἰς καιρὸν ἦκει, ὅπως τῆς δίκης ἀκούσης παρὼν τῆς ἀμφὶ τοῦ πατρός. II. (1) Τελαμὼν ἀμφὶ στήθεσιν II. β, 388. Ἀμφὶ κλάδοις ἔζεσθαι, *to be surrounded by branches, to sit among*. (2) (a) II. π, 565. ἀμφὶ νέκυι κατατεθνεῶτι μάχεσθαι. II. γ, 157. ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ ἄλγεα πάσχειν. Her. 6, 129. οἱ μνηστήρες ἔρην εἶχον ἀμφὶ μουσι κῆ. 62. φο-

βηθεὶς ἀμφὶ τῇ γυναικί. 3, 32. ἀμφὶ τῇ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διξὸς λέγεται λόγος. (b) Ἀμφὶ φόβῳ, *prae metu*, ἀμφὶ θυμῷ, *prae ira*. III. (1) X. Cy. 6, 2, 11. (συλλέγεται) τὸ στράτευμα ἀμφὶ τὸν Πακτωλὸν ποταμόν. 2, 4, 16. τεθήρακα ἀμφὶ τὰ ὄρια. Hence also of the persons around any one, as in οἱ ἀμφὶ τίνα, see § 263, d. (2) Ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, *about winter*, ἀμφὶ δειλῇν, *sub vesperam*, ἀμφὶ τοὺς μυχλοὺς, *circiter*. (3) ἔχειν ἀμφὶ τι, *to be employed about something*, e. g. ἀμφὶ δειπνον, ἀμφ' ἵππους, ἄρματα.

3. Περὶ signifies all round, round, a circle.

I. With the Gen. (1) in relation to space to denote the tarrying around an object. This use of it is confined to poetry, and even here is very rare, comp. § 287, Rem.—(2) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) to denote the cause or occasion of a respect; here it stands in a great variety of connections, *about, concerning, for, on account of, in respect to*;—(b) to denote a mental cause, (*for, from, prae*), though seldom; (c) to denote the relation of a person or thing to that which belongs to them, which, as it were, surrounds them and refers to them, (Gen. of the possessor); (d) to denote worth and superiority.

(1) Od. ε, 68. αὐτοῦ, *there*, πῖπνυστο περὶ σπείους γλαφυροῖο ἡμερῆς. 130. τὸν μὲν ἔγὼν ἐσάωσα περὶ τρόπιος βεβῶτα. (2) (a) Μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος; with verbs denoting a physical or mental perception, ἀκούειν, εἰδέναι, etc., with verbs of saying and asking, e. g. λέγειν περὶ τινος, λόγος περὶ τινος, with verbs of anxiety, fear, and such as express all other affections, e. g. φοβεῖσθαι περὶ παιρίδος, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ἐπιμέλεια περὶ τινος. Dem. Phil. 1. 52, 43. τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν τοῦ πολέμου γεγενημένην περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι Φίλιππον. (b) Περὶ ὀργῆς, *prae ira*, Th. 4, 130. (c) Τὰ περὶ τινος, *the affairs, fortune, circumstances of any one*, etc., οἱ περὶ τινος, *those belonging to any one*, and as it were surrounding him. Dem. Phil. 1. 50, 36. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῇ τούτου παρασκευῇ ἅτακτα ἅπαντα (sc. ἐστίν). (d) In the Common language, περὶ πολλοῦ, περὶ πλείονος, περὶ πλείστον, περὶ ὀλίγου, περὶ ἐλάττονος, περὶ ἐλαχίστου, περὶ οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι τι, *to value high, higher*, etc., so also περὶ πολλοῦ ἐστίν ἡμῖν, *of great value*.

II. With the Dat. (1) in relation to space, to denote rest around or near something, with the idea of surrounding or encircling it;—(2) in a causal sense, (a) like ἀμφὶ with the Dat., but much more frequently; (b) to denote an external or internal reason (Poet.).

(1) Her. 7, 61. περὶ τῇσι κεφαλήσι εἶχον τιάρας. Pl. Rp. 359, d. περὶ τῇ χειρὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον φέρειν. (2) (a) Μάχεσθαι περὶ τινι (Poet.). Th. 1, 60. δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χωρὶς. 4, 70. δέισας περὶ Πελοποννησίοις. 6, 9. περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι ἐρῶδῶ. Her. 3, 35. περὶ ἐωνιῷ δειμαίνοντα. Pl. Phaedon. 114, d. θαρρύνειν περὶ τινι, *to be of good courage about something*. (b) Περὶ χάσματι, φόβῳ, σθένει, ὀδύρῃ, *prae*, as it were surrounded by.

III. With the Acc. (1) in relation to space, around, (a) to denote motion round about something, into the circle or vicinity of an object (Poet.); (b) to denote extension around, in or at, through something, with verbs of rest;—(2) to denote time and number approximately;—(3) in a causal sense, to denote the respect in which anything is considered.

(1) (a) Il. x, 139. περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἰωή, *the clamor came round his mind*; (b) Her. 3, 61. Καμβύση χρονίζοντι περὶ Αἴγυπτον ἐπανιστάται ἄνδρες Μάγοι, *round in Egypt*. 7, 131. ὁ μὲν περὶ Πιερίην διέτριβε ἡμίνας συγνάς. Th. 6, 2. ὥκουν Φοίνικες περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀπολαμβάνοντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησίδια (*circa* S). Hence οἱ περὶ τινι, *those around any one*, οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα, § 263, d. Comp. ἀμφι. (2) Th. 3, 89. περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους. Περὶ μυρίου. (3) Ἀμειλῶς ἔχειν περὶ τινι. X. An. 3, 2, 20. ἐξαμαρτάνειν περὶ τινι. 1, 6, 8. ἄδικος περὶ τινι. C. I. 1, 20. σωφρονεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς. Αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀρετήν, *the essence of virtue, what pertains to it*.

§ 296. (2) Ἐπί, upon.

(531—533.)

With the Gen. (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote rest upon a place or object, to denote contiguity to a place, *at*, *near to*, § 287, Rem.; (b) to denote a direction to a place, § 273, Rem. 8;—(2) in relation to time, to denote the time in or during which something takes place, § 273, Rem. 12;—(3) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) with verbs of saying, swearing and affirming before any one, (as it were leaning or resting on some one); (b) to denote the occasion or author, especially in the phrase, to be named after some one or some thing; (c) to denote conformity, with verbs signifying *to examine*, *to judge*, *to consider*, *to say* and *to show*; (d) to denote dependence or resting on something, a continued remaining on something; (e) to denote the manner; (f) to denote the purpose, which is then consid-

ered by the language, as the cause, with the verb *ταχθῆναι*, and the like, *to be set over something*, and in certain phrases.

(1) (a) Pl. Menex. 246, d. οὐτ' ἐπὶ γῆς, οὐθ' ὑπὸ γῆς. Her. 7, 111. τὸ μαντήιον τοῦτό ἐστι ἐπὶ τῶν οὐρέων τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων. 6, 129. ἐπ' αὐτῆς (τῆς τραπέζης) ὀρχήσατο. 2, 35. τὰ ἄχθεια οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν φορέουσι, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων. X. An. 4, 3, 28. ὁ Ξενοφῶν πέμψας ἄγγελον κλεῦει (αὐτούς) αὐτοῦ μέναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, at, near the river. (b) Th. 1, 116. πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου. X. Cy. 7, 2, 1. ἐπὶ Σάρδεων φεύγειν. Dem. Phil. 3, 123, 48. ἀναχωρεῖν ἐπ' οἴκου. (2) Her. 6, 98. ἐπὶ Δαρείου ἐγένετο πλεῖω κακὰ τῇ Ἑλλάδι, in the time of Darius. X. Cy. 1, 6, 31. ἐπὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων προγόνων. So ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ἐφ' ὑμῶν, mea, nostra, vestra memoria. The Gen. often stands in connection with a participle, but always with the present; hence ἐπὶ often denotes the duration of time, e. g. ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος, during the reign of Cyrus. (3) (a) Λέγειν ἐπὶ δικαστῶν, ἐπὶ μαρτύρων, before, in the presence of, properly, resting or leaning upon. Dem. Cor. ἐπωμόσαντο ἐπὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν. Similar to the preceding is, Her. 9, 11. εἶπαν ἐπ' ὄρκου, quasi substrato vel supposito jurejurando, leaning or resting on the oath. (b) Καλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινος. Her. 7, 40. Νισαῖοι καλεῖνται ἔπποι ἐπὶ τοῦδε. 74. ἐπὶ Αὐδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττυος ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. Τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ποιῆσθαι ἐπὶ τινος. Ἐφ' αὐτοῦ, of one's own accord, sua sponte, ἐπὶ προφάσις Her., praetextu. Λέγειν ἐπὶ τινος, dicere de aliqua re. Pl. Charm. 155, d. ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός. (c) Ζητεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινος, κρίνειν τι ἐπὶ τινος, σκοπεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινος, λέγειν τι ἐπὶ τινος, ἐπιδείξαι τι ἐπὶ τινος, etc., as ἡ were resting upon. Pl. Rp. 597, b. βούλει οὖν, ἔφη, ἐπ' αὐτῶν τούτων τὸν μιμητὴν τοῦτον ζητήσωμεν, τίς ποί' ἐστίν; visne, ad haec ipsa imitatore[m] istum exigamus? 475, a. εἰ βούλει, ἔφη, ἐπ' ἐμοῦ λέγειν περὶ τῶν ἐρωτικῶν, ὅτι οὕτω ποιοῦσι, συγχωρῶ τοῦ λόγου χάριν, ita ut de me rei exemplum petatur. (d) Ἐφ' αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶν, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, αὐτῆς, by one's self, separately, properly, resting or depending on one's self, independent of others. Her. 5, 98. οἰκίσοντας τῆς Φρυγίης χώρῳ τε καὶ κώμῳ ἐπ' ἐωυτῶν. 4, 114. οἰκίσωμεν ἐπ' ἡμέων αὐτῶν. Here seems to belong the phrase so frequently found in the Attic historians, viz. Ἐφ' ἐνός, ἐπὶ τριῶν, τεττάρων τετάχθαι, στῆναι, one, two, three deep (properly to be placed or stand on one, the row rests upon one, etc.). Dem. Phil. 1, 42, 6. ἄν καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιλήσῃτε γενέσθαι γνῶμης, firmiter adhaerere huic rationi. 9. οὐχ οἷός τ' ἐστίν, ἔχων ἃ κατίστραπται, μένειν ἐπὶ τοῦτων. Phil. 2, 66, 3. καλῶσαιτ' ἄν ἐκείνον πράττειν ταῦτα, ἐφ' ὧν ἐστι νῦν, quibus nunc studet. So μένειν ἐπὶ ἀνοίας. (e) Dem. Cor. 230, 17. οὔτε δικαίως, οὐτ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας

οὐδεμίᾱς εἰρημένα, as it were, *resting on truth*. (f) Her. 5, 109. ἐπ' οὐ ἐτάχθημεν, cui rei praeffecti sumus. Dem. Cor. 266, 118. ἐπὶ τοῦ θρωκοῦ κατασταθεῖς. Hence οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, *those intrusted with business*.

II. With the Dat., (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote not only the tarrying or resting upon, as with the Gen., but also (b), and more frequently, in the wider sense of, at, by or near a place or object;—(2) in relation to time (mostly only poetic);—(3) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) to denote dependence (*penes*); (b) to denote a condition under which something takes place; (c) the purpose, design or determination; (d) to denote the goal or aim; (e) to denote the reason, with verbs expressing an affection of the mind, § 285, Rem. 1; (f) to denote measure and price.

(1) (a) Th. 1, 56. (Ποιταῖαι) οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἱσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης. Her. 7, 41. τουτίων χίλιοι ἐπὶ τοῖς δόρασι ἀντὶ τῶν στανρωτήρων ῥοιᾶς εἶχον χρυσείας. (b) Her. 3, 16. ἀποθανόντα ἔθαψεν ἐπὶ τῇσι θύρῃσι. 7, 89. οἱ Φοίνικες τὸ παλαιὸν οἶκον ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρῇ θαλάσσῃ. So also where one thing is said to be along with another, or in addition to, e. g. ἐσθίειν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψον, *to eat the ὄψον with bread*, X., ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ πίνειν Id., ἐπὶ τῇ κύλικι ἄδειν Pl. Hence, ἐπὶ τούτοις, *on or in addition to this*, i. e. besides; finally it is also used to denote a succession of things in time and space. Od. η, 120. ὄγχρη ἐπ' ὄγχρη γηράσκει, *pear on pear*. X. Cy. 2, 3, 7. ἀνέστη ἐπ' αὐτῷ Φερσάλας, *after him*. Φόνος ἐπὶ φόνῳ, *murder upon murder*, Eur. (2) Ἐπὶ νυκτὶ (Il. θ, 529). (3) (a) Her. 8, 29. ἐπ' ἡμῖν ἐστι ἡνδραποδίσθαι ὑμῶς (*penes nos est, vos servos esse*). Dem. Chers. 90, 2. ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἐστι (τούτους) κολάζειν. (b) Ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἐπ' οὐδενί, *hac, nulla conditione, nullo pacto*. Her. 3, 83. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὑπεξίσταμαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπ' ᾧ τε ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν ἄρξομαι. (c) Her. 1, 68. ἐπὶ κακῷ ἀνθρώπου σίδηρος ἀνείρεται (*in perniciem hominis*). So ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *hoc consilio*. X. S. 1, 5. Πρωταγόρα πολὺν ἀργύριον δέδωκας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ (*ad discendam sap.*). Pl. Ap. 20, e. φέρεται τε καὶ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἐμῇ λέγει. Hence οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχαναῖς, *those placed over the machines*, οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασι, *those intrusted with business*, ἐπὶ τῷ θρωκοῦ ὢν, *the one charged with the money for the public shows*. Dem. Cor. 264, 113. (d) Λέγειν ἐπὶ τινί, *to pronounce an eulogy on one*; ῥόμους θεῖσθαι ἐπὶ (for) τινί Pl. And so ὀνομάζειν or καλεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινί, *nomen alicui imponere*. Also, *against*, in a hostile sense. Her. 6, 88. τὸ πᾶν μηχανήσασθαι ἐπ' Ἀλγινῇ τῇσι. Th. 1. 102. τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μηδῶν συμμαχίᾳ. (e) Γελαῖν, μέγα

φρονεῖν, μαίνεσθαι, ἀγανακτεῖν, etc. ἐπὶ τινι. (f) X. Cy. 3. 1, 43. ἐπὶ πόσῳ ἂν ἐθέλοις τὴν γυναῖκά σου ἀκούσαι (*quanto pretio*);

III. With the Acc., (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote the limit, the direction or motion on a place or object; (b) to denote extension upon an object, motion upon, over;—(2) in relation to time, (a) to denote the limit of time (until), as well as the limit of quantity (about); (b) to denote extension over a period of time (during);—(3) in a causal and figurative sense; (a) to denote purpose, design; (b) conformity, manner; (c) to denote the respect in which anything is held.

(1) (a) Ἀναβαλνύν ἐφ' ἵππον, ἐπὶ θρόνον. (b) Πλεῖν ἐπὶ οὔνοπα πόντον, Homer. Od. λ, 577. ἐπ' ἐννέα κεῖτο πέλειθρα. Κλέος πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, Hom., τὸ κάλλιστον καὶ ἄριστον γένος ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους Pl., ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ, *upon the right, left side, to the right, left*. (2) (a) Ἐφ' ἑσπέραν, *until evening*; (b) ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας, ἐφ' ἡμέραν. Th. 4. 1. τὸ ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐστασίαζε. 94. οἱ ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτωῖ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο. Ἐπὶ μέγα, πολὺ, πλεον, μῆζον, μᾶλλον, μακρόν, ἐπὶ τόσον, ἐφ' ὅσον, τριτάχθαι ἐπὶ πολλούς X. (3) (a) Her. 1, 37. ἐπὶ θήραν ἵναι (*venatum ire*). 3, 14. ἐπὶ ὕδωρ ἵναι (*aquatum ire*). Hence ἐπὶ τί; *wherefore?* In a hostile sense, e. g. στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Λυδοῦς, ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ Πέρσας, *properly, upon one, i. e. against*; (b) ἐπ' ἴσα, *equally, in the same way*. Her. 3, 71. τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ταύτην μὴ οὕτω συντάχυνε ἀβούλως ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονεστέρον αὐτὴν λάμβανε, *more according to or with, reflection*. (c) Pl. Rp. 370, b. διαφέρων ἐπὶ πρᾶξιν. Τὸ ἐπ' ἐμέ (*quod ad me attinet*).

§ 297. (3) Παρά, *by, near*.

(xx.)

Παρά denotes nearness to something, by, near.

I. With the Gen., (1) in relation to space, to denote a removal from near a person (Poet., also from near a thing;—(2) in a causal sense, to denote the author.

(1) Ἐλθεῖν παρὰ τινος, like the French *de chez quelqu'un*, *from near some one, from some one*. (2) (a) yet almost entirely in relation to space, Her. 8, 140. ἀγγελίῃ ἤκει παρὰ βασιλῆος. So it is regularly used of ambassadors, e. g. ἄγγελοι, πρέσβεις παρὰ τινος, ἀγγέλλειν παρὰ τινος, τὰ παρὰ τινος, *the commission, command, etc., from any one*; (b) with passive verbs, see § 251, Rem. 4; (c) with verbs of learning and hearing, e. g. μαρθάνειν παρὰ τινος, ἀκούειν παρὰ τινος; (d) Παρ' ἐαυ-

τοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ, sua sponte; (e) with verbs of giving and the like, e. g. παρ' ἐαυτοῦ διδόναι, *from himself*, i. e. from his own resources.

II. With the Dat., (1) in relation to space, to denote rest near a person;—(2) in a causal or figurative sense, to denote a reference to the judgment or opinion of a person.

(1) Ἔστι παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. (2) Her. 3, 160. παρὰ Δαρείῳ κριτῇ, *judice Dario, in the opinion of*. 1, 32. παρ' ἐμοί, *meo judicio*. 86. τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι αὐτοῖσι δοκόντας ὀλβίους. Dem. Ol. 1. 18, 3. τοσοῦτω θαυμαστότερος παρὰ πᾶσι νομίζεται (ὁ Φίλιππος).

III. With the Acc., (1) in relation to space, (a) to denote a direction or motion into the vicinity of a person (Poet., also of a thing); (b) to denote a direction or motion near a place and by it, along, along by, by; (c) to denote extension near a place or object (along, *per*), generally to denote indefinite nearness (by);—(2) in relation to time, to denote extension (during);—(3) in a causal and figurative sense, (a) to denote dependence, the possessor (*penes*); (b) to denote a comparison and estimation; hence (c) to denote conformity, with verbs of considering, showing and the like; (d) to denote a reason, wholly like *propter*, *by virtue of*, *on account of*.

(1) (a) Her. 1, 36. ἀπικέσθαι παρὰ Κροῖσον. (b) Παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρῆναι, *along, near, by Babylon*. From this have originated various ethical expressions, e. g. παρὰ μοῖραν, *near fate and by it*, i. e. against, contrary to fate, παρὰ δόξαν, *praeter opinionem*, παρ' ἐλπίδα, *παρὰ φύσιν*, *παρὰ το δίκαιον*, *παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους*, *παρὰ δύναν*. It is the opposite of *κατὰ*, e. g. *κατὰ μοῖραν*, *δύναν*. Hence it has also the signification of *besides*, *praeter*, e. g. παρὰ ταῦτα, *praeter haec*; (c) Her. 9, 15. παρὰ τὸν Ἀσωπόν, *along the Asopus*. Dem. Ol. 1. 24, 22. ἡ τύχη παρὰ πάντ' ἐστὶ τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα (*per omnes res dominatur*. Her. 4, 87. οὗτος κατελείφθη παρὰ τὸν νηόν. (2) Παρ' ἡμέραν, *παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον* (*during*), *παρὰ τὴν πόσιν*, *inter potandum*. So also of single points of time, during which something takes place, e. g. παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίενδρον, *in ipso discriminis tempore*. (3) (a) Isocr. Archid. 126. ὁμολογεῖτο παρὰ τοῦτον γενέσθαι τὴν σωτηρίαν αὐτοῖς, *constabat, in hoc iis positum esse salutem*. Her. 8, 140. πυνθάνεσθε τὴν νῦν παρ' ἐμὲ εἰούσαν δύναν. (b) Her. 7, 20. ὥστε μήτε τὸν Δαρείου (στόλον) τὸν ἐπὶ Σκύθας παρὰ τοῦτον μηδὲν φαίνεσθαι. So παρ' ὀλίγον *ποιεῖσθαι* *τι*, *to make of little account*. Παρ' ὀλίγον, *παρὰ μικρόν*, *βραχύ*, *nearly, almost*, παρ' ὀ πολύ, *by far*, παρ' οὐδὲν τίθεσθαι, *to make no account of*; after coi

parisons and expressions implying comparison, as ἄλλος, ἕτερος, διάφορος. Th. 1, 23. ἡλίου ἐκλείψεις πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύμενα. Pl. Phaed. 93, a. οὐδὲ μὴν ποιεῖν τι, οὐδὲ τι πάσχειν ἄλλο παρ' ἃ ἂν ἐκεῖνα ἢ ποιῇ ἢ πάσχη. Hence of alternations, ἡμέρα παρ' ἡμέραν, *one day in distinction from another, every other day*, alternis diebus, also παρ' ἡμέραν alone. Often with the additional idea of preference, *prae, praeter*. X. C. 1. 4, 14. παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα, ὥςπερ θεοί, οἱ ἀνθρώποι βιοτεύουσι, *in comparison with, beyond*, other animals. (c) Dem. Aph. 1. 824, 34. παρὰ τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἀποφέρουσιν, ἐπιδείξω, *in conformity with*, properly, holding an object near to another. (d) Dem. Phil. 1. 43, 14. οὐδὲ οὗτος παρὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ψώμην τοσοῦτον ἐπηύξεται, ὅσον παρὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀμείλειαν. So παρὰ τοῦτο, *propterea*, παρ' ὅ, *quapropter*.

§ 298. (4) Πρὸς, *before*.

(536.)

Πρὸς (formed from πρῶ), denotes *before, in the presence of*.

I. With the Gen. (1) a local relation, or relation of space, which expresses a direction or motion from the presence or view of an object, especially from the situation of a place; — (2) a causal relation, to indicate that a thing proceeds from an agent, from the presence of a person exercising some power, or of an object conceived as a person; (a) of derivation; (b) of a possessor and of the property to whom or which anything belongs, § 273, 2, (c) (α); (c) of an author or cause.

(1) Her. 3, 161. οἰκίουσιν πρὸς νότου ἀνέμου. 107. πρὸς μεσημβρίας Ἀραβίη ἐστὶ (*ab oriente* instead of *in orientem* versus, *towards the east*). X. An. 2, 2, 4. ἔπειθε τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, τὰ μὲν ὑποζύγια ἔχοντες πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ. (2) (a) πρὸς πατρός, πρὸς μητρός, *on the father's or mother's side*. (b) Πρὸς γυναικός ἐστι, *it is the manner of women*, πρὸς δίκης ἐστίν, *it is conformable to justice*. Antiph. 2. 121, 2. ἡ μὲν δόξα τῶν πραχθέντων πρὸς τῶν λέγειν δυναμένων ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια πρὸς τῶν δίκαια καὶ ὅσια πρᾶσσόντων. Also, εἶναι πρὸς τινος, *stare ab aliquo*. Th. 4, 92. πιστεύσαντες τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσεσθαι. (c) Her. 2, 139. ἵνα κακόν τι πρὸς θεῶν ἢ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων λάβῃ. 7, 5. στρατηλάται ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἵνα λόγος σε ἔχῃ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθός, *ut lauderis ab hominibus*, as it were, *in the presence of men*; also with ἀκούειν and like verbs; with passive verbs, see § 251, Rem. 4, and intransitives. Her. 1, 61. ἀτιμάζεσθαι πρὸς Πεισιστράτου. 73. ταῦτα πρὸς Κυαξάρειω παθόντες. With forms of swearing and protestation, e. g. πρὸς θεῶν, *per deos*, properly, *before the gods*.

II. With the Dat., to denote a *resting before* or *with* an object; also of *being employed in* or *with* a thing; finally, in the sense of *besides*, *in addition to*, (*praeter*).

Th. 2, 79. ἐς μόχην καθίστανται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει. *Εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι πρὸς πράγμασι*. Πρὸς τούτῳ, πρὸς τοῦτοις (*praeter ea*).

III. With the Acc., (1) in a local relation, or relation of space, (a) of the site of a place, or direction of an object, *towards*, (where, also, the Gen. may be used, see No. I, 1); (b) of persons, or of things conceived as persons, standing both in friendly and in hostile attitudes; (c) of the extension of a thing; — (2) to denote an indefinite approximation of time; — (3) causal and figurative, (a) to denote the aim, object; (b) fitness, conformity; hence (c) the reason, *propter*; (d) a comparison, for the most part with the additional idea of preference (*prae, praeter*); (e) with the meaning *in respect to*.

(1) (a) Πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, πρὸς ἐσπέραν. Th. 2, 55. (ἡ γῆ) πρὸς Πελοπόννησον ὄρεα. (b) X. An. 5. 7, 20. ἔρχονται πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *to us*, properly, *come before us*. 7. 6, 6. ὑμᾶς προὐ ἄξομεν πρὸς αὐτούς. 5. 4, 5. διασωθῆναι βουλόμεθα πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα (πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας). *Λέγειν, ἀγορεύειν, ἐξετάζειν τι πρὸς τινα*; σπονδᾶς, συμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τινα, *with*; μάχεσθαι, πολεμεῖν πρὸς τινα, *against*. These phrases everywhere imply the meaning to come *into the presence of, before the face of any one*; also, λογίζεσθαι, σκέπασθαι, σκοπεῖν, ἐνθιμῆσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτόν, *secum reputare*; likewise, (Σωκράτης ἦν) πρὸς χειμῶνα καὶ θέρους καὶ πάντας πόνους καρτερικώτατος, *against*, X. C. 1. 2, 1. (c) Σωκράτης γε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους κόσμον τῇ πόλει παρῆχε, *among all other men*, etc. the preposition here extending the idea, *ibid.* 61. (2) Πρὸς ἡμέραν, *against, about the break of day*. (3) (a) Dem. Phil. 2. 71, 23. παντοδαπὰ εὐρημένα ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς φυλακὴν καὶ σωτηρίαν; (b) Her. 1, 38. πρὸς τὴν ὥσιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον τοῦτον ἔσπενσα, *in accordance with this view*. So κρίνειν τι πρὸς τι. Also, πρὸς βίαν, *violently, against the will*, πρὸς ἀναγκήν, πρὸς ἡδονήν, πρὸς ἀκριβείαν, *accurately, in conformity with accuracy*, etc. (c) Πρὸς ταῦτα, *properly, in accordance with this, hence for this reason, therefore*. (d) Her. 8, 44. Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους (συνμμάχους) παρεχόμενοι νῆας ὀγδόικοι καὶ ἑκατόν, i. e. *equal to all the other allies, as much as the rest put together*. So also to denote an exchange, e. g. Pl. Phaed. 69, a. ἡδονὰς πρὸς ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας πρὸς λύπας καὶ φόβον πρὸς φόβον.

καταλλάττεσθαι, καὶ μιλῶ πρὸς ἐλάττω, ὡς περ νομίσματα. (e) Σκοπεῖν, βλέπειν πρὸς τι, διαφέρειν πρὸς ἀρετήν, καλὸς πρὸς δρόμον, πρὸς πάλην, τέλος πρὸς ἀρετήν.

§ 299. (5) Ὑπὸ, *sub, under*. (537.)

I. With the Gen., (1) in a local relation, or relation of space, (a) to denote a motion from a lower place, *forth from under, away from under*, (more obvious in the Hom. ὑπὲκ with Gen.); (b) to denote a quiet rest under an object, § 287, Rem.;—(2) a causal and figurative relation; (a) to denote the author with passive verbs, § 254, Rem. 4, and intransitives; (b) an outward or inward (intellectual) ground, occasion, influence; (c) a mere instrumental cause, means, mode.

(1) (a) Od. ι, 140. αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος ῥέει ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ, κρήνη ὑπὸ σπείλους, “*under the grotto out*.” η, 5. ὑπὸ ἀπήμενης λύειν ἵππους. X. An. 6. 4, 25. (Ξενοφῶν) λαβὼν βοῦν ὑπὸ ἀμάξης σφαγιασάμενος ἐβόηδε. (b) Il. θ, 13. ἔβλεψεν εἰς Τάρταρον —, ἦχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον. Ὑπὸ γῆς οἰκεῖν. (2) (a) Κτείνεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τινος. (b) Her. 1, 85. ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης συμφορῆς, “*under the influence of present misfortune, on account of existing calamity*.” 3, 104. ὑπὸ τοῦ καύματος οἱ μύρμηκες ἀφανεῖς γίνονται ὑπὸ γῆν. Th. 2, 85. ὑπὸ ἀνέμων καὶ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἐνδιέτριψεν οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον. Ὑπὸ ἀνάγκης. Ὑπὸ μέθης μαίνεσθαι, Pl. Ὑπὸ ῥίγους. Her. 1, 85. ὑπὸ δέους καὶ κακοῦ φωνὴν ἐρέβη. So ὑπὸ χαρᾶς, φθοροῦ, δολιχῆς, ἀπειρίας, σωφροσύνης, ἀφροσύνης, etc. (c) Her. 7, 21. ᾤρωσον ὑπὸ μαστίγων; also of persons, 9, 98. ὑπὸ κήρυκος προηγόρευε, “*under the help of the herald*,” i. e. *praeconis voce*; particularly of the accompaniment of musical instruments, e. g. Her. 1, 17. ἰσθρατεύτο ὑπὸ σαλπίγγων. So ὑπὸ αὐλοῦ χορεύειν, ὑπὸ φορμίγγων, ὑπὸ τυμπάνων, etc.

II. With the Dat., (1) in a local relation, to denote a quiet rest under an object;—(2) causal and figurative, (a) to denote the author (almost exclusively poetical), see § 251, Rem. 4; (b) to indicate the means, as with the Gen., but only Poet.; (c) to denote subjection.

(1) Ὑπὸ γῆ εἶναι; used of mountains, *at the foot of*, e. g. ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ. Ὑπὸ τῷ Ὑμησσῷ. (2) (a) Δαμῆναι ὑπὸ τινι, πίπτειν ὑπὸ τινι. (b) Ὑπὸ βαρβίτῳ χορεύειν, ὑπὸ αὐλῷ, etc. (c) Ποιεῖν τι ὑπὸ τινι, *to subject something to one*, and ποιεῖσθαι τι ὑπὸ ἑαυτῷ, *ibi subficere*. Her.

7, 157. τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπ' ἐωυτῷ ποιήσασθαι. Th. 1, 110. Αἴγυπτος ὑπὸ βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο.

III. With the Acc., (1) in a local relation, (a) to denote the aim, direction or motion downwards; (b) extension under an object;—(2) the relation of time, (a) to denote an approximation in respect of time, approach to a point of time; (b) extension in time;—(3) causal, to denote subjection.

(1) (a) ἵεναι ὑπὸ γῆν. X. An. 1. 10, 14. ὑπὸ αὐτόν (τὸν λόφον) στήσας τὸ σιράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον. (b) Her. 2, 127. ὑπεσσι οἰκήματα ἱπὸ γῆν. 5, 10. τὰ ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον ἀοίκητα δοκεῖ εἶναι. X. An. 7. 4, 5. ἐν ταῖς ὑπο τὸ ὄρος κόμαις. (2) (a) Ἐπὸ νύκτα, sub noctem, towards, ὑπὸ τὴν πρῶτην ἐπελθοῦσαν νύκτα; so also ὑπό τι, aliquatenus, in some measure. (b) Her. 9, 51. ὑπὸ τὴν νύκτα, during. (3) X. Cy. 1. 5, 3. (Κῦρος) διαπέμπει πρὸς τε τοὺς ὑφ' αὐτὸν πάντας, καὶ πρὸς Κροῖσον. 6. 2, 11. ὁ σύλλογος τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλέα βαρβάρων.

§ 300. *Remarks on the Peculiarities of the Prepositions.* (538—544.)

1. The proper prepositions were originally, (except ὥς, to), adverbs of place, § 286, Rem. 2, i. e. they denote an action in relation to place; in this way nearly all are very often used in the Homeric language. This use is also frequent in Herodotus, but is much more limited in the Attic writers.

Od. ζ, 40. πολλὸν γὰρ ἂπὸ πλιντοὶ εἰσι πόλῃος. ι, 116—118. νῆσος—τείαννται ἡγήεσθ', ἐν δ' αἶγες ἀπειρέσιαι γεγάσιν ἄγριαι. Also in Her., e. g. 3, 39. ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ Ἀσβίους εἶλε, under them, i. e. in iis, among them. II. σ, 562. μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν. Od. ι, 184. περὶ δ' ἀνλὴ ὑψηλὴ δέδμητο κατωρυχέεσσι λίθοισιν. α, 66, ὃς περὶ μὲν νόον ἐστὶ βροτῶν, he is over, i. e. eminent. θ, 44. τῷ γὰρ ὅα θεὸς περὶ δῶκεν ἀοιδίην, in a special manner. II. σ, 529. κτεῖνον δ' ἔπι μῆλοβοιτῆρας, in addition, besides. Also not rare in Her., ἐπὶ δέ, thereupon, tum; μετὰ δέ (postea) Her.; πρὸς γε, πρὸς δέ very common in Homer, also in Attic poetry and prose.

REMARK 1. When two prepositions stand together in poetry, most frequently in Epic, the first always has an adverbial meaning, but the second may be connected as a preposition with the Case of a substantive. Διὰ πρὸ, through and out, II. ρ, 393. τάννται δέ τε πᾶσα (βοιή) διὰ πρὸ. Ἀμφὶ περὶ, round about, Od. λ, 608. ἀμφὶ περὶ στήθεσσιν. II. φ, 10. ὄχθαι δ' ἀμφὶ περὶ μεγάλ' ἱαχον. β, 305. ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην. Παρὲκ with the Gen. near to, with the Acc. along up, along before, e. g. Od. ι, 116. παρὲκ λιμένος. μ, 276. ἀλλὰ παρὲξ τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνετε νῆα μέλαιναν. Παρὲξ (as a Paroxytone) often in Her. with the meaning besides, e. g. 3, 91. παρὲξ τοῦ ἀργυρίου. Ἐπὲκ, under, away, in Homer, also, Her. 3, 116. λέγεται ὑπὲκ τῶν γρονπῶν ἀρπάζειν Ἀριμασπούς. Ἀποπρὸ φέρειν II. π, 669, 679. Περὶ πρὸ. II. λ, 180. περὶ πρὸ γὰρ ἔρχεαι θύεν, around and before.

REM. 2. Also the improper prepositions *ἐνεκα* and *χάριν*, though very seldom, are connected with the proper prepositions, as in Eng. *on account of*, *for the sake of*, ἀπὸ βοῆς *ἐνεκα*, *for the cry's sake*. Lys. Evandr. 793. περὶ τῶν ἐν ὀλιγαρχίᾳ ἀρξάντων *ἐνεκεν*.

2. Since in composition the prepositions retain their original meaning as adverbs of place, and as the older language habitually uses the prepositions as adverbs of place, it follows of course, that the ancient language often employs the simples, and separates the preposition as an adverb from the verb, where the Attic writers regularly use the compounds. The two following instances must be distinguished,

(a) Those where the preposition is separated from the verb. II. γ, 34. ὑπό τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα. γ, 135. παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν. δ, 63. ἐπὶ δ' ἔψονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι. δ, 161. ἔκ τε καὶ ὀψέ τε λείψ, 108. οὗς (ἵππους) ποτ' ἂν' *Αἰνείαν* ἐλόμην (ἐλίσθαι τινὰ τι II. π, 56).

REM. 3. Here belongs, especially, an abridged mode of expression which consists in this, namely, when, in several sentences following each other, the same compound should stand with each sentence, it is placed only with the first, while in the others the preposition merely is repeated, e. g. II. ψ, 799. κατὰ μὲν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος θ' ἡκ' ἐς ἀγῶνα φέρον, κατὰ δ' ἀσπίδα καὶ τρυφάλειαν. Often in Her., e. g. 8, 33. κατὰ μὲν ἔκαστα ν Δρυμόν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ *Χαράδρην*, where, still, the first may be taken as *Tmesis*. See Rem. 4.

REM. 4. In the later periods of the language, and particularly in the Attic writers, the prepositions are so closely connected with the verbs, that both mingle and form one whole. It is only from this time that there is what may be properly called *Tmesis*, i. e. the separation of a verb united with a preposition so as to form one whole, by means of one or more intervening words. The *Tmesis* of compound verbs is found somewhat often in Her.; also in Pindar, and in other poets, seldom in the Attic poets in the lyric choral songs, and still more seldom in the dialogue; but when it does occur, only a particle comes between the two parts of a word, so that the unity of the idea is not destroyed. Her. 7, 15. Ξέρξης ἀνὰ τε ἔδραμε ἐκ τῆς κοίτης καὶ πέμπει ἄγγελον. 8, 89. ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός. Eur. Iph. Aul. 1365. δὲ' ἄρ' ὁλώλαμεν. The Attic prose remains free from this license with a few special exceptions, e. g. Th. 3, 13. μὴ ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς μετ' *Ἀθηναίων*, ἀλλὰ *ξυνένθετον*, so as to make the contrast emphatic. Pl. Gorg. 520, e. ἀντ' εὐ ποιεῖν and εἰ εὐ ποιήσας ταύτην τὴν εὐεργεσίαν ἀντ' εὐ πείσεται. Pl. Phaedr. 237, a. ξύμ μοι λάβεσθαι τοῦ μύθου, *to take part*.

(b) Those instances where the preposition is separated from the Case of its substantive. Here also, throughout Homer, the preposition exhibits its original adverbial meaning, and belongs to the verb; both, i. e. the verb and the adverbial preposition, form one verbal idea, and this (not the preposition alone) governs the Case. II. ε, 292. τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλώσσας τάμε (Gen. of separ.). ι, 382. πλείστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κείται, "lies *within* the house." ο, 266. ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὥμοις αἰσσοῦνται, "on the

shoulders about," (*local Dative*). π, 291. ἐν γὰρ Πάτροκλος φόβον ἤκεν ἅπασι, "he cast fear into all," (*Dat. of aim*), § 284, Rem. 1. So the Acc. denoting local aim, object, § 277. II. 9, 115. τῷ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην. Acc. of the object receiving an action, § 279. II. β, 156. Ἀθηναίην Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν.

REM. 5. In the instance last mentioned, a Tmesis is admitted only when mere particles, like μὲν, δέ, τέ, ῥά, γάρ, ἄρ', δ' ἄρα, come between the preposition and the Case of the substantive,—a very frequent usage of the post-Homeric period, and even in the Attic writers. Comp. Rem. 4.

3. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, particularly of the Homeric language, that it often connects prepositions followed by the *Dat.* with verbs which express the direction *whither*; and, on the other hand, prepositions followed by the *Acc.* with verbs whose signification presupposes a quiet resting in a place or object. This construction arises from a blending of two ideas, since the speaker either conceives and expresses, along with the idea of motion, that of the rest which succeeds; or along with the idea of the rest, that of the motion which precedes. Hence this may be called the *Constructio praegnans*.

(a) The verb of motion involves the idea of the rest which succeeds, when prepositions with the *Dat.* stand instead of prepositions with the *Acc.* The idea of rest (the relation to the continuing result of the action) must then be regarded as the predominant one. The principle above stated holds with the following prepositions, e. g.

With ἐν, particularly in the Epic language. II. ε, 370. ἦ δ' ἐν γούνασι πίπτε Διώνης δι' Ἀφροδίτη, "he fell on his knees, and then lay on his knees." Od. α, 200. ἐγὼ μαρτυρόμαι, ὡς ἐνὶ θυμῷ ἀθάνατοι βάλλουσι. II. λ, 743. ἦριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃσιν. In prose, τιθέναι ἐν χερσίν, like the Latin, ponere et collocare in manibus. X. H. 4. 5, 5. ἐς δὲ τὸ Ἡραϊον κατέφηνον, and then οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ Ἡραϊῷ καταπεφηνότες (as a completed action) ἐξήσαν. Pl. Euthyd. 292, e. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ ἐνεπεπτώκειν. (Caes. B. G. 5, 10. naves in littore ejectas esse. Sall. Jug. 5. in amicitia receptus). Also with ἀμφὶ and περὶ with the *Dat.* instead of the *Acc.* II. λ, 17. κνημίδας μὲν πρότα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκεν, "he put them around his legs, so that then they set fast." Od. θ, 434. ἀμφὶ περὶ στήσιν τρέποδα. With ἐπὶ. II. α, 55. τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὸς λευκώλενος Ἥρη (like ἐν φρεσὶ θεῖναι). With πρὸς. Od. ι, 284. νῆα μὲν μοι κατέαξε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων, πρὸς πέτρῃσι βαλὼν. 289. σὺν δὲ δῶα μάργας, ὥστε σκύλακας, ποτὶ γαίῃ κόπτε. So βάλλειν ποτὶ γαίῃ. With ὑπό, in prose, in the phrases, ὑπό τινι γίγνεται. to come under the power of any one, ποιεῖν τι ὑπό τινι, alicui aliquid subijcere, ποιεῖσθαι ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ, sibi subijcere, § 299, II, (2), (c).

REM. 6. In the following and like examples from Homer, the *Dat.*, without doubt, expresses the relation of *aim*, χεῖρας ἰάλλειν ἐπὶ σίτῳ, ἦκαι βέλους ἐπὶ τινι, πέμψαι ὄνειρον ἐπὶ τινι, ἐλαύνειν ἵππους ἐπὶ νηυσίν, τιταίνεσθαι τόξα ἐπὶ τινι, ἄλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, μάχεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, πέτεσθαι ἐπ' ἀνδρασι. See § 284, Rem. 1.

(b) The verb expressing rest involves the idea of the motion which precedes, when the preposition *εἰς* stands with the Acc., instead of the preposition *ἐν* with the Dat. The idea of the preceding motion must then be regarded as predominant.

Il. ο, 275. ἐφ' ἄνῃ λῆς εἰς ὁδόν, *came into the road* and appeared. Her. 4, 14. φανῆναι εἰς Προκόννησον. Eur. Iph. T. 620. ἀλλ' εἰς ἀνάγκην κείμεθα. Her. 3, 62. προηγόρενε στὰς εἰς μέσον τὰ ἐντεταλμένα, *placing himself in the midst and there standing*. Very frequent in prose is *παρεῖναι εἰς τόπον τινά*, *to have come to a place*, and to be present there; comp. "he is in church, in town, on the land." X. An. 1. 2, 2. παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεεις. Her. 8, 60. εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα ὑπέκκεται ἡμῖν τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκες, *conveyed in safety*. Pl. Rp. 468, a. τὸν ζῶντα εἰς τοὺς πολέμιους ἄλόντα, i. e. *εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους πεσόντα ἄλωνα*.

(c) Verbs signifying *to hang*, and *to hang to*, *to adhere to*, etc., are connected with the prepositions ἀπό and ἐκ, (as in Lat. with *ab* and *ex*), in order to express, together with the idea of suspending anything to a place, or of hanging to a place, the idea of hanging down from a place.

Od. 9, 67. καδ' δ' ἐκ πασσαλόφει κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα Ἰλγειαν, *he hung the lyre on the peg*, so that it then hung down from it. X. C. 3. 10, 13. θώρακες ἐκ τῶν ὤμων κρεμάμενοι. *So ἀναρτῆν τι ἐκ τινος*. Her. 4, 10. ἐκ τῶν ζωστηρῶν φορεῖν φιάλας, "*on the girdles*, so that the bowls hung down." In poetry, this usage is very widely extended. See Larger Grammar, II. § 622, (c).

REM. 7. Adverbs of place are sometimes used, like prepositions, in the sense of the *constructio praeagnans*, viz. (a) adverbs denoting *rest* instead of the direction *whither*. S. Trach. 40. κῆνος δ' ὅπου (instead of ὅποι, quo) βέβηκεν, οὐδεὶς οἶδε. X. H. 7. 1, 25. ὅπου βουληθῆεν ἐξελεῖν.—(b) adverbs expressing the direction *whither*, instead of adverbs expressing the relation *where*. Eur. H. F. 74. ποῖ πατήρ ἄπεστι γῆς; 1157. ποῖ κακῶν ἐρημίαν εὖρω; quo me vertam, ut requiem inveniam? Arist. Av. 9. ὅποι γῆς ἔσμεν, *where are we*? Dem. Chers. 102, 50. ποῖ ἀναδύμεθα; quo nos vertamus, ut perniciem vitemus? Phil. 1. 51, 40. ὁ πληγὴς ἀεὶ τῆς πληγῆς ἔχεται, καὶ ἐτέρωσσε πατάξῃ τις, ἐκεῖσε εἰσιν αἱ χεῖρες.

(4) A second peculiarity in the construction of prepositions is, when the article (alone or with a substantive) in connection with a preposition followed by the Case which it governs, has a substantive idea, and when the preposition *ἐν*, which expresses in the most general manner the relation of the place *where*, should be used, this preposition is changed either into ἀπό and ἐκ or into εἰς, attracted, as it were, by the verb, expressed or understood, which denotes either the direction *whence* or *whither*. This construction may be called the attraction of prepositions, e. g.

(a) Ἀπό and ἐκ instead of ἐν, or παρά with the Gen. instead of παρὰ with the Dat. Οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄνθρωποι ἀπέφυγον instead of οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄνθρωποι ἀπέφυγον ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. X. H. 4. 6, 4. πάντες οἱ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν Ἀκαρῶνες ἔφυγον εἰς τὰ ἄστυ. Th. 1, 18. οἱ ἐκ τῆς

ἀλλ' ἡς Ἑλλάδος (τύραννοι) ὑπο Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν. 3, 22. ἥσθοντο οἱ ἐκ τῶν πύργων φύλακες. 7, 70. οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστροφῶν τοῖς ἀκοντίοις ἐχρῶντο. Pl. Apol. 32, b. ἡμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελόμενους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβούλεσθε ἀθρόους κρίνειν. Phaed. 109, e. οἱ ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἰχθύες ἀνακύπτοντες. Dem. Phil. 3. 114, 15. τοὺς ἐκ Σερῶν τεύχεους στρατιώτας ἐξέβαλεν. X. An. 1. 1, 5. ὅστις δ' ἀφικνοῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλείῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν instead of τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντων παρὰ βασιλείῳ ἀφικνοῖτο.

REM. 8. The same principle of attraction holds, also, with adverbs of place, e. g. ἐκίθεν and ἐνδοθεν instead of ἐκεῖ and ἐνδον. Dem. Ol. 3. 13, 15. ἀγροῖ τῶν ἐκεῖθεν πόλεμον δεῦρο ἤζοντα. X. Cy. 1. 3, 4. ἵνα ἦσσαν τὰ οἷκαδε ποθοίη. See Larger Grammar, II. § 622, Rem. 2.

(b) *Εἰς* instead of *ἐν* (far rarer). Her. 2, 150. ἔλεγον οἱ ἐπιχώριοι, ὥς ἐς τὴν Σύρτιν τὴν ἐς Αἰβύην ἐκδιδοῖ ἡ λίμνη αὕτη ὑπὸ γῆν. X. H. 1. 7, 29. Ἐρασινίδης (ἐκέλευεν) ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐς Μιτυλήνην πολέμους τὴν ταχίστην πλεῖν ἅπαντας.

5. On the repetition and omission of prepositions, the following things are to be noted,

(a) In a series of coördinate substantives, the preposition is either repeated before each single substantive, when each is meant to express a single idea, e. g. Pl. Tim. 18, c. κατὰ τε πόλεμον καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην διαίταν, or the preposition is placed only before the first substantive, when the ideas are meant to express one whole, e. g. X. C. 1. 4, 17. περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ φρογίζειν, instead of καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ. 2. 1, 6. ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τε ψυχὴν καὶ θάλαπην. X. H. 1. 1, 3. ἀπὸ τε τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς. Pl. Phaed. 99, a. ἡ περὶ Μεγαρά ἢ Βοιωτούς.

(b) When a substantive connected with a preposition, is followed by a relative pronoun standing in the same Case with the substantive, the preposition in prose is often repeated before the relative, but more frequently omitted, Pl. Symp. 213, c. ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου, ἀφ' οὗ τούτου ἡράσθην. Th. 1, 28. δίκας ἡθέλον δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεις, αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροι ξυμβῶσιν. X. S. 4, 1. ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ, ᾧ ὑμῶν ἀκούω (Cic. Fin. 4, 20. Zeno negat Platonem, si sapiens non sit, eadem esse in causa, qua tyrannum Dionysium).

(c) The preposition is often omitted in the questions and answers of a dialogue, e. g. Pl. Soph. 243, d. περὶ δὲ τοῦ μεγίστου τε καὶ ἀρχηγῶ πρώτου νῦν σκεπτέον. Theaet. Τί νος δὴ λέγεις; X. S. 5, 5. οἷσα οὖν, ἔφη, ὀφθαλμῶν τί νος ἔνεκα δέομεθα; Ἀῦλον, ἔφη, ὅτι τοῦ ὄραϊν.

(d) The preposition in the second member of a comparison connected with the particles of comparison ὥς, ὥς περ, ἢ, is very often omitted, yet more seldom when both members of the comparison are expressed, e. g. Pl. Rp. 330, c. περὶ τὰ χρήματα σπουδάζουσιν, ὥς ἔργον ἑαυτῶν.

Th. 6, 50. ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ εὐσεργέτας, Ἀθηναίους ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι.

6. The natural place for prepositions is directly before their substantive. But this arrangement is often changed in the following instances,

(a) When a particle follows the substantive, like γέ, μὲν, γάρ, μὲν γάρ, δέ, οὖν, also μὲν οὖν, αὖ, καί, etiam, τολύνν, ἴσως, also οἶμαι used as an adverb, then the above small words often come between the preposition and the substantive, e. g. ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ, ἐν μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνῃ.

(b) The preposition πρὸς in imprecations and exclamations is separated from its substantive. Soph. O. C. 1333. πρὸς νῦν σε κρηνῶν, πρὸς θεῶν ὁμογνίων αἰτῶ πιθίσθαι. So in Latin, *per te deos oro*.

(c) The preposition sometimes follows its substantive, though it then is subject to anastrophe; in Attic prose this takes place only with περί when connected with the Gen., but here it is very frequent. Pl. Rp. 469, b. πρῶτον μὲν ἀνδραποδισμοῦ περί; it is also separated by other words. Her. 6, 101. τοῦτον σφι ἔμελε περί. Pl. Apol. 19. c. ὧν ἐγὼ οὐδέν οὔτε μίγα οὔτε σμικρὸν περί ἐπάϊω. See § 31, IV.

SECTION IV.

§ 301. The Pronoun as Subject, Predicate, Attribute and Object.

1. Pronouns denote the subject, predicate, attribute and object, when these latter are not to be represented as expressing the meaning of objects or qualities, but when it is to be shown merely that an object has reference either to the speaker himself, or to the person addressed, or to another person or thing.

2. All the rules, which have been stated on the substantive and adjective, also apply to substantive and adjective pronouns; still, a few remarks are here subjoined on the use of the pronouns.

§ 302. I. *Personal Pronouns*. (353, 354.)

1. Both the substantive personal pronouns, as the subject in the Nom., e. g. ἐγώ, σύ, ἡμεῖς, etc., and the adjective (possessive) pronouns, as attributives, e. g. ἐμὸς πατήρ, are used in Greek, as well as in Latin, only when they are specially emphatic; hence they are particularly used in antitheses, and, also, for the

sake of perspicuity, e. g. *Καὶ σὺ ταῦτα ἐπραξας. Καὶ ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἀπέθανεν. Ἐγὼ μὲν ἄπειμι, σὺ δὲ μένε.* But where this is not the case, they are omitted, and the substantive pronouns are expressed by the verb-endings, and the adjective (possessive) pronouns, by the article prefixed to the substantive, e. g. *Γράφω, γράφεις. Ἡ μήτηρ ἐπέμοι, my mother. Οἱ γονεῖς στέρχονται τὰ τέκνα, their children.*

REMARK 1. The distinction between the accented and the enclitic forms of the personal pronouns, e. g. *ἐμοῦ* and *μου*, etc., § 87, lies in the greater or less emphasis with which they are pronounced in a discourse. Thus, the accentuated forms are always employed, e. g. in antitheses, e. g. *ἐμοῦ μὲν κατεγύλασε, σὲ δὲ ἐπὶ ἤνευσε.* On the use of the Gen. of the substantive pronoun instead of the Adj. (possessive), see Rem. 4. On the apposition in the Gen. connected with the possessive pronoun, e. g. *ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ*, see § 266, 2.

REM. 2. The adjective personal pronouns sometimes take the place of the objective Gen. *Od. λ, 201. σὸς πόθος* (like *Ter. Heaut. II. 3, 66. desiderio tuo* instead of *tui*). *X. Cy. 3. 1, 28. εὐνοίᾳ καὶ φιλίᾳ τῇ ἐμῇ*, *benevolentia et amore mei.*

2. The reflexive pronouns are always used in such a manner, that they refer to an object as already named (Subject or Object) since this object is opposed to itself as an object or attribute, e. g.

(a) In reference to the subject, *Ὁ σοφὸς ἑαυτοῦ κρατεῖ. Σὺ σεαυτῷ ἀρέσκεις. Ὁ παῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐπαινεῖ. Οἱ γονεῖς ἀγαπῶσι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν παῖδας. Γινώθι σεαυτὸν. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ πάντα δι' ἑαυτοῦ μεμάθηκεν. Ὁ στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ στρατιωτῶν ἀπέθανεν.*

(b) In reference to the object of the sentence, *X. Cy. 1. 1, 4. Κῦρος διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων, τῶν ἀρχῶν δι' ἑαυτῶν κησαμένων. Ar. Nub. 384. ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ ἐγὼ σε διδάσκω.*

(3) The reflexive pronouns may be used in Greek, as in Latin, in the relations above named in connection with an Acc., followed by an Inf., or with a participle, also in such subordinate clauses as stand in a close relation to the principal clause, particularly in sentences expressing design, and in dependent interrogative sentences, as well as in all other subordinate clauses which do not proceed from the speaker but from the subject in the principal sentence. The English language commonly here uses the personal pronouns *him, her, it*, instead of the reflexive pronouns of the third person. Also in this case the reflexive is referred either to the subject or to an object.

When the subject of the principal sentence is different from that of the subordinate sentence (or of the Acc. followed by the Inf.), the reflexive may be either referred to the former or to the latter, its particular reference being determined only from the context.

Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολλὰς ὑπηρετεῖν ἑαυτῷ. X. Cy. 1. 1, 5. Τῶν ἐθνῶν τούτων ἤρξεν (Κῦρος) οὗτ' ἑαυτῷ ὁμοκλώτιων ὄντων, οὔτε ἀλλήλοις. C. 1. 2, 8. ἐπίστευε (Σωκράτης) τῶν ξυνόντων ἑαυτῷ τοὺς ἀποδεξαμένους, ἄπερ αὐτὸς ἰδοίμαζεν, εἰς τὸν πάντα βίον ἑαυτῷ τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις φίλους ἀγαθοὺς ἔσσεσθαι. 52. ὁ κατήγορος ἔφη τὸν Σωκράτην ἀναπειθόντα τοὺς νέους, ὥς αὐτὸς εἴη σοφώτατός τε καὶ ἄλλους ἱκανώτατος ποιῆσαι σοφοὺς, οὕτω διατιθέναι τοὺς ἑαυτῷ συνόντας, ὥστε μηδ' αὐτοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἄλλους εἶναι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, in comparison with him. Th. 2, 92. τὰ ναύαγια, ὅσα πρὸς τῇ ἑαυτῷ (γῇ) ἦν, ἀνείλοντο (= τὰ ναύαγια τὰ πρὸς τῇ ἑαυτῷ γῇ ὄντα). Her. 8, 24. ὅσοι τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἦσαν νεκροὶ ἔθαψε. Comp. the examples in Rem. 3.

4. On the contrary, the derived Cases of the pronoun αὐτός, -ή, -ό; e. g. αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, αὐτῷ, -ῇ, αὐτόν, -ήν, -όν, αὐτῶν, or those of a demonstrative pronoun, are universally employed, when an object is not opposed to itself, but to another object, e. g. ὁ πατήρ αὐτῷ, (to him, the son,) ἔδωκε τὸ βιβλίον, στέργω αὐτόν, him, ἀπέχουμαι αὐτοῦ, from him. The pronoun αὐτοῦ, etc. does not here differ from the personal pronoun of the third person.

REM. 3. The personal pronoun οὗ, οἷ, etc. has commonly a reflexive sense in the Attic writers (but, in the Ion. writers and in the poets, also the meaning of the personal pronoun). But in this case, it is regularly employed only when the reflexive relation has respect, not to the nearest subject, but to the remoter one. It is in general much more freely used than the compound reflexive, since it is, also, employed where the union with the principal clause is much looser, e. g. Ὁ τίραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολλὰς ὑπηρετεῖν οἱ (but not ὁ τίραννος χαρίζεται οἱ). Th. 5, 73. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ἐξέλιπεν (ὁ Ἄγρις) ἀπὸ σφῶν τὸ στρατεύμα, καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν. 6, 32. ξυμπεύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὁμιλος, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐνους παρῆν σφίσι. Even after γάρ, e. g. X. H. 1. 7, 5. οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραχίς ἑκαστος ἀπειλογήσατο· οὐ γὰρ προὔτεθ' ἑσφίσι λόγος κατὰ τὸν νόμον. But Thucydides and some later writers use it, also, in relation to the nearest subject, e. g. Th. 7, 5. ὁ Γύλιππος ἐτείχετο τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος, οὗς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεβάλλοντο σφίσι. The forms οἷ, σφίσι and σφᾶς have sometimes the meaning of personal pronouns, οἷ, him, her, e. g. X. Cy. 3. 2, 26; σφίσι, to them, e. g. X. H. 6. 5, 35; σφᾶς, them, e. g. Th. 5, 49. when the object to which they are referred, is more important in respect to the sense, than the subject of the sentence. Still, it is to be remarked in relation to this pronoun, that when it would have a reflex-

ive sense, the compound reflexive $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $-\eta\varsigma$ etc. is commonly employed instead of it; and that when it has the meaning of the Pers. pronoun third person, the corresponding forms of $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ are used by the Attic writers instead of it. The form $\omicron\upsilon$ ($\omicron\upsilon$) is used in prose only in Pl. Symp. 174, d. Rp. 617, b. 617, c.; $\acute{\epsilon}$ ($\acute{\epsilon}$) 327, b. 617, e. Symp. 175, a. c. 233, b.; $\omicron\iota$ occurs far oftener (seldom $\omicron\iota$), and $\sigma\phi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, somewhat often.

5. In the instances mentioned under No. 3, the corresponding forms of $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ are used very frequently instead of the reflexive pronoun; and this always takes place where a member of a sentence or a subordinate clause is represented as proceeding, not from the mind of the person to whom the pronoun refers, but from the mind of the speaker (author), e. g.

X. Cy. 1. 4, 6. $\text{Κῦρος τοῦ Σάκα ἐδῆτο πάντως σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, ὅποτε ἐγχωροῖη εἰσιέναι πρὸς τὸν πάππον}$, C. rogabat Sacam, ut indicaret sibi, quando tempestivum esset). 19. ($\text{Οἱ πολέμοι ἐνθ' ἑς ἀφήσουσι τὴν λείαν, ἐπειδὴν ἰδωσί τινας ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐλαύνοντας}$ (contra se). C. 4. 7, 1. $\text{Τὴν ἐαντοῦ γνῶμην ἀπεφαίνετο Σωκράτης πρὸς τοὺς ὁμιλοῦντας αὐτῷ}$. Apol. 33 (Σωκράτης) $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\omega\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\ \zeta\eta\nu\ \tau\omicron\ \tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\ \kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\omicron\nu\ \iota\delta\iota\alpha$.

6. In compound reflexive pronouns, the pronoun $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ either retains its *exclusive* power, or it does not, i. e. it excludes all other persons or things, except those spoken of, from participation in the action, or it is not used in that exclusive sense.

(a) Isocr. Panath. 16, 242. $\text{δικαιόν ἐστι φίλους μὲν ποιῆσθαι τοὺς ὁμοίους αὐτοῖς τε (or σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς) καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις χρωμένους, φοβῆσθαι δὲ καὶ δεδιέναι τοὺς πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς (or ἐαυτοὺς) οἰκειότατα διακειμένους, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἄλλοτριῶς (se ipsis and se ipsos)}$. Th. 4, 102. $\text{ἐποίκουσ σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες}$. 1, 60. $\text{πέμπουσιν ἐαυτῶν τε ἐθελοντάς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πειλοποννησίων μίσθω πείσαντες}$. 8, 8. $\text{ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν διανοοῦντο ἄλλω στόλῳ πλεῖν (soli per se)}$. The Nom. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ is sometimes added to strengthen this *exclusive* power, e. g. Pl. Phaedon. 94, e. $\text{οὔτε γὰρ ἂν Ὀμήρῳ ὁμολογοῖμεν, οὔτε αὐτοὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς}$. — (b) $\text{Οἱ στρατιῶται παρῆχον ἐαυτοὺς (or σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) ἀνδρειοτάτους (se)}$. Isocr. Plat. 12, 301. $\text{οὐδὲ κοινούς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς παρασχῆν ἐτόλμησαν}$. Th. 7, 82. $\text{παρέδωσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς (or ἐαυτοὺς) (se)}$.

REM. 4. The reflexive possessives are either used as simples, e. g. Dem. c. Nicostr. 4, 1250. $\text{τῶν χρημάτων σοι τῶν ἐμῶν κίχρημι}$. c. Nausim. 11, 993. $\text{δικαιότερον δῆπον τὰ ἡμέτερα ἢ ἡμᾶς ἐστὶν ἔχειν, ἢ τοῖους}$. c. Boeot. 2, 1010. $\text{ὑμεῖς ἀπαντες τοὺς ὑμετέρους παῖδας ἀγαπᾶτε}$. $\text{Οἱ πολῖται τὰ σφέτερα σώζουσιν ἐπειρῶντο}$, or with the addition of the Gen. of $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ac-

cording to § 266, 2, or instead of the possessives, the Gen. of the compound substantive reflexives is employed, and in Prose, this Gen. is uniformly employed with the Sing. of the Pronoun (*mine, thine, his*, thus δ $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ πατήρ, and not δ $\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ αὐτοῦ, δ $\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ αὐτοῦ πατήρ, which last mode of expression is found only in poetry), and with the third Pers. Pl., it is more frequent than the possessive; the Gen. of αὐτός is commonly employed with the Pl. of the Possessives. It may thus be exhibited,

S. δ $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ($\sigma\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$) πατήρ not δ $\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ ($\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\varsigma$) αὐτοῦ π.
 τὴν $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ($\sigma\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$) μητέρα not τὴν $\epsilon\mu\eta\grave{\nu}$ ($\sigma\eta\eta$, $\eta\eta$) αὐτοῦ μ.
 τοῖς $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ($\sigma\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$) λόγοις not τοῖς $\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ ($\sigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota\varsigma$) αὐτοῦ λ.
 P. δ ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ extremely rare δ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν π.
 τὴν ἡμέτεραν αὐτῶν μητέρα extremely rare τὴν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν μ.
 τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἁμαρτήματα extremely rare τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ᾱ.
 δ σφείτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ more frequent δ $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν πατήρ, but not
 δ σφῶν αὐτῶν π.

Here also the Pronoun αὐτός either retains its *exclusive* power or gives it up, (a) Ὁ παῖς ὑβρίζει τὸν $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν πατέρα (*suum ipsius patrem*). Ἰμῖς ὑβρίζετε τοὺς ἡμετέρους αὐτῶν πατέρας (*vestros ipsorum patres*). Οἱ παῖδες ὑβρίζουσι τοὺς $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν πατέρας (*suos ipsorum p.*). X. Hier. 3, 8. πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ γυναικῶν τῶν $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν τυράννους διεφθαρμένους (εὐρήσεις) (*a suis ipsorum conjugibus*). X. An. 6, 1, 29. (νομίζω) ὅστις ἐν πολέμῳ ὢν στυσιάζει πρὸς ἄρχοντα, τοῦτον πρὸς τὴν $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν σωτηρίαν στυσιάζειν (*contra suam ipsius salutem*). In order to strengthen the *exclusive* power, the Pronoun αὐτός is frequently inserted, αὐτός τὸν $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$, etc.; αὐτός is, also, sometimes placed between the article and the reflexive of the third Pers., e. g. Aeschin. Ctes. 85, 87. καταλείψει τὴν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ δυναστείαν. — (b) Th. 2, 101. Στρατονίκην, τὴν $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν ἀδελφὴν, δίδωσι Σεύθῃ, *suam sororem*. Aeschin. fals. leg. 30, 40. πρὸς δὲ τὴν βουλὴν τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφίδου καὶ τὸν ἱατρὸν ἐπεμψα. Th. 6, 21. πολὺ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν (*a nostra patria*). Lysias. ἡγούνται οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἁμαρτήμασι τὸν νοῦν ἡμᾶς παρέξιν. Her. 5, 87. (λέγουσιν) εἰρωτῶν ἐκάστην αὐτέων (τῶν γυναικῶν), ὅση εἴη ὁ $\epsilon\omega\nu\tau\eta\varsigma$ ἀνὴρ (*ubi suus vir esset*). X. H. 4, 4, 17. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν συμμάχων κατεφρόνουν.

REM. 5. It is very rare in good classical authors, that the Gen. of the Pers. Pronoun is used to indicate the nearest subject as its antecedent, e. g. Pl. Lach. 179, c. αἰτιώμεθα τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, ὅτι ἡμᾶς μὲν εἶον τρυφᾶν (instead of τοὺς ἡμετέροους πατέρας or τοὺς ἡμετέροους αὐτῶν π.). Antiph. 1, 114. ἐγὼ δ' ἡμᾶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρός μου θεγνωτός αἰτοῦμαι (instead of ὑπὲρ τοῦ $\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν πατρός). Th. 4, 8. ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ νυῖς σφῶν ἐπεμψαν (instead of ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τ. Κ. σφετέρους αὐτῶν ν. or τὰς $\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ν ν.).

REM. 6. The pronoun αὐτός with a reflexive meaning, regularly stands after both the substantive and adjective (possessive) personal pronouns, whether the *exclusive* power of αὐτός be retained or suppressed, e. g. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, σφῶς αὐτοῖς, ὁ ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ, etc. In the Attic writers the exceptions to this position are extremely few, e. g. X. Cy. 6, 2, 25. νῦν δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (ἡμᾶς) δεῖ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν συσκαυάζεσθαι αὐτοῖς τε ἡμῖν, καὶ ὅποσοις τετράποσι χρώμεθα. But in other writers, also, such exceptions

are quite rare, e. g. Her. 5, 91. *συγγινώσκωμεν αὐτοῖσι ἡμῖν οὐ ποιήσασσι ὀρθῶς*. This position is never found with the third Pers. Pl., consequently never *αὐτοὺς σφᾶς* instead of *σφᾶς αὐτοῖς*. But when the Pers. pronoun is used with the reflexive sense, then *αὐτός*, used in its *exclusive* sense, may either precede or follow the personal pronoun, (a) *αὐτοῦ ἐμοῦ* (μου), *αὐτῷ ἐμοί* (μοι), *αὐτὸν ἐμέ* (με), *αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς*, etc., e. g. Pl. Phaedon. 91, a. *αὐτῷ ἐμοὶ ὅτι μάλιστα δόξει οὕτως ἔχειν*. Symp. 220, e. *συνδίσσῃσθε καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέ*. X. C. 2, 9, 2. *ἡδέως γ' ἂν* (sc. *θρήψαιμι τὸν ἄνδρα*), ἔφη, *εἰ μὴ φοβοίμην, ὅπως μὴ ἐπ' αὐτὸν με τραπέοιτο*. (b) *ἐμοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ*, *σὲ αὐτόν*, *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*, etc., e. g. Dem. Ol. 3, 36. *πόθεν ἄλλοθεν ἰσχυρὸς γέγονεν ἢ παρ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν Φίλιππος*; X. C. 3, 8, 9. *τοῦ θέρους ὁ ἥλιος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν στεγῶν πορευόμενος σκιὰν παρέχει*. Cy. 5, 5, 20. *σὲ μὲν αὐτὸν ἀφῆκα*. 6, 1, 14. *στέγαι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς εἰσιν*. Pl. Apol. 41, a. *ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ θανααστὶ ἂν εἴη ἢ διατριβῇ αὐτόθι*.

7. The reflexive pronoun is very often used instead of the reciprocal pronoun, in all the persons.

Dem. c. Olympiod. 1169. *τόθ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς διαλεξόμεθα*. Pl. Rp. 621, c. *δικαιοσύνην μετὰ φρονήσεως παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπιτηδύσομεν, ἵνα καὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς φίλοι ὦμεν, καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς*. Lys. 114. *ἐπειδὴν ὑμῖν ἐγὼ μηνίσω, πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς τρέψεσθε καίπειτα καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστον ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἀπεχθήσεσθε*. X. C. 3, 5, 16. *φθονοῦσιν ἑαυτοῖς μᾶλλον, ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις*.

REM. 7. Both the reciprocal and reflexive pronouns are used when the action refers to an object that has been named. Both consequently express a reflexive idea, and are related like the species and genus; since now the genus includes the species, so the reflexive may take the place of the reciprocal, in cases where it is readily understood that several persons so perform anything in respect to themselves that the action appears as reciprocal. But when the reciprocal is used in order to make *ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος*, antithetical, while the reflexive, used for the reciprocal, is connected with *ἄλλους*, it is clear that the reciprocal must then necessarily stand, where the antithesis *ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος* is either expressed or implied, e. g. Isocr. Paneg. *μᾶλλον χαίρουσιν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀλλήλων κακοῖς, ἢ τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίῃς ἀγαθοῖς* (i. e. *ἢ ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος ἀγαθοῖς*), *they rather rejoice in each other's evils, than in their own good*, i. e. *than each one*, etc., [S. Ant. 55, 56, 145, 146.] Pl. Phaedr. 263, a. *ἀμφιβητοῦμεν ἀλλήλοισι τε καὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς*. On the contrary, it is natural that the reflexive should be regularly used, where *other persons*, either expressly or by implication, are contrasted, e. g. Isocr. Aegin. 387. *περὶ πλέονος ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡγοῦμεθα, ἢ τοὺς ἀδελφούς*. de Pac. οἱ μὲν (Θετταλοὶ) *σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς πολέμοῦσιν*, inter se, non contra exteros hostes. X. C. 3, 5, 2. *εὐμεινέστερους δὲ ποτιέροντες ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι νομίζεις*; with the Nom. *αὐτοί*, added, e. g. X. H. 1, 5, 9. (δεῖ) *σκοπεῖν, ὅπως τῶν Ἑλλήνων μηδένες ἰσχυροὶ ὦσιν, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἀσθενεῖς, αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς στασιάζοντες*. So *ὁμολογεῖσθαι*, *ἀμφιβητεῖσθαι*, *διενοχθῆναι*, *ἐναντίον εἶναι* and *πράττειν σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς* or *ἑαυτοῖς*. But where an antithesis is neither ex-

pressed nor understood, then the reflexive and the reciprocal are used without distinction, often in the same sentence, merely for the sake of variety, e. g. X. C. 2. 6, 20. φθονοῦντες ἑαυτοῦς μισοῖσιν ἀλλήλους. 7, 12. ἀντὶ ὑπορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἰδέως ἀλλήλας ἐώρων.

8. The reflexive pronoun of the third Pers. often takes the place of the reflexive of the first and second Pers. The reflexive then denotes not a definite person, but only confines what is expressed by the reflexive to the subject; hence it has often plainly the meaning of *ἴδιος*; the particular person, to whom it refers, must be clearly denoted by the construction of the sentence.

X. C. 1. 4, 9. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σύγῃ ψυχὴν ὕψης, *your own soul*; *σεαυτοῦ* is a false reading. 2. 1, 31. τοῦ δε πάντων ἡδίστου ἀκούσματος ἐπαίνου ἑαυτῆς, ἀνήκοος εἰ, *your own praise*. Andoc. de myst. αὐτὸς, μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπώλλυον (instead of *ἐμάντον*). Pl. Prot. 312, a. σὺ δὲ οὐκ ἂν αἰσχύναιο εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτὸν σοφιστὴν παρέχων; Isocr. Paneg. διτελέσαμεν ὑστάσιαισι πρὸς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς. X. H. 1. 7, 19. εὐρήσατε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡμαρτηκότας τὰ μέγιστα ἐς θεοὺς.

REM. 8. In the Epic language, this usage occurs only with *σφίσι* and *ὅς* (*suus*). Il. x, 398. φύζιν βονλεύοιτε μετὰ σφίσιν (instead of *μεθ' ὑμῖν*). Od. i, 28. οὔτοι ἔγωγε ἦς γαίης δύνάμαι γλυκερώτερον ἄλλο ἰδέσθαι.

§ 303. II. *The remaining Pronouns.* (535, 536.)

1. *Οὗτος, οὗτως, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος*, and *ὁδε, ὧδε, τοιόςδε, τοσόςδε*, are commonly used with this distinction, viz., that the first four refer to what immediately precedes, the others, on the contrary, to what immediately follows.

Her. 6, 53. ταῦτα (the foregoing) μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι — τὰ δὲ (the following) δέ — ἐγὼ γράφω. Th. 1, 53. οἱ μὲν δὴ (Κορίνθιοι) τοιαῦτα εἶπον — οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο.

REMARK 1. Still, not seldom *οὗτος, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, οὗτως* refer to what follows; far more seldom *ὁδε, τοιόςδε, τοσόςδε, ὧδε* refer to what goes before. X. C. 1. 2, 61. *Λίχας ὀνομαστὸς ἐπὶ τούτῳ, γίγονε*, as follows. Th. 2, 34. ὧδε μὲν θάπτονσι, in reference to what precedes. But often *ὁδε, ὧδε*, etc., are so used that they exhibit an object as present, as it were before our eyes, e. g. X. Cy. 3. 3, 35. ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῖν μὲν παραινῶν, πολλοὺς τινὰς χρὴ εἶναι ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε, κἄν αἰσχυροῖμην ἄν (= in *praesenti* rerum statu). Regularly, however, *οὗτος* precedes the relative sentence, e. g. *οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*.

2. The adjective demonstratives are often used in poetry,

especially in Epic, and sometimes in prose, according to the statement in § 264, 3, instead of the adverbs *here, there*.

Od. α, 76. ἀλλ' ἄγεϊ, ἡμεῖς οἷδε περιφραζώμεθα πάντες, *let us here deliberate*. 185. νῆϋς δέ μοι ἥδ' ἔστηκεν ἐπ' ἀγροῦ νόσφι πόληος. Od. σ, 239. ὡς νῦν Ἴρος ἐκεῖνος ἐπ' ἀυλείησι θύρησιν ἦσται, *there*. Th. 1, 53. ἡμᾶς τοῦςδε πρῶτους λαβόντες χηήσασθε ὡς πολέμοις, *nos, qui hic sumus*. Pl. Rp. 327, b. ἡρόμην, ὅπου εἴη. Οὕτως, ἔφη, ὅπισθεν προσέχεται, *here he comes behind thee*. Hence in the Attic poets ἀνὴρ ὅδε instead of ἐγώ, e. g. S. OT. 1464, and οὕτως in prose instead of σύ, e. g. Pl. Gorg. 489, b. οὕτως ἂν ἄνθρωπος οὐ παύσεται φλναρῶν; instead of σύ οὐ παύσει.

REM. 2. In the Epic language, in the case of two sentences following each other, the subject is often repeated in the second by ὅγες with a certain emphasis, where there can be no doubt in regard to the subjects, in order to bring out prominently the identity of the subject for both sentences, e. g. Il. β, 664. αἰψα δέ νῆας ἐπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὅγες (idemque) λαὸν ἀγείρουσ βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον. Il. ο, 586. Ἀντίλοχος δ' οὐ μείνει, θοός περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής, ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἄρ' ἔτρεσε. So also in the Epic language and particularly in Her., far rarer in the Attic writers, ὁ δέ is used of the same subject in connection with several actions following each other in a series, where we may translate ὁ δέ by, *on the contrary, then*, etc. Her. 6, 3. τὴν μὲν γενομένην αὐτοῖσι αὐτὴν οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαινε, ὁ δέ ἐλεγέσφι, *on the contrary*. X. An. 4. 2, 6. οἱ δέ — ἐνταῦθα ἔμενον, ὡς κατέχοντες τὸ ἄκρον· οἱ δ' οὐ κατέχον, *idemque*. This usage very often occurs in Hom. and Her. in disjunctive clauses, ἢ—ἢ ὅγες. Od. β, 327. ἢ τινες ἐκ Πύλου ἄξει ὑμνιότορας —, ἢ ὅγες καὶ Σπάρτηθεν. Her. 2, 173. λάθοι ἂν ἢ τοι μανίς, ἢ ὅγες ἀπόπληκτος γενόμενος.

3. The pronoun αὐτός properly αὐτός, means *again he*, and also, *himself, ipse*, e. g. ὁ νῖος αὐτός or αὐτός ὁ νῖος. So αὐτὸ τοῦτο or τοῦτ' αὐτό, *hoc ipsum, this itself, (not another)*. When ἑκαστος is used with αὐτός, the latter always precedes. Her. 7, 19. θεῶν αὐτὸς ἑκαστος τά προκείμενα δῶρα λαβεῖν. In the oblique Cases, it takes the place of the third person of the personal pronouns, § 302, 4. In connection with the article, αὐτός has the meaning of *idem*, § 246, 3. On the position of the article with αὐτός, *himself*, in connection with a substantive, see § 246, 3.

REM. 3. Hom. and Her. often use αὐτός so that it takes the place of the reflexive pronouns of the three persons. Od. δ, 247. ἄλλω δ' αὐτὸν (instead of ἑαυτὸν) φωτὶ κατακρύπτων ἦσκεν. ζ, 27. σοὶ δέ γάμος σχεδὸν ἔσται, ἵνα χορὴ καλὰ μὲν αὐτὴν (instead of σαντήν) ἐγνυσθαι. Her. 7, 10, 1. τὸ δέ αὐτοῖσι ἐνεσσι δεινόν, ἐμὲ σοὶ δίκαιόν ἐστι φράζειν, *quid autem in nobis timendum insit*.

REM. 4. From the exclusive force of this pronoun, the following specific significations arise, (a) *only, alone, solus*, (*ipse, non alius*). X. An. 4, 7, 11.

ἄλλον οὐδένα (παρακαλέσας) χωρεῖ αὐτός; (b) *even and himself*, like *ipse*, e. g. Ἀὐτὸς ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδάκρυσεν; (c) *of himself*, *sponte*, like *ipse*; (d) in the Hom. language, αὐτός very often forms an antithesis to some person or thing, which is not what is understood by αὐτός, e. g. the soul in distinction from the body, or the body in distinction from the soul, e. g. Il. α. 4. αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν, or a man in distinction from his affairs, or associates, etc. Hence αὐτός is sometimes used of a *lord, master*, e. g. αὐτοῖς ἔφα; (e) it is used with ordinals and corresponds to the English *himself*, e. g. Th. 1, 46. Κορινθίων στρατηγὸς ἦν Ξενοκλείδης πῆμπτος αὐτός.

4. The indefinite pronoun *τις* serves, in connection with adjectives, indefinite numerals and adverbs, like the Latin *quidam*, to bring out distinctly the idea expressed by these words; this may consist either in strengthening or weakening the idea according to the meaning of the word or the connection of the discourse; but with pronouns and cardinal numbers, it corresponds to the Latin *ferè, almost, somewhat*.

Μίγας τις ἀνὴρ, μικρός τις, πᾶς τις, ἕκαστός τις, οὐδεὶς τις, ὅλλοις τις, ποῖός τις, πόσος τις, βραχύ τι, ἐγγύς τι, σχεδόν τι, πάνυ τι, παντάπαστι τι, πολὺ τι, οὐδέν τι, πάλαι τι, διαφερόντως τι. Δεινὴν τινὰ λίγαις δύνάμιν τῆς ἀρετῆς εἶναι, incredibilem quandam vim. X. C. 1. 1, 1. ἡ γραφὴ κατ' αὐτοῦ (Σωκράτους) τοιαύδε τις ἦν, haec fere. 3. 6, 5. λέξον, πόσαι τινεῖς εἰσι (sc. αἱ πρόσοδοι τῇ πόλει). So οὕτω τι, or οὕτω, ὥδε πως, sic fere; τρεῖς τινες, about three.

REM. 5. The proper place of the pronoun *τις* is this,—as an enclitic it follows the word to which it belongs, e. g. ἀνὴρ τις, καλὸς τις ἀνὴρ. But sometimes, in connected discourse, it precedes, e. g. ἔστι τοίνυν τις εὐθύτης λόγος. On the relative and interrogative pronouns, see what is said on the adjective and interrogative sentences.

REM. 6. The indefinite pronoun *one, any one*, is usually expressed in Greek, (a) by *τις*, e. g. Οἷα ἂν τις εὖροι ἄνδρα σοφώτερον; (b) by the third Pers. Pl., e. g. λέγουσι; (c) by the second Pers. Sing. of the verb, especially by the Opt. with ἂν, e. g. φαίης ἂν, *dicas, one may, can say*, although the English frequently translates the second Pers. by *you*, e. g. *you may, can say*.

§ 304. Prospective and Retrospective Use of the Pronoun. (357.)

1. The personal pronoun of the third Pers., viz. οὗ, οἱ, ἑ, μὲν, and the demonstrative ὁ, ἡ, τό, are frequently so placed in Homer as to direct the attention and refer to a following substantive. Il. v, 321. ἀντίκα τῷ μὲν ἔπαυε κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χιὲν ἀχλὺν, Πηλεΐδῃ Ἀχιλλῆϊ. Il. φ, 249. ἵνα μιν πάντοισι πόνοιο, δῖον Ἀχιλλῆϊ α.

2. In the same way, the Neut. of a demonstrative is used to prepare, as it were, for a following substantive, or a following Inf. or entire sentence.

Pl. Apol. 37, a. *τούτου τιμῶμαι, ἐν πρωταίῳ σιτήσεως*. X. Cy. 8, 7, 25. *τί γάρ τούτου μακαριώτερον, τοῦ γῆ μιχθῆναι*; Pl. Gorg. 515, e. *ἀλλὰ τόδε μοι εἰπὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ εἰ λέγονται Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ Περι- κλέα βελτίους γεγονέναι*. Dem. Phil. 1. 41, 5. *οἶδεν — τοῦτο κα- λῶς ἐκεῖνος, ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ἐστὶν ἅπαντα τὰ χωρία ἅθλα τοῦ πολέμου κείμενα ἐν μέσῳ*. Comp. § 266, Rem. 3.

3. On the contrary, a demonstrative pronoun, particularly *αὐτός*, is frequently put in the same sentence after a preceding substantive or pronoun, partly for the sake of perspicuity, e. g. when between the Case and the verb which governs it, there is an unusually long intermediate clause, and partly for the sake of rhetorical emphasis. Such a pronoun, again resumes the preceding substantive or pronoun, and either recalls it to the memory, or fixes the attention particularly upon it. Her. 3, 63. *ὁ δέ μοι Μάγος, τόν (= ὅν) Καμβύσης ἐπίτροπον τῶν οἰκίων ἀπέδεξε, οὗτος ταῦτα ἐνετείλατο*. Th. 6, 69. *αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι, αὗται ὑπῆρ- χον ἔργμα*. So also with the personal pronouns; here the enclitic forms are regularly used, when the pronoun is employed to resume a preceding word. Eur. Phoen. 507. *ἐμοὶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν*.

SECTION V.

The Infinitive and the Participle used as an Object and Attribute.

§ 305. A. *The Infinitive*. (545.)

The Infinitive expresses the idea of the verb abstractly and differs from the substantive in the following respects,

(1) The Inf. without the article can be used only as a Nom. (subject, see § 238, 4,) and as an Acc. (*αἰσχύνουμαι λέγειν*);

(2) Yet so far as it retains the nature of the verb,

(a) It denotes, by different forms, the different condition of the action, viz. duration, completion or what is future and impending, § 257, Rem. 3, e. g. *γράφειν*, to write or be writing, *γε- γραφέναι*, to have written, *γράψαι*, to write or to have written, *γράψειν*, to write, the English having no Inf. Fut.;

(b) It has Act., Mid. and Pass. forms;

(c) It has the government of the verb, i. e. it governs the same

Case as its verb, e. g. γράφειν ἐπιστολήν, ἐπιθυμῖν τῆς ἀρετῆς, μάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις;

(d) Its attributive qualification is an adverb, and not, as in the case of an actual substantive, an adjective, e. g. καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν (on the contrary, καλὸς θάνατος). The Inf. will first be considered without the article, and then with it.

§ 306. I. *Infinitive as an Object without the Article.* (546—554.)

1. The Inf. is used, as the object in the Acc., to express something effected or aimed at, with the following classes of verbs and adjectives,

(a) With verbs, which denote an act or expression of the will, e. g. βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, μέλλω, ἐπιθυμῶ, ἄξιῶ, δικάω, ζητῶ, προθυμοῦμαι, πρόθυμός εἰμι, ἐπιχειρῶ, πειρῶμαι, βουλευόμαι, παρασκευάζομαι, μηχανῶμαι, τολμῶ, ὑπομένω, εἴωθα, etc.—δέομαι, *to entreat*, ἱκετεύω, παραινῶ, ἐπιτελλῶ, παροξύνω, πείθω, συμβουλεύω, ρουθετῶ, κελεύω, προστάττω, etc.—ἐῶ, συγχωρῶ, ἀμελῶ, etc.;—so also the opposites of these, e. g. δέδοικα, φοβοῦμαι, φεύγω, ἀναβάλλομαι, ὀκνῶ, etc.—ἀπαγορεύω, κατέχω, κωλύω, etc.;—ἡσυχίαν, πράγματα, ἀσχολίαν, ὄχλον παρέχω τινί.

Βούλομαι γράφειν. Ἐπιθυμῶ πορεύεσθαι. Τολμῶ ὑπομένειν τὸν κίνδυνον. Παραινῶ σοι γράφειν. Her. 5, 49. ἀναβάλλομαί τοι ἀποκρίνεσθαι. Th. 3, 110. τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ ἅμα παρασκευάζετο βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς. Pl. Gorg. 457, e. φοβοῦμαι δειλέγχειν σε. Phaedon. 98, d. ἀμελήσας τὰς ὡς ἀληθῶς αἰτίας λέγειν. Dem. Ol. 3, 16, 25. τίς ἂν αὐτὸν ἔτι κωλύσει δεῦρο βαδίζειν. X. Ag. 1, 7. Ἀγησίλαος ὑπέστη ἀσχολίαν αὐτῷ (τῷ βασιλεῖ) παρεῖξεν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Dem. Chers. 102, 53. ἡσυχίαν ποιοῦσιν ἐκείνην πράττειν, ὅτι βούλεται.

REMARK 1. On the difference between the Inf. and the Part. with αἰσχύνεσθαι, αἰδέεσθαι, ἀνέχεσθαι, ὑπομένειν, τλῆναι, περιορᾶν, ἐπιτρέπειν, ἄρχεσθαι, παύειν, πατοῖον γίγνεσθαι, παρασκευάζεσθαι, πειρᾶσθαι, ἐπιγίγεσθαι, see § 311.

REM. 2. The verb πείθειν, *to persuade*, regularly takes for its object a substantive sentence, expressed by the conjunction ὥς and a finite verb; it takes the Inf. more seldom. X. C. 1, 1, 1. πολλάκις ἐθαύμασα, τίσι ποτὶ λόγοις Ἀθηναίους ἔπεισαν οἱ γραψάμενοι Σωκράτην, ὥς ἄξιος εἶη θανάτου τῇ πόλει.

REM. 3. In order to express more definitely the idea of something which is to be done, effected, etc., the Greeks sometimes join the conjunction

ὥστε with the Inf. which is governed by verbs of this class. Her. 7, 6. ἀνέπεισε Ζήρξαι, ὥστε ποιέειν ταῦτα. Sometimes, also, in order to make the purpose or object more emphatic, ὅπως, or ὥς with the Subj., Opt. or Fut. Ind., is used. So in Attic prose the verbs προθυμεῖσθαι, διανοεῖσθαι, μηχανᾶσθαι, παρακλίνεισθαι, διακλίνεισθαι, παρασκευάζεσθαι are connected with ὅπως and the Fut. Ind.

(b) With verbs, which denote the action of some power of the mind or the expression of it, e. g. λογίζεσθαι, ἡγεῖσθαι, νομίζειν, ἐλπίζειν, εὔχεσθαι, δοκεῖν, κινδυνεύειν, etc.—λέγειν, φάναι, etc., and the opposites of these, e. g. ἀρνεῖσθαι, *to deny*, ἀπιστεῖν, etc.

Νομίζω σφαλεῖναι. Ἐλπίζω εὐτυχήσειν. Αὕτη ἡ δόξα καλῶς δοκεῖ ἔχειν. Th. 3, 74. ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πᾶσα διαφθερεῖναι. Λέγω εἰδέναι ταῦτα.

REM. 4. On the difference between the Inf. and the Part. after the verbs ἀκούειν, εἰδέναι, ἐπιστάσθαι, μαρτάνειν, γινώσκειν, μνησκεισθαι, πυνθάνεσθαι, αἰσθάνεσθαι; δεικνύειν, ἀγγέλλειν, λέγειν, φράζειν, φαίνεσθαι, see § 311.

REM. 5. It will be seen, § 329, that, after the verbs above mentioned, the object may be expressed by a complete substantive sentence with ὥς or ὅτι.

(c) After verbs which denote ability, cause, power, capacity or faculty, e. g. δύναμαι, δυνατός, ἀδύνατος, οἷός τ' εἰμί, ἔχω, (*possum*)—ἔστιν, πάρεστιν, ἔξεστιν, ἔνεστι, (*licet*)—ποιῶ, διαπράττομαι, κατεργάζομαι, etc.—δενός, *powerful, capable, fit*, ἱκανός, ἐπιτήδειος, κακός, ἡττων, αἰτιός εἰμι, etc.;—after verbs of choosing, appointing, naming, educating, teaching.

Δύναμαι ποιεῖν ταῦτα. Her. 2, 20. τοὺς ἐτησίας ἀνέμους εἶναι αἰτίους πληθύνειν τὸν ποταμόν. 7, 129. ἀνώνιμους τοὺς ἄλλους εἶναι ποιεῖν. 5, 97. στρατηγὸν ἀποδέξαντες αὐτῶν εἶναι Μελάνθιον. Οἷός τ' εἰμί ποιεῖν ταῦτα. X. Cy. 1, 4, 12. τίς γὰρ ἂν σοῦ γε ἱκανώτερος πείσαι. 3, 18. δεινότερος διδάσκειν. Ποιῶ σε γελᾶν. Διδάσκω σε γράφειν.

REM. 6. On ποιεῖν with the Part., see § 310, 4, (b).

REM. 7. The result, the thing to be effected, which is expressed by the Inf. with these verbs, is sometimes stated more definitely by adding the conjunction ὥστε. Pl. Prot. 338, c. ἀδύνατον ὑμῖν, ὥστε Πρωταγόρου τοῦδε σοφώτερόν τινα ἐλέσθαι. So often in Plat. ἱκανός ὥστε. X. Ag. 1, 37. ἐποίησεν (sc. Agesilaus), ὥς τ' ἀνεν φυγῆς καὶ θανάτων τὰς πόλεις διατελέσαι.

(d) The Inf. is also used after the verb πεφνέειν, after the impersonal verbs and phrases προσήκει, πρέπει, συμβαίνει, δεῖ, χρή, ἀναγ-

καῖον, δίκαιον, ὠφελιμὸν ἐστί and the like,—after verbs of giving, taking, going and sending and many others; after adjectives of various significations, e. g. ἄξιος, δίκαιος, *worthy* or *worth*, ἡδύς, ῥάδιος, χαλεπός and many others,—after abstract substantives, especially in connection with εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι, to express a purpose or a determination, a result or effect.

Th. 4, 61. πέφυκε τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἰκοντος, φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπιόν, *to rule the yielding, but to guard against the assailing*. "Ηχομεν μανθάνειν, *ad discendum*. Th. 2, 27. τοῖς Λιγυηταῖς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐδοσαν Θυρίαν οἰκεῖν καὶ τὴν γῆν νέμεσθαι. Pl. Apol. 33, b. ὁμοίως καὶ πλουσίῳ καὶ πένητι παρὲχω ἐμμαντὸν ἐρωτᾶν "Αξιός ἐστι θαναμάζεσθαι. Her. 4, 53. Βορυσθίνης πίνεσθαι ἡ διστός ἐστι, *dulcissimus ad bibendum*. 6, 112. τέως ἦν τοῖσι "Ελλησι καὶ τὸ οὔνομα τὸ Μήδων φόβος ἀκοῦσσαι, *a terror to hear*. Θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *a wonder to see*.

REM. 8. Homer makes the Inf. depend on adjectives also, to express the same relation as is denoted by the explanatory Acc., § 279, 7. Il. x, 437. θείειν δ' ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοῖοι (ἵπποι). In a similar manner, the Inf. εἶναι in the phrase ἐκὼν εἶναι, must probably be explained, *willing according to his nature*, i. e. *really*. Her. 7, 104. ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μονομαχίοιμι. Pl. Phaedr. 252, a. ἔθεν δὴ ἐκοῦσα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπολείπεται ἡ ψυχή. This phrase is used but seldom in affirmative sentences.

REM. 9. Like the usage of θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, the Inf. ὁρᾶν, εἰσορᾶν and ἰδεῖν, are sometimes joined with verbs of appearing and showing one's self. X. Cy. 5, 4, 11. σὲ ἐπαναθεασόμενος ἦα, ὁποῖός τις φαίνη ἰδεῖν ὁ τοιαύτην ψυχὴν ἔχων, *I came to see what sort of a looking person you are, you, who have such a soul*.

REM. 10. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, that, instead of the Pass. Inf., it commonly uses the Inf. Act. or Mid., with the adjectives mentioned under (c) and (d), e. g. δυνατός, ἄξιος, etc., and with substantives, e. g. θαῦμα, φόβος, and with verbs of giving, etc. Such Infinitives, the English translates both actively and passively, e. g. Ταῦτα ῥάδιά ἐστι μαθεῖν. Καλός ἐστιν ἰδεῖν, *pulcher est visus, he is beautiful to see or to be seen*. Th. 1, 138. ἄξιος θαναμάσαι. Pl. Phaed. λόγος δυνατός κατανοῆσαι. The active subject of the Inf. is easily supplied, in all examples of this kind, e. g. *he is beautiful for us to see*. A Dat. is often expressed with such an Inf., e. g. Pl. Rp. 599, a. ῥάδια ποιεῖν μὴν εἰδότε τὴν ἀλήθειαν. So Σακράτης παῶσι παρῆχεν ἑαυτὸν ἐρωτᾶν, *he yielded himself to all to question, i. e. he permitted all to question him*.

REM. 11. From the use of the Inf. after verbs of willing, wishing, entreating and imploring, the following peculiarities in the use of the Inf. are to be explained,

a. The Inf. is very frequently used instead of the Imp., in the Epic writers, not unfrequently also in other poets, and even in Attic prose writers. The Inf. must then be considered as the object depending on the Imp. of a

verb of willing, which is to be supplied, e. g. *ἔθελε*. But if any qualifications of the predicate are connected with the Inf., these as referring to the subject *σύ* contained in the omitted Imp., are put in the Nom. The Imp. is also often interchanged with the Inf. Od. α, 290 sqq. *ροστήσας δὴ ἔπειτα φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν σήμα τέ οἱ χεῖναι, καὶ ἐπὶ κτείρεα κτερεῖσαι* — *καὶ ἀνέρι μητέρα δοῦναι*. Il. β, 75. *ὑμεῖς δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέσιν*. Il. ζ, 92. *ἡ δὲ — οἷξασα κληῖδι θύρας ἱεροῖο δόμοιο, πέπλον — θεῖναι Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἠϊκόμοιο*. Her. 6, 86. *σύ δὴ μοι καὶ τὰ χρήματα δέξαι, καὶ τάδε τὰ σύμβολα σῶζε λαβών*. ὅς δ' ἂν ἔχων ταῦτα ἀπαίτην, τοῦτω ἀποδοῦναι, ei redde. Th. 5, 9. *σύ δέ, Κλεαρίδα, — αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν καὶ ἐπέλγεςθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξιμύξαι*.

b. When the Inf. refers to the third Pers., its subject as well as the accompanying qualifications of the predicate, are in the Acc. This Acc. with the Inf. is to be considered as the object of a verb of wishing, which is to be supplied, e. g. *εὔχομαι*, *δός, ποίει*, or of a verb denoting *what ought to be*, *must be*, e. g. *χρή, δεῖ*; so in clauses containing a wish, entreaty, precept and compact. Il. η, 179 sq. *ὥδε δέ τις εἰπείσκειν, ἰδὼν εἰς οὔραν ἑρῶν*. Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν, ἦ Τυδεὸς νείον, ἦ αὐτόν βασιλῆα πολυχρόσιο Μυκῆνης! Aesch. Suppl. Θεοὶ πολλοὶ, μή με δουλείας τυχεῖν. X. Ven. 5, 11. *τὸν δὲ κυνηγέτην ἔχοντα ἐξιέναι ἡμελημένην ἑλαφρὰν ἐσθῆτα ἐπὶ τὸ κυνηγέσιον* — *τὸν δὲ ἀρκυωρὸν ἐπείσθαι*.

c. Hence the Inf. is sometimes used in reference to the first and second Pers., in questions denoting indignation. Her. 1, 88. *ὦ βασιλεῦ, κότερον λέγειν πρὸς σέ τὰ νοέων τυγχάνω, ἢ σιγᾶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι χρόνῳ; shall I speak or be silent?* Od. κ, 431. *ἂ δέιλοι, πόσ' ἔμεν; τί κακῶν ἡμῖν εἰσι τοῦτων; whither go, i. e. whither will you go?*

d. Finally, the Inf. is used instead of the Opt., with *αἶ γάρ, εἴθε*, to express a wish. Od. ω, 375 sq. *αἶ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ — τοῖος ἔών τοι χθιζὸς ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι τευχέ' ἔχων ὁμοῖσιν, ἐφ' ἐστία μενναὶ καὶ ἀμύνειν ἄνδρας μνηστῆρας! instead of ἐφ' ἐσταίην κ. ἀμύνομι*.

§ 307. *Nom., Gen., Dat. and Acc. with the Infinitive.* (558—560.)

1. Most verbs which take the Inf. have, in addition to this object, also a personal object, which is put in the Case that the verb requires, e. g. *Δέομαί σου ἐλθεῖν. Συμβουλεύω σοι σωφρονεῖν. Ἐποτρύνω σε μάχεσθαι*.

REMARK 1. So also *κελεύειν*, which signifies to *impel*, to *urge*, hence to *command* (*jubere*), in Attic prose, is always constructed with the Acc. and the Inf., e. g. *κελεύω σε γράφειν, jubeo te scribere*.

2. When adjectives or substantives are joined with the Inf. to define or explain the predicate, they are put, by Attraction, in the same Case with the personal object.

Gen. with Inf. *Δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι*. X. H. 1. 5, 2. *Κύρου ἐδέοντο ὡς προθυμοτάτου πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον γενέσθαι*.

Dat. with Inf. Συμβουλευσοι προθύμῳ εἶναι. X. An. 2. 1, 2. ἔδοξε τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοῖς συσκευασαμένοις ἂν εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισαμένοις προίεσθαι. Hipparch. 7, 1. παντὶ προσήκει ἄρχοντι φρονίμῳ εἶναι.

Acc. with Inf. Ἐποτρύνω σε πρόθυμον εἶναι. Κτελέω σε πρόθυμον εἶναι.

REM. 2. Very frequently, however, the qualifications of the predicate which are joined with the Inf. and refer to the object of the governing or principal verb, are not put in the same Case as this object, but in the Acc.; this is explained by considering the object of the governing verb at the same time as the subject of the Inf., see Rem. 3, e. g. δέομαι ὑμῶν ὑμᾶς βοῇ θοῦς γενέσθαι. Her. 6, 190. Ἀθηναίων ἐδείθησαν σφίσι βοῇ θοῦς γενέσθαι. In this sentence, Ἀθηναίων is to be considered as the object of ἐδείθησαν, and the subject of γενέσθαι. Th. 1, 120. ἀνδρῶν σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῖντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δέ, ἀδικουμένων ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν. Her. 3, 36. ἐντείλατο τοῖσι θεράπονσι λαβόντας μὲν ἀποκτείνειν. X. An. 1. 2, 1. Ξενίᾳ ἤκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἀνδρας. Cy. 2. 1, 15. ἔξεστι δ' ὑμῖν, εἰ βούλεσθε, λαβόντας ὅπλα εἰς κίνδυνον ἐμβαίνειν.

REM. 3. Verbs which take for their object a substantive merely, in the Gen. or Dat., sometimes take, in the construction with the Inf., this object in the Acc., since both objects are united in one. Lys. Fragm. S. 3, p. 144. δέομαι οὖν ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. Th. 4, 97. προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἡρώ ἀπείοντας ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, instead of αὐτοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἀποφ. X. C. 4. 7, 1. Σωκράτης αὐτὰρ κείεις ἐν ταῖς προσήκουσais πράξειν αὐτοὺς (τοὺς ὁμιλοῦντας αὐτῷ) εἶναι ἐπεμελεῖτο. So also the verbs εἰπεῖν, λέγειν, φράζειν, φωνεῖν, in the sense of *jubere*, are constructed with the Acc. and the Inf., in the Attic poets. S. Ph. 101. λέγω δ' ἐγὼ δόλω Φιλοκρίτην λαβεῖν. Also προσήκει, πρίπει, ἔξεστι, συμβαίνει, ξύμφορόν ἐστι with Dat. or Acc. with Inf., δεῖ, χρή, § 279, Rem. 4. Pl. Ion. 539, e. οὐκ ἂν πρίποι γε ἐπιλήσμονα εἶναι ῥαψωδὸν ἄνδρα.

3. Besides the instance already mentioned, the Acc. with the Inf. is used in Greek as in Latin, in the following instance. When a subject with its predicate, e. g. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ, is made the object of our thought or wish, the subject is put in the Acc. (τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα) and the predicate in the Inf. (εὐδαιμονεῖν), e. g. Νομίζω τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα εὐδαιμονεῖν, *I believe that the good man is happy*. If the predicate is expressed by an adjective, participle or substantive with εἶναι, γίνεσθαι, etc., § 240, (2), e. g. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν, then these words also are put in the Acc., e. g. Νομίζω τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.

4. But when the subject of the governing or principal verb is

at the same time the subject of the Inf. also, the subject is not expressed by the Acc. of a personal pronoun in Greek, as in Latin, but is wholly omitted, and when adjectives or substantives stand with the Inf., to explain or define the predicate, they are put, by attraction, in the Nom.

Οἶμαι ἁμαρτεῖν, I believe I have erred, or, that I have erred, credo me errasse. Οἶσι ἁμαρτεῖν. Οἴεται ἁμαρτεῖν. Οἴομεθα ἁμαρτεῖν. Οἶομαι εὐδαίμων εἶναι, I think I am happy, or, that I am happy, credo me beatum esse. Οἶσι εὐδαίμων εἶναι. Οἴεται εὐδαίμων εἶναι. Οἴομεθα εὐδαίμων εἶναι. Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔφη περὶ θυμὸς εἶναι ἐπιβοηθεῖν. Her. 7, 136. Ξέρξης οὐκ ἔφη ὁμοῖος εἶσθαι Λακεδαιμονίοισι· κείνους μὲν γὰρ σγχεῖαι τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων νόμιμα, ἀποκτείναντας κήρυκας, αὐτὸς (ipsum instead of se ipsum) δὲ ταῦτα οὐ ποιήσειν.

REM. 4. If, however, where the subject of the governing verb and the Inf. is the same, the subject of the Inf. is to be made emphatic, which is particularly the case in antitheses, then the Acc. with the Inf. is used, as in Latin, e. g. Her. 2, 2. οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐνόμιζον ἐωυτοὺς πρώτους γενέσθαι πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *se, non alios homines.* 1, 34. Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζε ἐωυτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον.—The enclitic pronouns are sometimes used without any special emphasis. Pl. Rp. 400, b. οἶμαι με ἀνηκοῦναι.

5. When the governing word is an oblique Case of a participle, the qualifications of the predicate which are connected with the Inf., are put, by attraction, in the same Case as that participle.

Pl. Apol. 21, b. ἤλθον ἐπὶ τινα τῶν δοξούτων σοφῶν εἶναι, *veniebam ad aliquem eorum, qui se sapientes esse opinabantur.* Her. 1, 176. τῶν νῦν Λυκίων φασμένων Ξανθίων εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ εἰσι ἐπὶ ἡλυδες, *eorum Lyciorum, qui se Xanthios esse dicebant.*

6. The Acc. with the Inf., like the Inf. alone, is used after the following classes of verbs and expressions, (a) of willing and the contrary, § 306, 1, (a); (b) of thinking, believing, saying, § 306, 1, (b); (c) of causing, appointing, naming, § 306, 1, (c); (d) after the impersonal verbs and expressions signifying *must, ought, should, it happens*, e. g. δεῖ, *προσέχει, πρέπει, ἔξεστιν, ἐπιμεές, καλόν, κακόν*, (etc.) *ἐστίν, συμβαίνει.*

REM. 5. With the impersonal verbs and expressions above mentioned, the Acc. with the Inf. is not to be regarded as the grammatical object, but as the grammatical subject of the sentence; but logically, i. e. in respect to the sense, the Acc. with the Inf. must here be regarded as the logical object, and the impersonal expressions as transitive verbs, e. g. Her. 3, 124.

ἐδόκει οἱ τὸν πατέρα λούσθαι μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός, χρίσθαι δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου (ἐδόκει οἱ = ἡγεῖτο). Thus it can also be explained why the Greeks and Latins in quoting a phrase, e. g. *εὐδαίμονα εἶναι*, *felicem esse*, *βασιλέα εἶναι*, *regem esse*, use this construction.

REM. 6. The Greeks are fond of changing the impersonal construction into the personal, by elevating the object into a subject, making the impersonal expression, personal, and referring it to the person of the subject. This is the case, (a) with *λέγεται*, *ἀγγέλλεται*, *ὁμολογεῖται* and the like; (b) with *δοκεῖ*, *it seems*; (c) with *συμβαίνει*, *accidit*; where this last verb is used personally, the subject stands before it, while with the Acc. and the Inf. it follows the verb; (d) in the phrases *δίκαιον*, *ἄξιον*, *ἐπίδοξον*, *δυνατόν*, *ἀμήχανον*, *χαλεπὸν ἐστίν*, etc.; (e) in the phrase *τοσοῦτου δέω* with the Inf. followed by *ὥς τις* with the Inf. or Ind. (*tantum abest, ut* — *ut*) *so far is it from*, and *πολλοῦ δέω* with the Inf.

Λέγεται τὸν βασιλέα ἀποφγεῖν and *λέγεται ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀποφγεῖν*. X. Cy. 5. 3, 30. ὁ Ἀσσύριος εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐμβάλλειν ἀγγέλλεται. An. 3. 1, 21. λείσθαι μοι δοκεῖ καὶ ἡ ἐκείνων ὕβρις καὶ ἡ ἡμετέρα ὑποψία. On the Acc. with the Inf., see Rem. 5. Pl. Phaedon. 74, a. ἀρ' οὐν οὐ κατὰ πάντα ταῦτα συμβαίνει τὴν ἀνάνησιν εἶναι μὲν ἀφ' ὁμοίων κτλ. 67, c. κάθαρσις εἶναι οὐ τοῦτο συμβαίνει. Δίκαιός εἰμι τοῦτο πράττειν instead of *δίκαιόν ἐστὶ με τοῦτο πράττειν*. Δίκαιός εἰμι εἶναι ἐλεύθερος. Her. 6, 12. ἐπίδοξοι τωὶτὸ τοῦτο πεισεσθαι εἰσι. X. Cy. 5. 4. 19. ἄξιοί γε ἐσμεν τοῦ γεγενημένου πράγματος τοῦτου ἀπολαῦσαι τι ἀγαθόν. Isocr. Paneg. 76, 168. τοσοῦτον δέουσιν ἐλεῖν, ὥστε καὶ μᾶλλον χαίρουσιν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀλλήλων κακοῖς, *so far are they from pitying, that they rather rejoice even*, etc.

REM. 7. The personal construction with the verbs *δοκεῖν*, *δοικῖναι*, *λέγεσθαι* and the like, extends also to clauses with *ὥς* expressing comparison, as is the case in Latin with *ut videor, ut videris*, etc. instead of *ut videtur*. Pl. Rp. 426, b. οἷα ἐπαινέτης εἶ, ἔφην ἐγὼ ὥς ἔοικας τῶν τοιοῦτων ἀνδρῶν. X. An. 1. 10, 18. ἦσαν δ' αὐταί, ὥς ἐλέγοντο, τετρακόσιοι ἅμαξαι. 6, 3. 25. οἱ πολέμιοι δέ, ὥς γ' ἡμῖν ἐδόκουν, τοῦτο δεισαντες ἀπῆλθον.

REM. 8. On the Acc. with the Inf. in exclamations, see § 308, Rem. 2.

§ 308. II. *Infinitive with the Article.* (561, 562.)

1. The Inf. with the article is treated in all respects like a substantive, and, indeed, is such, since, by means of the article, it can be declined through all the Cases, and is capable of expressing all those relations, which are indicated by the Cases of substantive, with and without prepositions. On the contrary, it here also, as in the Inf. without the article, § 305, 2, retains the nature of a verb, e. g. (a) *τὸ γράφειν*, *τὸ γράψαι*, *τὸ γεγραμέναι*, *τὸ γράψαι*; (b) *τὸ ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν*, *τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐπιθυμεῖν*, *τὸ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι*; (c) *τὸ καλῶς γράφειν*, *τὸ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν*, *the beautiful death*. Yet pronouns in the Neut. Sing., as

attributives, are connected with the Inf. In this way, whole clauses, by prefixing the article, are represented as one extended substantive idea.

2. When the Inf., whether used as a subject or object, has subject and predicate qualifications belonging to it, both these, as in the case of the Inf. without the article, are put in the Acc., because the Inf., even as a subject, is considered *dependent*, § 307, Rem. 5. When, however, the subject of the Inf. is not different from the principal subject of the sentence, it is not expressly stated, and the predicate qualifications are put, by means of attraction, in the same Case as the principal subject of the sentence, i. e. in the Nom.

(a) Nominative (subject). X. Cy. 5. 4, 19. τὸ ἄμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδέν, οἶμαι, θαναμαστόν. 7. 5, 82. οὐ τὸ μὴ λαβεῖν τὰ ἀγαθὰ οὕτω γε χαλεπόν, ὥσπερ τὸ λαβόντα στερεθῆναι λυπηρόν.

(b) Genitive, both as an attributive and as an object of a verb. X. An. 1. 3, 2. Κλέαρχος μικρόν ἐξέφυγε τοῦ μὴ καταπειρωθῆναι. Cy. 1. 4, 4. ὥς δὲ προῆγεν ὁ χρόνος αὐτόν (τόν Κῆρον) σὺν τῷ μεγέθει εἰς ὥραν τοῦ πρόσρηβον γενέσθαι. 1. 5, 13. τί οὖν ἐστὶν ἢ τοῦ ἀλέξασθαι δικαιότερον, ἢ τοῦ τοῖς φίλοις ἀρῆγειν κάλλιον; C. 1. 2, 55. Σωκράτης παρεκάλει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ὥς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὀφελιμώτατον. The Gen. is often used to explain the preceding substantive, e. g. Pl. L. 657, b. ἡ ζήτησις τοῦ καινῇ ζητεῖν ἀκὴ μουσικῇ χρῆσθαι. With prepositions, e. g. ἀντὶ, *instead of*, or in the sense of the Latin *tantum abest, ut* — *ut*, ἧς, *except, besides*, μέχρι, *until*, ἐκ, *from*, in consequence of, ἄνευ, *without*, especially ἔνεκα and ὑπέρ with the Gen. in connection with μή, *in order that not, in order not*. Th. 1, 69. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν (invadere) αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μᾶλλον ἐπιόντας. X. H. 3. 4, 12. ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπὶ Καρίαν ἵεναι, εὐθὺς τὰναντία ἀποστρέψας ἐπὶ Φρυγίας ἐπορεύετο. Hier. 4, 3. δορυφοροῦσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς κακούργους ὑπέρ τοῦ μηδένα τῶν πολιτῶν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ ἀποθνήσκειν. Very frequently τοῦ, τοῦ μὴ is used to denote a purpose, an object, *in order that, in order that not*, § 274, 3, (a), since by the language, as is frequently the case, that which calls forth the action is substituted for that which is to be done or for the result. Th. 1, 4. Μίνως τὸ ληστικὸν καθῆρκε ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης τοῦ τὰς πρὸς ὁδοὺς μᾶλλον εἶναι αὐτῷ *in order that his revenues might come in better*. X. Cy. 1. 3, 9. οἱ τῶν βασιλέων οἰνοχόοι εἰς τὴν ἀριστερὰν (οἶνον) ἐγχεάμενοι καταρῥοφοῦσι, τοῦ δὲ,

εἰ φάρμακα ἐγγχείεν, μὴ λυσιτελεῖν αὐτοῖς. 6, 40. τοῦ μὴ διαφεύγειν τὸν λόγον ἐκ τῶν δικτύων σκοποὺς καθίστης.

(c) Dative. Pl. Phaed. 71, c. τῷ ζῆν ἐστὶ τι ἐναντίον, ὥσπερ τῷ ἐργαζομένου τὸ καθεύδειν. With attraction, Th. 2, 42. παθεῖν μᾶλλον ἡγησάμενοι ἢ τῷ ἐνδόντες σώζεσθαι (*cedendo servari*). X. Hier. 7, 3. δοκεῖ τούτῳ διαφέρειν ἀνὴρ τῶν ἄλλων ζώων, τῷ τιμῆς ὁρῆγεσθαι, *to differ from other animals in this, that*. With prepositions, e. g. ἐπὶ with the Dat., *on the condition that, ἐν*. Pl. Gorg. 456, e. (οἱ γονεῖς τοὺς παῖδας τοῖς παιδοτρύβαις) παρέδσαν ἐπὶ τῷ δικαίως χρῆσθαι τοῦτοις (τοῖς ὄπλοις) πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους. S. Aj. 554. ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν — ἡδιστος βίος.

(d) Accusative. Pl. Gorg. 522, e. αὐτὸ τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν οὐδὲς φοβέται. With prepositions, e. g. πρὸς with the Acc., *in order that, εἰς, in order that, in order to*, especially διὰ with the Acc., *on account of, because that*. X. C. 1, 2, 1. Σωκράτης πρὸς τὸ μετρίων δεῖσθαι πεπαιδευμένος (ἦν). Cy. 8, 1, 3. μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν τὸ παιδαρχεῖν φαίνεται εἰς τὸ καταπράττειν τὰ ἀγαθὰ. With Attraction, X. Ven. 12, 21. ἡ ἀρετὴ πανταχοῦ ἀρεσσι διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἀθάνατος. Cy. 1, 4, 3. ὁ Κύρος διὰ τὸ φιλομαθὴς εἶναι πολλὰ τοῖς παρόντας ἀνθρώποις, καὶ ὅσα αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἄλλων (sc. ἀνθρωπῶτο), διὰ τὸ ἀγχίνους εἶναι ταχὺ ἀπεκρίνετο.

REMARK 1. Many verbs and verbal expressions, which are commonly constructed with an Inf. merely, sometimes take also the Inf. with the article τό, even when they would have their object, if a substantive, in the Gen. The addition of the article, gives greater emphasis to what is expressed by the Inf. X. C. 3, 6, 6. τὸ πλουσιωτέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν ἀναβαλοῦμεθα. Cy. 1, 6, 32. οἷα ἀπείχοντο οὐδ' ἀπὸ τῶν φίλων τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ πλεονεκτεῖν αὐτῶν περιᾶσθαι (ἀπέχεσθαι τινος). Th. 3, 1. τὸν πλεῖστον ὄμιλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἔργον τὸ μὴ τὰ ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κακουργεῖν (ἐργεῖν τινά τινος). Pl. Lach. 190, e. ἐγὼ αἷτιος (sc. εἰμὶ) τό σε ἀποκρίνασθαι (αἰτιός εἰμὶ τινος.) But when a preposition precedes an Inf., the article can never be omitted, because then the Inf. becomes an actual verbal substantive.

REM. 2. Both the Acc. of a substantive and the Inf. with the Acc. of the article, are used to express exclamations and questions implying indignation. In poetry, however, the article is sometimes omitted with the Inf. X. Cy. 2, 2, 3. ἐκείνος πανὺν ἀνιθεὶς εἶπε πρὸς ἑαυτόν· Τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ νῦν κληθέντα δεῦρο τυχεῖν! *that I have just now been called hither!* Without the article, Aesch. Eum. 835. ἐμὲ παθεῖν τάδε, φεῦ, ἐμὲ ταλαίφρονα κατὰ γῆν οἰκεῖν, αἰέτωρ, φεῦ, μύσος!

REM. 3. There are many phrases, used as adverbial expressions, in which the article τό is placed before the Inf. which stands in connection with an adverb or a preposition and its Case. These must be regarded as adverbial Accusatives. See § 279, Rem. 10. The Inf. εἶναι denotes a *state or condition*, e. g. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *the present state, condition*, and as an adverbial expression, *with respect to, or according to the present state of*

affairs, pro praesenti temporis conditione, τὸ τήμερον εἶναι, pro hodierni diei conditione. X. An. 1. 6, 9, τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *so far as he is concerned*. H. 3. 5. 9. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι ἀπολόλατε, *so far as it depends on them*.

§ 309. *The Participle.*

(563).

1. The idea of the verb, as expressed by the participle, is that of an adjective. The participle is like the adjective, both in its form and in its attributive use; for it has three genders and the same declension as the adjective, and cannot, more than the adjective, be used independently, but must always depend upon a substantive, and hence agrees with it in Gender, Number and Case.

2. On the contrary, the participle differs from the adjective, in retaining, like the Inf., the following properties of the verb,

(a) The participle has different forms to denote the different condition of the action, viz, duration, completion and what is future and impending, e. g. γράφων, *writing*, γεγραφώς, γράψας, *one who has written*, γράψων, *one who will write*, § 257, Rem. 3.

(b) The participle has Act., Mid. and Pass. forms, e. g. γράψας, γραψάμενος, γραφεῖς.

(c) It governs the same Case as its verb, e. g. γράφων ἐπιστολήν, ἐπιθυμῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς, μαχώμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις.

3. The participle is used in Greek as follows,

(a) In all respects like the adjective either as an immediate attributive qualification of a substantive, e. g. ὁ γράφων παῖς or ὁ παῖς ὁ γράφων, the *writing boy*; or as a predicate in connection with εἶναι, e. g. τὸ ῥόδον ἀρθοῦν ἐστί.

(b) To denote such an attributive qualification of the substantive as is expressed in English by placing the participle after the substantive, or by translating it by the relative, *who*, *which*, e. g. Γυνή τις ὄρνιν εἶχε καθ' ἡμέστην ἡμέραν ὡδὸν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν, *a hen laying*, or *which laid an egg daily*.

(c) It is used, agreeing with the object of a verb, to complete the idea of the object, e. g. ὁρῶ ἀνθρώπον τρεχόντα.

(d) To denote, adverbially, subordinate qualifications of the principal action, e. g. Κῦρος γελῶν εἶπεν.

REMARK. As the use of the participle, mentioned under 3, (a), is explain-

ed in §§ 264, 1. and 238, Rem. 7, and as No. (b) has no further difficulty, only the usage mentioned under 3, (c) and (d) now remains to be considered.

§ 310. *The Participle as the completion of the verbal idea.* (564—574.)

1. As the participle is an attribute, and consequently expresses an action as already belonging to an object, only such verbs can take a participle for their complement, as require for this complement an action which, as an attribute, belongs to an object,—this object being in some action or state.

2. The participle here agrees in Case with the substantive object of the principal verb, but this object is in the Case which the principal verb otherwise requires. *Ἀκούω Σωκράτους* and *ἤκουσά ποτε Σωκράτους περὶ φίλων διαλεγομένου*. *Χαίρω σοι* and *χαίρω σοι ἐλθόντι*. *Ὀρῶ ἄνθρωπον* and *ὀρῶ ἄνθρωπον τρέχοντα*.

3. But when the subject of the principal verb is also the object of the same verb, as *οἶδα (ἐγὼ) ἑμavτὸν θνητὸν ὄντα*, then the personal pronoun, which would be the object of the verb, is omitted, and the participle is put, by means of attraction, in the same Case as the subject of the principal verb, i. e. in the Nom. Comp. § 307, 4., e. g. *οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν*. For more examples, see No. 4.

REMARK 1. Yet the Acc. of the personal pronoun and participle, as the object of the principal verb, is expressed, when the subject as an object is emphatic. Comp. § 307, Rem. 2. X. Cy. 1. 4, 4. *οὐχ, ἀκρείτων ἦδει ὢν, ταῦτα προῦκαλεῖτο τοὺς συνόντας, ἀλλ' ἄπειρ ἐν ἡδαι ἐαυτὸν ἤτιονα ὄντα, ταῦτα ἐξήρχε*. 5, 10. *περιεῖδον αὐτοὺς γῆρας ἀδυνάτους γενομένους, they permitted themselves to become enfeebled by old age*.

REM. 2. With *σύννοιδα, συγγιγνώσκω ἑμavτῷ*, the participle can either refer to the subject contained in the verb, or to the reflexive pronoun which stands with the verb; if it refers to the subject, it is put in the Nom., if to the pronoun, in the Dat., e. g. *σύννοιδα (συγγιγνώσκω) ἑμavτῷ ἐν ποιήσας* or *σύννοιδα ἑμavτῷ ἐν ποιήσαντι*. Pl. Apol. 21, b. *ἐγὼ ξύννοιδα ἑμavτῷ σοφὸς ὢν*. 22, d. *ἑμavτῷ ξυνῆδεν οὐδέν ἐπισταμένῳ*. But when the subject is not at the same time the object, but is different from the object, then the object with its participle is either put in the Dat. e. g. *σύννοιδά σοι ἐν ποιήσαντι*,—X. S. 4, 62. *τί μοι σύννοισθα τοιοῦτον ἐργασμένῳ*; (quid me tale commisisse scis?) or (though more seldom) the Substantive is put in the Dat., but the participle in the Acc., e. g. *ἐγὼ σοι σύννοιδα ἐν ποιήσαντα*. X. O. 3, 7. *ἐγὼ σοι σύννοιδα*

REM. 3. Instead of the impersonal phrases *δῆλόν ἐστι, φανερόν ἐστι, φαίνεται*, *apparet*, the Greek uses the personal construction, comp. § 307, Rem. d. e. *ἡ δὲ εὐχὴ τοῦ εἶναι φανερός ἐμὶ, φαίνομαι τὴν πατρίδα εὖ ποιήσαντα*. X. An. 2. 6. 23 *στέργων φανερός μὲν ἦν οὐδένα, ὅτω δὲ φαίη φίλος ἦναι. τότε ἰνδάλιος ἐρίγνυτο ἐπιβουλεύων*. Pl. Apol. 23, d. *καταδάλιος γίγνεται πρὸς ποιούμενοι μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδέν*.

(c) Verba *affectionis*, i. e. verbs which denote an affection of the mind, e. g. *χαίρειν, ἡδεσθαι, ἀγαλλεσθαι, ἀγαπᾶν, to be content, ἀρτίζεσθαι, ἀνυσκεπτεῖν, αἰδεῖσθαι and αἰσχύνεσθαι, to be ashamed, μετακαλεῖσθαι, μετακαλεῖ, ὀργίζεσθαι, βαρύνεσθαι, ῥαδίως, χαλεπῶς ἔχειν*, etc.

X. H. 6. 1. 21 *ὁ θεὸς τοῖσι χαίρει τοὺς μὲν μικροὺς μεγάλους ποιῶν, τοὺς δὲ μεγάλους μικροῖς*. Hier. 8, 4. *διαλεγόμενοι τε ἀγαλλόμεθα τοῖς τρυφερομένοις μῦλλον, ἢ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἡμῖν οὔσι*. Th. 1. 77. *ἀδικησάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι μῦλλον ὀργίζονται, ἢ βιαζόμενοι*. 4, 27. *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετεμίλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι*. 5, 35. *τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νύκτος δεσφαιότες μετεμίλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες*. Eur. Hipp. 8. *τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν (οἱ θεοὶ) ἀνθρώπων ὕπο. Χαίρω σοι ἐλθόντι*. Pl. Rp. 473, b. *ἐπὶ συμφοτέρων καὶ φανυτοτέρων τιμώμενοι ἀγατῶσιν*.

(d) Verbs signifying to satisfy one's self with something, to enjoy something, to be full of something, e. g. *τέρπεσθαι, ἐμπιπλάσθαι, μεστὸν εἶναι* and the like.

Th. 2. 99. *ὅν μὲν θαινύμενοι τερπόμεθα*. Pl. w. 633. *ἐπὶ τέρψεσθαι ἐκ ἀλλήλων ὁρόντες*. S. OC. 768. *μεστὸς ἦν θυμούμενος*. Eur. Ion. 994. *οἱ τοὶ σὺν βλίσπων ἐμπίπλαμαι πρὸς ὥπον*. Her. 7, 146. *ἐπὶ ταῦτα θηγεῖμενοι ἴωσι πληροῖς*.

(e) Verbs signifying to oversee, to permit, to permit to happen, to bear, to endure, to persevere, also to be wearied, and to be exhausted, e. g. *περι- καθ- εἶν- ἐφορᾶν, προίεσθαι, to neglect, to neglect, ἀνχεσθαι, καρτερεῖν, ὑπομένειν, λιπαρεῖν, perseverare, κάμνειν, ἀσθενεῖν*, etc.

Her. 7. 101. *οἱ περιπτέη ἐστὶ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀπολλυμένη*. 101. *εἴ Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ μακρόν τι χρόνος ἐμοὶ ἀντασιρόμενοι*. 9, 45. *λιπαρεῖται αὐτοῦτος*. 2. 103. *(ἐμὴν ἐπισκήπτω) μὴ περιιδεῖν τὴν ἡγεμονίην αὐτῆς ἢ ἀφ' ἧς περιελθοῦσαν*. Isocr. Archid. 125, 47. *ἀπέποιμεν δὲ ἀποφρονεῖς τε καὶ λίγοντες, εἰ πάντας τὰς τοιαύτας πράξεις ἐξετάζοι*. X. 2. 1. 2. *ὁρῶντίς σε ἀνεξόμεθα καὶ καρτερήσομεν*. An. 5. 1, 2. *ἀπείρηκα ἤδη συσκευαζόμενοι*.

μενος καὶ βαδίζων καὶ τρέχων καὶ τὰ ὅπλα φέρων καὶ ἐν τάξει ἰὼν καὶ φυλακῆς φυλάττων καὶ μαχόμενος. Th. 1, 86. τοὺς ξυμμάχους οὐ περιουσιόμεθα ἀδικουμένους. 2, 73. Ἀθηναῖοι φασιν, ἐν οὐδενὶ ἡμῶς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους. For ἀνέχεσθαι with the Gen., see § 275, 1.

(f) Verbs signifying to begin, and cease, to make cease, to be remiss in something, e. g. ἀρχεσθαι, ὑπάρχειν; παύειν, παύεσθαι, λήγειν, διαλλάττειν, ἀπαλλάττεσθαι; μεθίεσθαι, λείπεσθαι, ἐκλείπειν, ἐπιλείπειν, etc.

Her. 6, 75. Κλεομένης δὲ παραλαβὼν τὸν σίδηρον, ἄρχετο ἐκ τῶν κνημίων ἐαυτὸν λωβόμενος. Παύω σε ἀδικοῦντα. Παύομαι σε ἀδικῶν. X. O. 1, 23. (αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι) ἀκιζόμεναι τὰ σώματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὴς ψυχᾶς καὶ τοὺς οἴκους οὔποτε λήγουσιν, ἔτι ἂν ἄρχωσιν αὐτῶν. καὶ ἄλλα γε δη μνηρία ἐπιλείπω λέγων, *to omit in speaking*. Symp. Ἐλλείπεται εὐ ποιῶν τοὺς ἐνεργετοῦντας ἑαυτόν. Pl. Phileb. 26, b. 186, b. ἄρξομαι ἀπὸ τῆς ἱατρικῆς λέγων. Menex. 249, b. τοὺς τελευτήσαντας τιμῶσα οὐδέποτε ἐκλείπει (ἡ πόλις).

(g) Verbs signifying to be fortunate, to distinguish one's self, to excel, to be inferior, to do well, to err, e. g. εὐτυχεῖν, νικᾶν, κρατεῖν, ἡττᾶσθαι, εὖ ποιεῖν, ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀδικεῖν, etc.

Her. 5, 24. εὖ ἐποίησας ἀφικόμενος. Th. 1, 53. ἀδικεῖτε πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύοντες. 2, 71. οὐ δίκαια ποιεῖτε ἐς γῆν τὴν Πλαταιῶν στρατεύοντες. Ἀμαρτάνεις ταῦτα ποιῶν. Pl. Phaedon. 60, c. εὖ γ' ἐποίησας ἀναμνήσας με. X. Hier. 11, 14 sq. πάντας (τοὺς φίλους) πειρῶ νικᾶν εὖ ποιῶν· ἐὰν γὰρ τοὺς φίλους κρατῇς εὖ ποιῶν, οὐ μὴ σοι δύνωνται ἀντέχειν οἱ πολέμιοι. An. 2, 3, 23. οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες.

(h) The verbs περιᾶσθαι (especially in Herodotus), *to try or attempt something*, παρασκευάζεσθαι (usually with ὥς and the Fut. Part.), and the Ionic phrases πολλός εἰμι, ἔγκειμαι, γίγνομαι, *to be urgent about, to lay it to heart, to consider of importance*.

Her. 7, 9. ἐπειρήθην ἐπελεύων ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους. Pl. Phileb. 21, a. οὐκοῦν ἐν σοὶ πειρώμεθα βασανίζοντες ταῦτα; Th. 2, 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς πολεμήσοντες. Without ὥς, 18. (οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι) προςβολὴς παρεσκευάζοντο ποιησόμενοι. X. H. 4, 1, 41. παρεσκευάζετο πορευσόμενος. Her. 7, 158. ὁ Γέλων πολλός ἐνέκειτο λέγων. 9, 91. πολλός ἦν λισσόμενος ὁ

ξῆνος. 1, 98. Δηϊόκης ἦν πολλὸς ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς αἰνεόμενος. 7. 10, 3. παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο Σκύθαι δεόμενοι Ἰώνων λῦσαι τὸν πόρον.

(i) Certain expressions, mostly impersonal, e. g. it is fit, useful, profitable, good, agreeable, shameful, it is to my mind, and the like; after these, however, the Inf. is equally correct, and even more frequent, when the action of the dependent verb is not considered as already belonging to the subject, but as resulting or following from the action implied in the above impersonal expressions.

Πρέπει μοι ἀγαθῷ ὄντι and ἀγαθῷ εἶναι. Th. 1, 118. ἐπρωτῶν τὸν θεόν, εἰ (sc. αὐτοῖς) πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔστα. Pl. Alcib. 1. 113, d. σκοποῦσιν, ὅποτερά σὺ νοίσεις πράξασιν.

(k) The verb ἔχειν signifying *to be in a condition or state*, forms with the participle an apparent periphrasis of the simple finite verb from which the participle comes. This periphrasis is only apparent, since no form of the finite verb would denote the full force of ἔχειν, which in this construction always expresses the continued condition of the action, similar to the Latin *aliquid pertractatum habere*.

Her. 3, 65. δόλω ἔχουσι αὐτὴν (τὴν ἡγεμονίην) πτησάμενοι. 6, 12. ἀνδρὶ Φωκαεῖ ἀλαζόνι ἐπιτρέψαντες ἡμέας αὐτοὺς ἔχομεν. X. An. 1. 3, 14. πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχομεν ἀνηρπακότες. Dem. Phil. 3. 113, 12. καὶ Φεράς πρῶην ὡς φίλος εἰς Θετταλίαν ἐλθὼν ἔχει καταλαβών. On the contrary, ἔχω λέγειν, *I can say*.

(l) Finally, the participle is used as a complement with the following verbs, (α) τυγχάνω, *to happen*; (β) λανθάνω, *to be concealed*; (γ) διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι, διάγω, *to continue*; (δ) φθάνω, *to come before, to anticipate*; (ε) οἴχομαι, *to go away, to depart*. In English, these verbs are often rendered by an adverb, and the participle connected with them, by a finite verb.

Her. 1, 44. ὁ Κροῖσος φονεῖα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *unobserved, secretly*. 3, 83. καὶ νῦν αὐτὴ ἡ οἰκίη διατελεῖ μοῖνῃ ἐλευθέρῃ εὐοῦσα Περσέων, *continually*. Διάγω, διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι καλὰ ποιεῶν, *continually, always*. 1, 157. ὤχετο φεύγων, *he fled away*. 6, 138. οἴχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. Οἴχομαι φέρον, *I carry away*. Th. 4, 113. ἔτυχον ὀπλῖται ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ καθεύδοντες ὡς πενήκοντα, *happened to be sleeping*. Τυχάνω is always used, where an event has not

taken place by our intention or design, but by the accidental coöperation of external circumstances, or by the natural course of things. In English it can generally be translated by *happen to be*, *chance to be*, sometimes it cannot be translated at all. X. Cy. 1. 3, 12. χαλεπὸν ἦν ἄλλον φθάσαι τοῦτο ποιήσαντα, *it was difficult for another to do this before him, or to anticipate him in doing it*. Her. 4, 136. ἔφθησαν πολλῶ οἱ Σκύθαι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν ἀπικόμενοι, *long before the Persians*. The conjunction πρὶν ἢ (or ἢ alone) with the Inf. can also follow φθάνειν, e. g. Her. 6, 116. ἔφθησαν ἀπικόμενοι, πρὶν ἢ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἤκειν. Οὐ φθάνειν followed by καί, καὶ εὐθύς, may be translated by *scarcely* — *when*, *no sooner* — *than*, e. g. Isocr. Paneg. 58, 86. (οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι) οὐκ ἔφθησαν πυθόμενοι τὸν περὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν πόλεμον, καὶ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων ἀμελήσαντες ἦκον ἡμῖν ἀμνοῦντες, *the Lacedaemonians no sooner heard of the war in Attica, than they left everything to come to our defence, or they scarcely heard, when, etc.* So in the phrase, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ποιῶν τι, *you should do nothing quicker, i. e. you cannot do it too quickly, or do it quickly*. X. C. 2. 3, 11. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων; (*quin statim loqueris?* i. e. *quantocius dicas?*) 3. 11, 1. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, ἔφη, ἀκολοθοῦντες; *will you not follow immediately?* οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις περ αἰών; *will you not be quick in saying this, will you not say it quickly?* (i. e. *statim reliqua conclude.*)

REM. 4. The relation expressed by λανθάνειν and φθάνειν is sometimes so changed, that they take the form of participles and thus serve to complete the idea of the principal verb. X. Cy. 3. 3, 18. φθάνοντες ἤδη δηοῦμεν τὴν ἐκείνων γῆν. 6. 4, 10. ἡ δὲ λαθοῦσα αὐτὸν συννεφεῖπετο.

REM. 5. The Part. of the verb εἶναι, connected with adjectives or substantives, with several of the above named verbs, is sometimes omitted, even when εἶναι is an essential word; also after *Verba sentiendi* and *declarandi*, e. g. Dem. Ph. 1. 45, 18. εἰδὼς ἐνιρεπεῖς ἑμᾶς. 54, 41. ἐὰν ἐν Χερρόνῳ πύθῃσθαι Φίλιππον (sc. ὄντα, *tarrying*); very often with φαίνομαι, not seldom also with τυγχάνω, διατελεῶ, διαγίγνομαι, e. g. X. C. 1. 6, 2. ἀνυπόδητός τε καὶ ἀχίτων διατελεῖς.

§ 311. Remarks on the difference between the usage of the Participle and Infinitive.

Some verbs of the classes above mentioned are also constructed with the Inf., yet with a different meaning.

1. Ἀκούειν constructed with a Part., implies an immediate perception, or if indirect, yet one that is sure and well-grounded; constructed with the Inf., it implies a perception not immediate but derived by hear-say, e. g. Ἀκούω αὐτοῦ διαλεγομένου (i. e. *ejus sermones auribus meis percipio*). Καμβύσης ἤκουσε τὸν Κῦρον ἀνδρὸς ἤδη ἔργα διαχειρίζόμενον. See § 310, 4, (a). But X. Cy. 1. 3, 1. ἰδεῖν ἐπεθύμει ὁ

- ἡ τιμή. Cy. 1. 4, 9. ποίει, ὅπως βούλει· σὺ γὰρ νῦν γε ἡμῶν ἔοικας βασιλεὺς εἶναι.
10. Ἀγγέλλειν with a Part. is used of the annunciation of actual events, with an Inf. of the annunciation of things still uncertain, merely assumed. Dem. Ol. 2. (3). 29, 4. ἀπηγγέλεθ' ὅτι Φίλιππος ἔμεινεν ἐν Θράκῃ τριτόν ἢ τέταρτον ἔτος τοῦτο Ἡραῖον τεῖχος πολιούρχων (a settled fact). X. Cy. 1. 5, 30. ὁ Ἀσσύριος εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐμβάλλειν ἀγγέλλεται, whether he had made an actual irruption or not, is uncertain.
11. Δεικνύναι and ἀποφαίνειν with a Part. to show, to point out, with an Inf. to teach. Ἐδειξάσε ἀδικήσαντα. X. An. 2. 3, 14. ἀφίκοντο εἰς κώμας, ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν οἱ ἡγεμόνες λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. Dem. Cor. 272, 135. (ἡ βουλὴ) Αἰσχίνην καὶ προδότην εἶναι καὶ κακόνου ὑμῖν ἀπέφαινε (docuit). But the Inf. is placed after δεικνύναι, when the object of this verb is not to be represented as a thing perceived, but as a thing possible, e. g. X. C. 2. 3, 17. κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδεῖξαι, σὺ μὲν χρηστός τε καὶ φιλάδελφος εἶναι, ἐκείνος δὲ φαυλός τε καὶ οὐκ ἄξιός ἐνεργείας.
12. Δηλοῦν with a Part. to disclose, to reveal, with an Inf. to say, to announce, to command. Δηλώσε ἀδικοῦντα. X. Ag. 1, 33. κηρύγματι ἐδήλον, τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθερίας δεομένους ὡς πρὸς σύμμαχον αὐτὸν παρεῖναι (edixit, ut adessent).
13. Ποιεῖν with a Part. to render, to represent, § 310, 4, (b), with an Inf. (a) to cause, (b) to suppose, to put a case. Ποιῶ σε γελῶντα. Ποιῶ σε γελᾶν. Pl. Symp. 174, c. ἀκλήτον ἐποίησεν ("Ὀμηρος) ἐλθέοντα τὸν Μενέλεων ἐπὶ τὴν θοίνην. X. An. 5. 7, 9. ποιοῦ δ' ὑμᾶς ἐξαπατηθέντας καὶ καταγοητευθέντας ἢ π' ἐμοῦ ἢ κείνῃ εἰς Φῶσιν, I will suppose, I will put the case.
14. Αἰσχύνεσθαι and αἰδεῖσθαι with a Part. to be ashamed on account of something which one does, with an Inf. to be afraid to do a thing, to omit something through fear or shame. Αἰσχύνομαι κατὰ πράττειν τὸν φίλον and αἰσχύνομαι κατὰ πράττειν τὸν φίλον. X. Cy. 5. 1, 21. τοῦτο μὲν (sc. ἀποδιδόναι χάριν μήπω με δύνυσθαι) οὐκ αἰσχύνομαι λέγων· τὸ δὲ· Ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἀποδώσω, τοῦτο, εὖ ἴστε, αἰσχυροίμην ἂν εἰπεῖν. S. Aj. 506. αἰδεσθαι μὲν πατέρα τὸν σὸν ἐν λυγρῇ γήρᾳ προλείπων. X. S. 8, 33. τοῖτους γὰρ ἂν ἔφη οἶσθαι μάλιστα αἰδεῖσθαι ἀλλήλους ἀπολείπειν. 35. αἰδοῦνται τοῖς παρόντας ἀπολείπειν. R. L. 9, 4. πᾶς ἂν τις αἰσχυρθεῖ τὸν κακὸν σύσκηρον παραλαβεῖν.
15. Περιόρεν § 310, 4. (c) is constructed (sometimes without marked distinction, though seldom,) with an Inf. as συγχωρεῖν, ἔαν, e. g. Th. 4, 48. οἷδ' εἰσεῖναι ἔφασαν κατὰ δύναμιν περιόρεσθαι οὐδένα, they would not permit that any one should enter. Ἐπιτρέπειν, to permit, is commonly connected with an Inf., rarely with a Part. X. An. 1. 2, 19. ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν. Isocr. Pac. ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐπιτρέψει παραβυῖνονσι τὸν νόμον. The verbs ἀνέχεσθαι and ὑπομένειν with the meaning of audere, are constructed with the Inf. Her. 7, 139. καταμείναντες ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν δέξασθαι.
16. Ἀρχεσθαι with a Part., when it has the meaning of being in the beginning of an action, or when the way and manner, in which the begin-

- ning of an action takes place, is to be stated ; with an Inf., when it means to begin to do something, to commence, (something intended), ἤρξαντο τὰ τείχη οἰκοδομοῦντες and οἰκοδομεῖν. Th. 1, 107. ἤρξαντο καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν. X. Cy. 8, 8, 2. ἄρξομαι διδάσκων ἐκ τῶν θείων. C. 3, 1, 5. πόθεν ἤρξατό σε διδάσκειν τὴν στρατηγίαν. 5, 22. ὅποτε παλαλεῖν ἤρξωμαν θάψειν. 6, 3. ἔκτινος ἄρξῃ τὴν πόλιν εὐεργετεῖν. 5, 15. (Ἀθηναῖοι) ἀπὸ τῶν πατέρων ἄρχονται καταφρονεῖν τῶν γεραιτέρων.
17. Πάύειν with the meaning to hinder is constructed with an Inf., e. g. Pl. Rp. 416, c. τὰς οἰκίσεις καὶ τὴν ἄλλην οὐσίαν τοιαύτην αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθαι (δεῖ), ἥτις μήτε τοὺς φύλακας ὥς ἀρίστους εἶναι παύσοι αὐτούς κτλ.
18. Πειράσθαι with a Part., to make trial of anything, to practise, § 310, 4, (h), still this construction is rare ; with the Inf. to attempt to do something ; παρασκευάζεσθαι is very often connected with the Inf. The Ionic phrase παντοῖον γίγνεσθαι is constructed with the Acc. and Inf. Her. 3, 124. παντοίῃ ἐγένετο μὴ ἀποδημῆσαι τὸν Πολυκράτα, she used every expedient, etc.

§ 312. *The Participle used to express Adverbial subordinate Relations.* (575—584.)

1. The Part. is also used to denote that attributive qualification of a substantive, by which, at the same time, the predicate of the sentence is more exactly defined. In this case, the Part. expresses the adverbial relations of time, cause, motive or design, condition, and concession, way and manner.

The English often uses a Part. in this case, e. g. *he said laughing*, (γελῶν) ; *the city, besieged by the enemy, suffered much distress*, (πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολιορκουμένη). Instead of the Part., the English often uses either a subordinate clause, or a substantive with a preposition. In translating from English into Greek, when one wishes to use a Part. instead of a subordinate clause, the following things are to be noted,

2. When in English the subject of the subordinate clause is either the subject or object of the principal clause, then, both in Greek and Latin, the conjunction of the subordinate clause must be omitted, the finite verb of the subordinate clause must be changed into a participle which agrees in Gender, Number and Case with the subject when the subject in both clauses is the same, but with the object in like manner, when the object is the same in both clauses ; and, finally, the pronoun in the principal clause, which denotes the subject or object, is omitted. This may be called the *Participial construction*, e. g.

When the enemy fled, they were pursued by the enemy. Οἱ πολέμοι φεγγόντες ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν. When the Persians made an irruption into the country, the Greeks went out against them. Τοῖς Πέρσαις εἰς τὴν γῆν εἰςβαλοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἤναντιώθησαν.

3. But when in English, the subordinate clause has a subject, which is neither the subject or object in the principal clause, then, both in Greek and Latin, the conjunction of the subordinate clause must be omitted, the subject of the subordinate clause be put in the Gen. (Lat. Abl.), and the finite verb of the subordinate clause be changed into a Part. agreeing with this Gen. in Gender, Number and Case. This is called the *Genitive absolute*, e. g.

"When the bodies are exhausted the animal spirits become weaker." Τῶν σωμάτων θηλυρομένων, καὶ αἱ ψυχὰς πολὺ ἀσθενέστεραι γίνονται X. O. 4, 2.

REMARK 1. The reason why the Greeks choose the Gen., has been seen in treating of the Gen., § 273, Rem. 11.

REM. 2. Subordinate clauses may be used instead of the participial construction, either for the sake of greater emphasis, or for perspicuity.

4. The Participial construction and the Genitive absolute are used, as is seen in No. 1, in order to denote,

(a) Some relation of time, where the English uses subordinate clauses, with the conjunctions *since, as, (used of time), after, when, while*, or a substantive with a preposition.

X. C. 1. 2, 22. πολλοὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀναλώσαντες, ὃν πρόσθεν ἀπείχοντο κερδῶν, αἰσχρὰ νομίζοντες εἶναι, τούτων οὐκ ἀπέχονται, *after wasting their money.* So the frequent circumlocution with ποιήσας in the sense of *thereupon*. Her. 6, 96. ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰ ἱρὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν· ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ἄλλας νήσους ἀνάγοντο, or with the repetition of the Part. of the preceding word. Her. 7, 60. πάντας τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξηρήθησαν· ἀριθμήσαντες δὲ κατὰ ἔθνη διέτασσον. Gen. absolute, II. α, 88. οὕτως ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο σοὶ κοίλῃς παρὰ νηυσὶ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίει.

REM. 3. The following participles, which may be sometimes translated in English by adverbs, also belong here, (α) ἀρχόμενος, *in the beginning, originally*. Th. 4, 64. ἅπερ καὶ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον. (This is to be distinguished from ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τίνος, which may be translated, *primarily, especially, before all*. The Part. ἀρξάμενος agrees, for the most part, in Number, Case and Gender, with the substantive to be defined more exactly, e. g. Pl. Rp. 600 e. οὐκοῦν τιθώμεν ἀπὸ Ὀμήρου ἀρχαί

πάντας τοὺς ποιητικοὺς μιμητὰς εἰδῶλων ἀρετῆς εἶναι, *that all the poets, particularly Homer, etc.* Sometimes, however, the Part. ἀρξάμενος agrees with the subject of the sentence. Pl. Symp. 173, d. δοκεῖς μοι ἀτεχνῶς πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἀθλίους ἡγεῖσθαι πλὴν Σωκράτους, ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρξάμενος.—(β) Τελευτῶν, *finally, at last*. Pl. Rp. 362, a. τελευτῶν πάντα κακὰ παθὼν ἀνασκινδυνεύησεται. X. An. 6. 3, 8. τελευτῶντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος εἶργον (τοὺς Ἕλληνας) οἱ Θρᾷκες.—(γ) Διαλιπὼν χρόνον, *after a while, subsequently*, or διαλ. πολὺν, ὀλίγον χρ., ἐπισχὼν πολὺν χρόνον, μικρόν. Pl. Phaedon. 59, e. οὐ πολὺν οὖν χρόνον ἐπισχὼν ἦκε.

REM. 4. The Part in the Gen. sometimes stands without a subject, when the subject can be readily supplied from what goes before, or when the subject is indefinite, where a demonstrative pronoun, or the words πράγματα, χρήματα, ἄνθρωποι, etc., used in a general sense, may be understood. Th. 1, 116. Περικλῆς ὤχετο κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καῦνον καὶ Κάριας, ἐσαγγελάθειντων, ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλείουσιν. X. Cy. 1. 4, 18. σημανθέντων δὲ τῷ Ἀστυάγει, ὅτι πολέμοι εἰσιν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, ἐξεβοήθει καὶ αὐτὸς πρὸς τὰ ὄρια. 3. 1, 38. διασκηνούντων δὲ (sc. αὐτῶν) μετὰ τὸ δειπνόν, ἐπήγετο ὁ Κύρος. Also in the Sing. Th. 1, 74. σαφῶς δηλώθειντος, ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πρῶγματα ἐγένετο. Comp. the Latin *cognitō, auditō, petito*, etc., instead of *postquam, cognitum est*, etc.

REM. 5. In order to define the time more exactly, the preposition ἐπὶ is frequently connected with the Gen., yet only when the Part. is in the Pres. tense, e. g. Ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος. See § 296, I, (2). The relation of past time is sometimes made more definite by the preposition μετὰ, *after*, with the Acc., e. g. Her. 6, 132. μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἐν Μαρσθαῖνι τρωμά γενόμενον Μιλτιάδης αὖξετο. See § 294, II, (2). The indefinite relation of time expressed by *about, nearly*, is indicated by ὑπὸ with the Acc., e. g. ὑπὸ τῇ πρώτῃ ἐπελθοῦσαν νύκτα, § 299, III, (2), and where two or more actions occur at the same time, this relation is expressed by ἄμα with the Dat., e. g. ἄμ' ἡμέρᾳ διαφωσκούσῃ, *as soon as day-break*, ἄμα τῷ σίτῳ ἄκμάζοντι, *simulac frumentum adultum est*.

REM. 6. In order to determine more exactly the relation of time, adverbs of time are often used with the participial construction and the Gen. absolute, viz. αὐτίκα, εὐθύς, εὐαίφνης, μετὰξὺ, ἄμα. Pl. Rp. 328, c. εὐθύς οὖν μεῖδων ὁ Κέφαλος ἡσπάζετό τε καὶ εἶπεν, *simul ut me conspexit*. Lys. 207, a. ὁ Μενέεινος ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς μετὰξὺ παίδων εἰσέρχεται, *while he played*. Phaedon. 77, b. ὅπως μὴ ἄμα ἀποθνήσκοντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου διασκηδάννυται ἡ ψυχὴ, *as soon as the man dies*. Her. 9, 57. καὶ ἄμα καταλαβόντες προσέειπόν σφι, *as soon as they had come up with the enemy, they attacked them*. Th. 2, 91. ἐπαιώνιζόν τε ἄμα πλέοντες, *inter navigandum*.

REM. 7. In order to denote more clearly and emphatically the result of the action expressed by the Part., the following adverbs are very often appended to the predicate of a sentence, viz. ἐνταῦθα, οὕτω, οὕτως δὴ, ὥδε. X. C. 3. 10, 2. ἐκ πολλῶν συνάγοντες τὰ ἐξ ἐκείνου κάλλιστα, οὕτως ὅλα τὰ σώματα καλὰ ποιεῖτε φαίνεσθαι.

(b) A cause, reason, where the English uses secondary clauses with the words *since, because, as, inasmuch as*, or a substantive with a preposition.

X. C. 1. 2, 22. πολλοὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀναλώσαντες, ὧν πρόσθεν ἀπέχοντο κερδῶν, αἰσχροὶ νομίζοντες εἶναι, τούτων οὐκ ἀπέχονται, "many having squandered their estates, did not abstain from those gains from which they before abstained, *because* they accounted them base."

(c) A motive, or a design, a purpose, where the English uses *in order to*, with the Inf., or *that, so that*, with a finite verb. To denote this relation, the Fut. Act. Part. only (sometimes the Pres. Act.) is employed. This usage occurs most frequently with verbs of *going, coming, sending*.

Her. 3. 6. τοῦτο ἔρχομαι φράσω. 6, 70. ἐς Δελφοὺς χρησόμενος τῷ χρηστηρίῳ πορεύεται. X. C. 3. 7, 5. σέ γε διδάξω ὥρμημαι. Πέμπω σε λέξοντα, *I send thee that thou mayest, to, in order to, say.* *

(d) A condition, where the English uses a secondary clause with *when, if*; or a concession, where the English employs a secondary clause with the word *although*.

X. Cy. 8. 7, 28. τοὺς φίλους εὖ εἰργετοῦντες καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δυνήσεσθαι κολάζειν, *if ye confer benefits on friends, etc.* Isocr. Paneg. 41, 2. τῶν ἀθλητῶν δις τοσαύτην ἰσχυρὴν λαβόντων, οὐδὲν ἂν πλέον γένοιτο τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἐνὸς δὲ ἀνδρὸς εὖ φρονησαντος, ἅπαντες ἂν ἀπολαύσειαν οἱ βουλόμενοι κοινωνεῖν τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας. X. Cy. 3. 2, 15. ὥς ὀλίγα δύναμενοι προσορᾶν ἄνθρωποι περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πολλὰ ἐπιχειροῦμεν πράττειν! *Although men can foresee little, yet, etc.*

REM. 8. When the Part. expresses a concession, the particles καὶ, καίπερ, καίτοι (rarely), καὶ ταῦτα, are subjoined. X. An. 1. 6, 10. προσεκύνησαν καίπερ εἰδότες, ὅτι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγοιτο. Eur. Ph. 1618. οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδέ περ πρᾶσσω κακῶς. Pl. Prot. 339, c. οὐδέ μοι ἐμμιλέως τὸ Πιπτάκειον νέμεται, καίτοι σοφοῦ παρὰ φητός εἰρημένον. Pl. Rp. 404, b. "Ὅμηρος ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἡρώων ἐστιάσεσιν οὔτε ἰχθύσιν αὐτοὺς ἐστιᾷ, καὶ ταῦτα ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ ἐν Ἑλληςπόντῳ ὄντας, *though they were*, etc. The words ὅμως, εἰτα, καίτα, ἔπειτα, ἀπείτα, are often added to the predicate of the sentence. Her. 6, 120. ὕστεροι δὲ ἀπικόμενοι τῆς συμβολῆς, (proelio), ἰμειρόντο ὅμως θείσασθαι τοὺς Μήδους. Pl. Charmid. 163, a. ὑποθέμενος σωφροσύνην εἶναι τὸ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν ἔπειτα οὐδὲν φησι κωλύειν καὶ τοὺς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων πράττοντας σωφρονεῖν. "Ὅμως is often in poetry subjoined to a Part., e. g. Aesch. S. 712. πείθον γυναιξὶ καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὅμως, or, (which also sometimes occurs in prose) is placed before the Part., e. g. Pl. Phaedon. 91, c. Σιμίας φοβεῖται, μὴ ἡ ψυχὴ ὅμως καὶ θειότερον καὶ κάλλιον ὢν τοῦ σώματος προαπολλύηται.

(e) The way and manner, also the means, where the English sometimes uses a participial noun with a preposition.

Γελῶν εἶπεν, *he spoke laughing*. X. Cy. 3. 2, 25. ληϊζόμενοι

(*raptu vivunt, they live by plundering*). C. 3. 5, 16. προαιρουῦνται μάλλον σὺ τω κερδαίνειν ἂν ἁλλήλων, ἢ συνωφελοῦντες αὐτούς. Isocr. Panath. 241, d. τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἐδίδαξαν, ὃν τρόπον διοικοῦντες τὰς αὐτῶν πατρίδας καὶ πρὸς οἷς πολεμοῦντες μεγάλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα ποιήσειαν. So often *χωμένος* with the Dat., where the English may use the preposition *with*, e. g. πολλῇ τέχνῃ *χωμένος* τοὺς πολεμικούς ἐνίκησεν.

REM. 9. Here belongs the phrase, *ληρεῖς ἔχων*, or in the question, τί *ληρεῖς ἔχων*; i. e. *thou triflest so, or what is the reason that thou so triflest?* properly *so behavest thyself*. Pl. Gorg. 490, e. ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων; *what makes you always prate so much about shoes?* Here belong also the Part. *φερόμενος*, and *φέρων*, *summo studio, maximo impetu*, used intransitively, commonly with the accompanying idea of *censure*, with verbs of motion. Her. 8, 91. ὅπως δέ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διαφύγοιεν, *φερόμενοι* (cum impetu delati) ἐπέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας. 8, 87. (ναῦς) διοικομένη ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς *φερουσα ἐνέβαλε νηῖ φιλίῃ* (cum impetu aggressa est amicam navem).

REM. 10. In like manner the Greek employs the participles *ἔχων*, *ἄγων*, *φέρων*, *λαβών*, where the English may use the preposition *with*; *ἔχων* is used both of animate and inanimate objects which may be in the possession of any one, *ἄγων* of animate objects, *φέρων* of inanimate, *λαβών* of both, e. g. X. Cy. 1. 3, 1. ἔρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν Κύρον τὸν υἱὸν *ἔχουσα*, *with* her son Cyrus, etc. So ὁ Κύρος ξίφος *φέρων* προσήλασεν, ἵππον *ἄγων* ἦλθεν, ἱππέας *λαβών* τοὺς πολεμικούς κατέδωξεν. The Homeric and Poetic language often connects the participles *ἔχων*, *φέρων*, *λαβών* and *ἄγων* with verbs of *giving*, *placing*, etc., in order to present the idea of the action that preceded the *giving* and *placing*, graphically, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer. Il. η, 305. δῶκε ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον σὺν κολεῷ τε *φέρων* καὶ ἔντητόν τελαμώνν.

5. Instead of the Gen. absolute, the Acc. is also used, but this is confined almost wholly to instances where the Part. stands without a definite subject, consequently where the verb is impersonal, e. g. *ἔξόν*, *while, when, since it is* or *was allowed*, (from *ἔξεστι*, *it is allowed, it is lawful*), or with impersonal phrases, e. g. *αἰσχρόν ὄν*, *while, because, since it is* or *was shameful*, (from *αἰσχρόν ἐστιν*, *it is shameful*). The idea of extension in time, which is expressed by the Acc., § 279, 6, is, in this construction transferred to the state or condition of an object; the conjunctions, *while, since*, express this corresponding relation.

(a) Accusative absolute. Pl. Menex. 246, d. ἡμῖν *ἔξόν* ζῆν μὴ καλῶς, καλῶς αἰρούμεθα μάλλον τελευτᾶν. Her. 1, 129. παρὲν αὐτῷ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἄλλω περιέθηκε το κράτος. 5, 49. παρὲχον (quum liceat) τῆς Ἀσίας πάσης ἄρχειν εὐπειῶς, ἄλλο τι αἰρήσεσθε; 3, 65. ἀδελφεοκτόνος, οἰ-

δὲν δέον (quum fas non esset, fieri non deberet), *γέγονα*. So *παράσχον* or *ὑπάρχον*, *παρόν*, quum liceat, liceret; *τυχόν*; *δόξαν* αὐτοῖς, quum iis visum sit, or esset, *δοκοῦν* (quum videatur, videretur); *προςῆκον*, quum deceat, deceret. Passive participles, Th. 1, 125. *δογμένον* δὲ αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκευοῖς οὖσιν. *Εἰρημένον*, quum dictum sit, esset. Adjectives with ὄν, e. g. *ἀσχηρόν ὄν*, quum turpe sit, esset; *ἄδηλον ὄν*, *δυνατόν ὄν*, *ἀδύνατόν ὄν*. Also without ὄν, e. g. *δῆλον*.

(b) Accusatives absolute. The subject is, however, commonly only a neuter pronoun, not a substantive. Her. 2, 66. *ταῦτα δὲ γινόμενα*, *these things having occurred*, etc., *πένθεα μεγάλα τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους καταλαμβάνει*. Th. 4, 125. *ἤδη ἀμφοτέροις μὲν δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν, κυρωθὲν δὲ οὐδέεν* (sed quum nihil decretum esset), *ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἶκον*. X. H. 3, 2, 19. *δόξαντα δὲ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ ἀνθέντα, τὰ μὲν στρατεύματα ἀπῆλθεν*.

REM. 11. The Gen., however, stands with those impersonal verbs where the subject is in a degree implied in the verb, e. g. *ῥοτος, σαλπίζοντος* § 238, Rem. 3. (b). Elsewhere the Gen. seldom occurs with impersonal verbs and phrases, e. g. X. Hipp. 4, 2. *ἀδύλον ὄντος, εἰ κτλ.*

6. The particle of comparison ὥς is connected with a Part., when the action expressed by the Part. is to be indicated as something imagined, conceived of, especially as a conjectural reason. Such a Part., connected with ὥς, signifies the same thing as a Part. of a verb denoting *to think*, or *to say*, followed by an Inf., or Acc. with an Inf.

(a) Simple Participle. X. Cy. 1, 1, 1. *οἱ τυραννεῖν ἐπιχειρήσαντες, κἂν ὅποσον οὖν χρόνον ἄρχοντες διαγένηνται, θανιμίζονται, ὥς σοφοί τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγεννημένοι* properly, *are admired, being thought to be wise men*, = *νομιζόμενοι σοφοί τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγενῆσθαι*). Pl. Rp. 329, a. *ἀγανακτοῦσιν, ὥς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι* (i. e. *ἡγούμενοι μεγ. τ. ἀπεστερηθῆσθαι*). Ὡς is very often connected with the Fut. Act. Part., when a purpose in the mind of another is expressed, X. An. 1, 1, 3. *Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὥς ἀποκτενῶν*. So also very often, with *παρασκευάζεσθαι*, § 310, 4, h.

(b) Genitives absolute. X. H. 7, 5, 20. *παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὥς μάχης ἐσομένης* (i. e. *λέγων μάχην ἔσσεσθαι*). 5, 4, 9. *ἐκήρυκτον ἐξίέναι πάντας Θηβαίους, ὥς τῶν τυράννων τεθνεώτων* (quia tyranni mortui essent). Th. 1, 2. *ἐς Ἰωνίαν ὕστερον, ὥς οὐχ ἱκανῆς οὕσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀποικίας ἐπέπεμψαν* (i. e. *νομίζοντες οὐχ ἱκανὴν εἶναι*).

(c) Accusative absolute. Pl. Rp. 425, a. *τοῖς ἡμετέροις παισὶν ἐννομώτερον εὐθὺς παιδιᾷς μεθεκτέον, ὥς, παρανόμου γιγνομένης αὐτῆς, ἐννό-*

μους τε καὶ σπουδαίους ἄνδρας αὐξάνεσθαι ἀδύνατον ὄν. X. An. 5, 2, 12. ὁ δὲ τοῖς πελασταῖς πᾶσι παρήγγελλε διηγκυλωμένους ἔναι, ὥς, ὁπόταν σημῆνῃ, ἀκοντίζειν δεῖσθον. So ὥς ἔξόν, ὥς παρόν, etc.

(d) Accusatives absolute. X. C. 1, 2, 20. διό καὶ τοὺς υἱεῖς οἱ πατέρες, καὶ ὡς ὡφρονες, ὅμως ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων εἰργουσιν, ὥς τὴν μὲν τῶν χρηστῶν ὁμιλίαν ἄσκησιν οὕσαν τῆς ἀρετῆς, τὴν δὲ τῶν πονηρῶν κατάλυσιν. 3, 2. εὔχeto δὲ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τάγαθὰ διδόναι, ὥς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας. This construction is very common, and is not limited to a pronominal subject, like the one mentioned in No. 5, (b).

REM. 12. A peculiar use of the Gen. absolute, in connection with ὥς, occurs with the verbs εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, νοεῖν, ἔχειν γνώμην, διακρίσθαι τὴν γνώμην, φροντίζειν; also sometimes with λέγειν, and the like verbs, where, instead of the Gen. absolute, the Acc. of the substantive with a Part. or the Acc. with an Inf., should stand as the object. The result of the action of the Gen. is commonly denoted by οὕτω joined to the predicate. X. An. 1, 3, 6. ὥς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος, ὅπη ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε (me iturum esse, quocumque eiat vos, statuite). Cy. 2, 3, 15. ὥς οὖν ἐμοῦ γε καὶ ἀγωνιουμένου καὶ ὁποῖος ἂν τις ᾖ, κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν με τιμᾶν ἀξιώσοντος, οὕτως, ἔφη, ὦ Κῦρε, γίγνωσκε. Pl. Cratyl. 439, c. διανοηθέντες ὥς ἰόντων τε ἀπάντων ἀεὶ καὶ ῥεόντων (reputantes, omnia semper ire et fluere.)

REM. 13. Instead of ὥς, ὥς περ (quasi) is sometimes connected with the Part. In order to bring out emphatically an objective ground or reason, the particles ἄτε (ἄτε δὲ), οἷα, οἷον (in the Ionic writers, also, ὥς τε) are connected with the participle. Her. 6, 79. ἄτε πνικτοῦ ἐόντος τοῦ ἄλσεος, οὐκ ὥρων οἱ ἐντὸς τοὺς ἐκτός. X. An. 4, 8, 27. ἄτε θωμένων τῶν ἑταιρῶν, πολλὴ φιλονικία ἐγίγνετο. 5, 2, 1. οἱ Κόλχοι, ἄτε ἐκπεπτοκότες [ἐκ] τῶν οἰκιῶν, inasmuch as they had been driven out of their houses, etc., πολλοὶ ἦσαν ἄθροοι καὶ ὑπερεκιάθητο ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων. Th. 2, 5. ἦσαν καὶ ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς, οἷα ἀπροςδοκίτου κακοῦ ἐν εἰρήνῃ γενομένου. Pl. Charm. 153, a. οἷον διὰ χρόνον ἀφιγμένος ἀσμένως ἦα ἐπὶ τὰς ξυνήθεις διατριβάς.

§ 313. *Special peculiarities in the Participial construction.*

(585—587.)

1. The Nom. of a Part. often refers to a preceding substantive in the Dat., Acc. or Gen., when the Dat., Acc. or Gen. in the preceding clause indicates the object in a grammatical point of view, but the subject in a logical respect, e. g. in δοκεῖ μοι = ἐγὼ ἡγοῦμαι, *I think*.

(a) Dative. Th. 3, 36. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς (i. e. ἐψηφίσαντο, voted,) αὐτοὺς παρόντας μόνον ἀποκτεῖναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἅπαντας Μιτυληναίους ἐπικαλοῦντες κ. τ. λ. (as *Sallust. Jug. 102. populo Romano melius visum — ratū*). 6, 24. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε πᾶσιν (= ἐπεθύμουν πάντες) ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι τοῖς μὲν πρεσβυτέροις ὥς — καταστρεφόμενοις ἐφ' ᾗ ἔπλεον, — τοῖς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ — εὐέλπιδες ὄντες σωθῆσθαι. (b) Accusative. Eur. Hec. 770. αἰδώς μ' ἔχει (= αἰδοῦμαι) ἐν τῷδε πότι μω τυχάνουσ' ἢ ἐμὶ

νῦν. (c) Genitive. Her. 4, 132. *Δαρείου ἡ γνώμη ἔην* (= *ἐγίνωσκεν*) *εἰκάζων*. Th. 4, 23. *τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων κατὰ κράτος ἐπολέμεῖτο* (= *τὰ περὶ Π. ἀμφοτέροι ἐπολέμουν*), *Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν—τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες—, Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἠπείρῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι* (comp. § 266, 3). Sometimes the Acc. and Dat. of the Part. is constructed according to the sense of the preceding phrase or clause, and not according to its grammatical form, e. g. S. El. 479, sq. *ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἄδυνόων κλύουσας ἀρίως ὀνειράτων* (instead of *θράσος με ἔχει κλύουσας*). Th. 1, 62. *ἦν δὲ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστέως* (= *ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀριστέϊ*) *τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατοπέδον ἔχορτι ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους*.

REMARK 1. On the Nom. of the participle in the partitive apposition, see § 266, 3. The Nom. of the Part. sometimes stands in a sentence alone, without a finite verb, so that the Part. apparently, but only apparently, takes the place of the finite verb. The finite verb must then be supplied from the preceding or following sentence. Her. 1, 82. *Λακιδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ ἐναντία τοῦτων ἔθεντο νόμον· οὐ γὰρ κομῶντες πρὸς τοῦτου ἀπὸ τοῦτου κομῶν* (sc. *νόμον ἔθεντο*). So also with conjunctions, e. g. *εἰ, ἐάν, ὅταν*, etc. X. C. 2, 1, 23. *ὁρῶ σε ἀποροῦντα, ποίαν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν βίον τράπη· ἐάν οὖν ἐμὲ φίλην ποιήσάμενος* (scil. *τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν βίον ὁδὸν τράπη*). In very many passages, however, the Part. may be explained by inserting *εἰμί*.

2. The genitives absolute sometimes occur where the subject of these genitives is not different from the subject of the predicate, or an object of the predicate; here it is to be noted, that the subject of the participle is often wanting, since it can be easily supplied, see § 310, Rem. 4. The reason of this peculiar construction is commonly found in the tendency to express the member of the sentence with greater emphasis.

Instead of the Nominative. Th. 3, 13. *βοηθησάντων ὑμῶν προθύμως πόλιν προσλήψεσθε, you aiding, you will more readily, etc.* 70. *καὶ ἐς λόγους καταστάντων* (*Κερκυραίων*) *ἐψηφίσαντο Κερκυραῖοι*. X. Cy. 1, 4, 20. *ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξε τι* (sc. *αὐτός*) *λέγειν τῷ Ἀστυάγει*. Instead of the Accusative. Her. 9, 99. *οἱ Σάμιοι, ἀπικομένων Ἀθηναίων αἰχμαλώτων—τούτους λυσάμενοι πάντας ἀποπέμπουσι—ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας*. Instead of the Dative. Th. 1, 114. *καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περικλέους—ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ* (*Περικλεῖ*).

REM. 2. These examples must be distinguished from those in Homer, where the Gen. of a Part. follows a Dat. of a pronoun, or the Dat. of a Part. follows a Gen.; instead of the possessive Gen., Homer sometimes uses the Dat. Od. ι, 257. *ἤμιν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων φθόγγον τε βαρὺν αὐτόν τε πέλωρον* (= *ἡμῶν ἦτορ*). 458, sq. *τῷ κέ οἱ ἐγκέφαλός γε διὰ σπέος ἄλλυδις ἄλλη θεινομένου φάοιτο πρὸς οὐδῷ*. Il. ξ, 141. *Αἰρεῖδῃ, νῦν δὲ που Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ γήθει ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φόνον καὶ φῖζαν Ἀχαιῶν δερκομένῳ*.

SECTION VI.

§ 314. The Adverb, as expressing the Objective relation. (589.)

The objective relation is, finally, expressed by adverbs. Adverbs denote the relation of place, time, way and manner, the quantity of a predicate or attribute, or of another adverb, e. g. ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν, χθὲς ἀπέβη, καλῶς ἀπέθανεν, πολλάκις ἦλθεν; these are to be viewed in a certain sense as resembling the Cases of substantives, since by them, as has been seen, the relations just mentioned are expressed. Hence it is seen why most adverbs have a definite inflexion for Cases, e. g. οὔ, *where*, ἄνω, κάτω, οἶ, οἴκοι, πῇ, ὅπῃ, etc., § 101, 2.

REMARK. In addition to the above adverbs, the language has other adverbs, which do not, like those mentioned, define the predicate more exactly, but express the relation of the predicate to the subject. These are called Modal Adverbs. They denote the certainty or uncertainty, the extension or limitation, the affirmation or negation of the proposition; or they exhibit the proposition interrogatively. Several of them have been changed from adverbs to mere suffixes, and hence always depend on a particular word, which by them is made emphatic. The interrogative adverbs will be treated under the subject of interrogative sentences. The remaining adverbs mentioned, are here treated more particularly.

§ 315. A. Δή, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δῆπουθεν, δαί. (591—593.)

1. Δή is the abridged form of ἤδη, being conformed to it in usage; but it cannot, like ἤδη, stand as the first word in a sentence (except in the Epic δὴ τότε, tum vero, δὴ γάρ, jam enim), but is used as a mere suffix, § 314, Rem. It denotes in general that which is *certain, sure, settled, a pointing to something known (already, now, even, certainly)*; it is not used of a particular time exclusively, but may refer to any time. It is very often employed, in order to denote a consequence which follows of itself, nothing further being taken into the account. Ταῦτα, ἃ νῦν δὴ λέγεις, *just now*, ἃ νῦν δὴ ἔλεγες, *even now*. X. Cy. 4. 1, 23. νῦν δὴ σὺ δηλώσεις, εἰ ἀληθῆ ἔλεγες, *now certainly*. Οὐδὲν δὴ κακὸν πεπόνθαμεν, nihil jam or nihil dum. Οὐδὲν δὴ κακὸν πεισόμεθα, nihil jam = *further*. With an Imp. or Subj. expressing an exhortation, it signifies *now then*. X. C. 1. 2, 41. δίδαξον δὴ πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, *now then teach*. Ἴωμεν δὴ, *now then let us go, come now*. After relatives, it often denotes a reference to a thing which is known. X. Hier. 11, 8. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν εὐθύς κατειργασμένος ἂν εἴης τὸ φιλεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχομένων,

οὗ δὲ σὺ ἐπιθυμῶν τυγχάνεις, quod uti satis constat expetis. Hence ἐπεὶ δὲ, *whereas*, (since now), quoniam (i. e. quum jam), *because now*, puisque, in respect to something conceded, known; ὥς δὲ, *seeing that*, quandoquidem, εἰ δὲ, *si jam*, *if now*. In a series of sentences connected by καὶ, δὲ is placed after the word which is to be made emphatic. Pl. Men. 87, e. ὑγίεια, φαιμέν, καὶ ἰσχύς καὶ κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτος δὲ. So καὶ τὸ δὲ μέγιστον; further, ἄλλος τε — καὶ δὲ καὶ. Her. 1, 30. εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀπίζετο παρὰ Ἀμασιν, καὶ δὲ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις παρὰ Κροῖσων.—Τί οὖν δὲ; Πῶς οὖν δὲ; *How now then, how I pray?*

2. In general, δὲ is very often used in order to render emphatic and define more exactly, the word after which it stands *surely, even*, (in English often indicated only by the tone of voice). X. Cy. 2, 3, 13. μέγα φρονῶσιν, ὅτι πεπαιδευμένοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς λιμὸν καὶ πρὸς δίψαν καὶ πρὸς ῥίγος καρτερεῖν, *just because they have been taught*, etc. Pl. Prot. 320, a. δεδιώς περὶ αὐτοῦ, μὴ διαφθαῖ δὲ ὑπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου, *lest he should be corrupted, forsooth*. With adjectives and numerals, it has either a limiting or enlarging sense, according to the nature of the adjective or numeral, e. g. μόνος δὲ, *quite alone*, ἐν βραχεὶ δὲ, *in a short time*, πολλοὶ δὲ, *many*, πολλάκις δὲ, *often*, κράτιστοι δὲ. With a pronoun it expresses the distinction, importance, prominence of a person or thing as known, e. g. ἐκεῖνος δὲ, *that (well-known) man*, σὺ δὲ ταῦτα ἐτόλμησας; οὕτω δὲ, *in this manner*; ἐνταῦθα δὲ; so with other interrogative pronouns, X. C. 4, 4, 10. καὶ ποῖος δὲ σοι, ἔφη, οὗτος ὁ λόγος ἐστίν; Eur. Med. 1012. τί δὲ κατηφεῖς ὄμμα καὶ δακρυρόοις; So Τί δὲ ποτε; *what then in all the world?* Τίς δὲ οὖν; *who then now, who I pray?* With an indefinite pronoun, it increases the indefiniteness, e. g. ἄλλοι δὲ, *others, whoever they may be*, ὅσος δὲ, *as much as*, ὅπως δὲ, *as*, ὅστις δὲ, *whosoever*, ζῆν ὅπόσον δὲ χρόνον, *who knows how long?* With conjunctions and other particles, it signifies, (a) *even, precisely*, e. g. ὥς δὲ, *even*, ἵνα δὲ, *indeed, just exactly, just even*; (b) *truly*, when a thought is to be expressed with assurance and decision, e. g. ἦ δὲ, ἦ μάλιστα δὲ, καὶ δὲ, δὲ ποῦ, *certainly indeed* (= *quite surely*), [Dem. Cor. 33. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαιά ἐστί μοι περὶ τῶν ἀντιῶν τοῖς ἄλλοις δήπου], οὐ δὲ ποῦ, *yet surely not at all* (= *certainly not*), γὰρ δὲ, *for surely*.

3. Ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ, which is formed from δὲ, serves like δὲ, only in a higher degree, to render prominent, and more exactly define the word, which stands before it. It may be joined with all the parts of speech, in order to define them, whether it be to extend or limit them. It is very often used after interrogatives, e. g. τί δὲ τ', ἐπειδὴν τοῦτο γένηται; quid tum demum dicetis, quum hoc factum erit? It is also quite frequently employed in answers (*even, precisely so, certainly so*). Also, ἦ δὲ τ α, *yes, forsooth*, οὐ δὲ τ α, *minime vero*, μὴ δὲ τ α, *certainly not*, e. g. μὴ δὲ τ α δρᾶσθαι ταῦτα; καὶ δὲ τ α, *and forsooth*.

4. The enclitic $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$ is a Doric particle, but it also appears in the Epic language. In Homer, $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$ has always an ironical sense, like the Attic $\delta\acute{\eta}\nu$, *without doubt, certainly*. II. β, 104. οὐ $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$ μιν πάλιν αὐτίς ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ νεικίειν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.

5. $\Delta\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\nu$ (from $\delta\acute{\eta}$ and $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$) almost always expresses scorn, irony (scilicet, *truly, indeed*); it denotes very seldom a mere, simple explanation. X. Cy. 4. 6, 3. ἀπεπεμψάμην (τὸν εἰόν), μέγα φρονῶν, ὅτι $\delta\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\nu$ (truly) τῆς βασιλείας θυγατρὸς ὀφολμην τὸν ἐμὸν εἰόν γαμέτην.

6. $\Delta\acute{\eta}\pi\omicron\upsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ (from $\delta\acute{\eta}\pi\omicron\upsilon$ and $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$), *I hope so indeed, certainly* (nempe, ironically). X. Cy. 4. 3, 20. ἐγὼ δὲ $\eta\gamma$ ἱππεύειν μάθω, ὅταν μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἱπποῦ γίνωμαι, τὰ τοῦ ἱπποκενταύρου $\delta\acute{\eta}\pi\omicron\upsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ διαπράξομαι, *I shall, as I hope, act the part of a centaur*.

7. $\Delta\alpha\iota$ is a lengthened form of $\delta\acute{\eta}$ (as *val* of *νή*). It is used only in the phrases $\tau\iota\delta\alpha\iota$; $\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma\delta\alpha\iota$; it expresses the idea of surprise, wonder, (*how so? ain't tu? ilane? ilane vero?*)

§ 316. B. Confirmative Adverbs. (594.)

1. $M\acute{\eta}\nu$ (Dor. and Ep. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$) expresses, like *vero*, confirmation, assurance, protestation, *truly*, and often, like *vero*, is used in antitheses, *still, but*. It cannot, however, stand as the first word in a sentence, as it commonly depends on another word, and that the most important in the sentence, particularly on particles. Its use with particles is as follows, (a) $\Upsilon\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, *indeed, certainly*, hence used particularly with oaths, asseverations, or solemn promises. X. Cy. 4. 2, 8. τὰ πιστὰ διδωσιν αὐτοῖς, $\eta\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ ὡς φίλοις καὶ πιστοῖς χρῆσθαι αὐτοῖς.—(b) $O\upsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, *truly not*.—(c) $K\alpha\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, *and indeed, yes surely, very good*. Pl. Phaedon. 58, e. καὶ $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ ἐγὼ γε θαυμάσια $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\nu$ παραγινόμενος. $K\alpha\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ is often used, when a new assertion is adduced to strengthen the meaning. Od. λ, 582. καὶ $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ Τάνταλον εἰσεῖδον; so, often in the dramatic writers when attention is to be directed to the entrance of a new person. Also $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu\kappa\alpha\iota$, *et vero etiam, and indeed too*; $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon$, *and indeed not even*.—(d) $\Lambda\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, *at, sed vero, but, but indeed*. In a question, $T\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$; $\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$; *quid vero? quid quaeso?*

REMARK. Instead of $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, the Ionic writers employ the shorter form $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, which, as well as $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ and $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, is also found in Hom. So in the Attic dialect, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ is sometimes used instead of $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, e. g. in an answer. X. C. 1. 4, 4. πότῃρα γνώμης ἔργα κρῖνεις;— $\Pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ τὰ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ γινόμενα γνώμης ἔργα εἶναι. This confirmative $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, instead of $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, occurs in the following connections, (a) $M\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\iota$ expresses confirmation, *surely, very often* in antitheses, like *vero*, to denote a limitation; so, $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\iota$, *οὐ μὲντοι, ἀλλὰ μὲντοι*.—(b) $M\epsilon\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$ or $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$, *sane quidem, quite certainly, yes indeed*, is used, for the most part, only in repetitions, e. g. $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\iota$

μέν οὐν, very often when some correction is made. X. C. 2. 7, 5. οἱ παρὰ σοὶ τούτων οὐδὲν ἐπίσταται ποιεῖν;—*Πάντα μὲν οὐν*, but those with you know nothing of these things? yes, everything, immo omnia. So οὐ or μὴ μέν οὐν, immo non.—(c) *Μενδὲ* or *μὲν δὲ*, quite certainly, always in the phrases *ἢ μὲν δὲ*, *οὐ μὲν δὲ*, *ἀλλὰ μὲν δὲ*, *καὶ μὲν δὲ*, *γὰρ μὲν δὲ* instead of *ἢ μὴ δὲ*, etc. On the concessive μέν, see § 322, 3.

2. *Ἦ* expresses confirmation, *profecto*. In order to strengthen it, *μήν* is often subjoined. *Ἦ ποῦ*, surely indeed, often ironically. The Epic *ἦ τοι* like *ἦ*, strengthens the meaning.

3. *Νύ* in the Epic expresses a protestation, asseveration, but always in an ironical or scornful manner (like the Attic *δήπου*), *well now, indeed, nempre*.

4. *Νή*, the Lat. *nae*, expresses a protestation, but only in affirmative sentences, e. g. *νή τὸν Δία*, in truth.—From *νή* is formed the lengthened *ναί* (as *δαί* from *δή*), which has the same meaning, and is often used with *μά*.—*Μά* denotes, likewise, an asseveration in affirmative sentences, *ναὶ μά τὸν Δία*, in negative, *οὐ μά τὸν Δία*. But where *μά Δία* is expressed without a negation, then a negative clause precedes or follows, or it is clear from the context and from an appended adversative particle, that the sentence is to be understood as negative, like X. C. 3. 13, 3.

§ 317. C. *Emphatic suffixes γέ, πέρ, τοί.* (595—597.)

1. *Πέρ* is the enclitic, and hence the abridged form of the adverb *πέρη*, *through and through* (Lat. *per*). The radical meaning of *πέρ* is *through and through, throughout*. *Πέρ* agrees with *γέ* in this, viz. that it expresses an increase, but it differs from *γέ*, as it denotes the outward dimension of this increase, consequently, its measure, size, contents; *γέ*, on the contrary, denotes the inward quality of this increase, consequently, the degree, the real value, or strength of it. In the Common Language, *πέρ* is not used alone, but in relation to another thought. Hence it is often connected with conjunctions and relatives, e. g. *ὅςπερ*, *throughout*, or *the very same, who*, *ὅσοςπερ*, *altogether as great*, e. g. *οἷός περ*, *throughout*, or *entirely of such a character, as*, etc., *ὅπου περ*, *everywhere, wherever*, *ὅθεν περ*, *even hence, whence*, *ὥς περ*, *so far forth, as far as*, *ἐπειπερ*, *since*, *ἐπειδήπερ*, *forasmuch, seeing that, whereas*, *εἴπερ*, *if indeed, if moreover*. In Eng. the meaning of both particles is often given only by heightening the tone of the word to which they belong.

2. *Γέ* denotes emphasis, an inward force, certainty, assurance, and thus renders an idea emphatic and marked; it may be used either to augment or limit the force of a word, e. g. *ἐγώ γε*, *I indeed*, *σύ γε*, *οὗτός γε*, *πολλὰ γε*, *ὀλίγα γε*, etc. It depends, like the enclitics, on the word whose meaning it renders emphatic. In connection with relatives and conjunctions, it serves to strengthen and complete a clause. So, *ὅς γε*, *who or which indeed*,

quidē, ὥς περ γε, εἴ γε, *if indeed, siquidē*; after the adversative conjunctions, καί τοι γε, ἀλλά γε, etc. (like *quamquam quidē, verum quidē*), γε makes an antithesis prominent, since it defines more exactly, limits or corrects what precedes. X. C. 1. 2, 3. καί τοι γε οὐδὲ πώποτε ἐπέσχετο διδάσκαλος εἶναι τοῖτου, “*certainly* Socrates made his pupils useful men, *although*,” etc. Γε is very often used in reiterations and answers, in order to indicate that they either confirm, or augment, supply, limit or correct, the thoughts contained in the preceding question.

3. Τοί (enclitic) means *surely, certainly, certe*, and serves also to render an object marked and prominent. It is often connected with pronouns, e. g. ἐγώ τοι, ἔγωγε τοι, *I surely, ἡμεῖς τοι, ταῦτά τοι*. It is particularly employed in quoting or referring to general prepositions and proverbs, since by it an assertion is referred to a general truth and receives confirmation from it. Theogn. 74. παῦροί τοι πολλῶν πιστὸν ἔχουσι νόον. With adversative particles, e. g. καί τοι, *tamen, quamquam* (properly *for surely*), μέν τοι, *tamen*, § 316, Rem., ἀτάρ τοι, ἀλλά τοι, *but certainly*. Also, οὔ τοι (μή τοι), *certainly not*, γάρ τοι, *for indeed*, ἦ τοι—ἦ, still stronger ἦ τοι γε—ἦ, *either indeed—or*.

§ 318. D. *Negative Particles, οὐκ and μή.* (598—608.)

1. Οὐ (like its compounds, e. g. οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεὶς, etc.) is an objective negative; μή is subjective, i. e. οὐ is used when something is denied absolutely, independently, objectively; μή (and its compounds), on the contrary, when something is denied in reference to the conception or the will of the speaker or of some other person (subjectively). Both are commonly placed before the words to which the negation is to be applied.

2. Hence οὐκ stands (a) in all sentences asserting or affirming anything, whether they are expressed by the Indicative or Optative; hence also (b) in subordinate sentences with ὅτι and ὥς, *that*; (c) in simple interrogative sentences, both direct and indirect; (d) in subordinate sentences expressing time, with ὅτε, ἐπειδὴ, etc.; (e) in sentences expressing the ground or reason with ὅτι, διότι, ἐπεὶ, etc.; (f) in those expressing the consequence with ὥς τε either with the Ind. or Opt.; (g) in adjective sentences with ὅς, ὅστις, etc., which give to the attributive a concrete or objective sense; (h) when an absolute negative meaning is to be given to a single word in a sentence, e. g. οὐκ ἀγαθός, οὐ κακός.

(a) Τοῦτο οὐ γίγνεται, οὐκ ἐγένετο, οὐ γενήσεται. Ταῦτα οὐκ ἄν γίγναιτο. — (b) Οἶδα, ὅτι ταῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο. Ἐλεγεν, ὅτι τοῦτο οὐκ οὕτως εἶχεν. — (c) Τίς οὐκ αἰσχύνηται (or οἷκ' ἄν αἰσχύνοιτο) κακὰ λέγων τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα; — Ἄρ' οὐ θανατίζεις τὸν Σωκράτη; — Οὐ δρᾷς τις τοῦτο;

— Οὐ περιμενεῖς; § 255, 4. — Αἰξον, εἰ (whether) οὐχ ἡμαρτες ταῦτα λέξας. Pl. Phaed. 70, c. σκεψώμεθα —, εἰτ' ἄρα ἐν Αἰδου εἰσὶν αἱ ψυχαὶ τελευτησάντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων, εἴτε καὶ οὐ. — (d) "Οτε οὐκ ἤλθον οἱ πολέμοιοι, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἡσυχάζον. — (e) "Οτι οἱ βάρβαροι οὐχ ἡττήθησαν, οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰ ὄρη οὐ κατέλιπον. — (f) X. Cy. 1. 4, 5. ταχὺ τὰ θηρία ἀνηλώκει (Κῦρος), ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκ ἐτ' εἶχεν ἀντὶ συλλέγειν θηρία. — (g) Ἀνήρ, οὐ οὐκ εἶδες. Ἀνήρ, ὃν οὐκ ἂν θαναμάζοις.

3. Μή on the contrary, stands, (a) with commands, warnings; hence with the Imp. and with the Subj. used in an imperative sense; (b) with wishes and exhortations; (c) with deliberative questions, § 259, 1. (b); (d) with sentences expressing a purpose in connection with ἵνα, etc.; (e) with conditional sentences in connection with εἰ, εἰάν, ὅταν, ἐπάν, ἕως ἄν, etc.; (f) with sentences expressing an effect or consequence in connection with ὥστε and an Inf.; (g) in adjective sentences with ὅς, ὅστις, etc., which imply a condition or design, in general when a subordinate clause contains an idea which is expressed only as a conception, supposition; hence used, in cases where a common reflection is more precisely defined, and where the sentence may be resolved by *is, qui* with the subjunctive = *ita comparatus, ut*; (h) in direct and indirect interrogative sentences, which express *fear, anxiety* on the part of the inquirer, and hence demand a negative answer; (i) in forms of swearing, and not seldom when one swears that something *shall not happen*, but sometimes also, when one swears that something *has not happened*; in the latter case, the feeling by which the denial, or abhorrence is expressed, is denoted by μή. Comp. English *beware!* instead of *no*.

(a) Μή γράφε, μή γράψης, § 259, 5. — (b) Εἴθε μή γράφοις! — Μή τοῦτο γένοιτο! — Μή ἴωμεν! — Μή γράφωμεν! — (c) Pl. Symp. 213, a. ἀλλὰ μοι λέγετε, εἰδῶ, ἦ μή; συμπίσθε, ἦ οὐ; Rp. 337, b. πῶς λέγεις; μή ἀποκρινῶμαι; shall I not answer thee? — (d) Αἰγῶ, ἵνα μή ποιῇς. — (e) Εἰ μή λέγεις. — Ἐάν μή λέγῃς. — "Οταν ταῦτα μή γένηται. — (f) Pl. Phaedon. 66, d. ἐκπλήττει (τὸ σῶμα), ὥστε μή δύνασθαι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ καθορᾶν τάληθες. — (g) Pl. Phaedon. 65, a. δοκεῖ, ᾧ μὴ δὲν ἡδὺ τῶν τοιούτων, μὴ δὲ μετέχει αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἄξιον εἶναι ζῆν (= εἴ τι μὴδέν, etc.), hence ὅτι μή, *except, nisi* (properly οὐδὲν ὅτι μή, in this case generally used for εἰ μή). Her. 1, 32. ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ πολλὰ μὲν ἐστὶ ἰδεῖν, τὰ (= ἃ) μὴ τις ἐθέλει (*multa, quae ita sunt comparata, ut*). — (h) Μή τέθνηκεν ὁ πατήρ; *my father is not dead, is he? = is it not to be feared that my father is dead?* Φοβοῦμαι, μὴ ὁ πατήρ τέθνηκεν; *I fear lest my father is dead.* Μή δράσεις τοῦτο; *you will not do this, will you?* Μή δειλοὶ ἐσόμεθα; *shall we be cowards?* Μή νοσεῖς; Ἀρα μὴ νοσεῖς; — (i) Ar. Eccl. 999. μὰ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην — μὴ γ' ὧ σ' ἀφήσω, *I will not let you go, the thing shall not be.* Aor. 194. μὰ

γῆν — *μή* γὰρ τόσημα κομπούτερον ἤκουσά πω, *Beware! I have not listened.* *μή* is often used with the Inf. X. An. 7. 6, 18. ἐμνήσω ὑμῖν θεοὺς ἀπαντας καὶ πάσας μὴ δὲ ἂ μοι ἰδίᾳ ὑπέσχετο Σεύθης ἔχειν.

REMARK 1. In all the instances above given, except (a) (b) (g), *οὐ* is used when a single word in the sentence is to be made negative, e. g. *Οὐ φώμεν; negemus?* Isocr. Paneg. 71, 6. λαβόντες ἐξακισχιλλοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἳ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν οὐχ οἷοι τ' ἦσαν ζῆν (*nequirent*); hence in the phrases, οὐδεις ὄστις οὐ; οὐδενός ὅτου οὐ, etc., § 332, Rem. 12; so also in οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ; for these expressions are, as it were, blended in a single word, like *nullus non*. *Εἰ οὐ δώσει (recuabit).* Dem. Cor. 320, 263. ὥς τ' οὐ μεμνησθαι (= *oblivisci*).

REM. 2. On οὐκ ἂν λέγοις ταῦτα, instead of *μή* λέγε see § 260, 2. (4) (b), οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο is instead of *μή* δράσης, and οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο; = *do this indeed*, see § 255, 4.

4. *Οὐ* stands regularly with the Inf., after verbs of *saying, asserting*, etc.; also after verbs of *believing*, when an Infinitive clause contains an assertion; on the contrary, *μή* stands after verbs of *commanding, willing, praying, persuading, conceding*, after verbs expressing what ought to, should, must take place, as well as in all phrases where the action appears only as supposed or conceived. For the same reason *μή* stands with the Inf. which has the article, since here, not a single, definite case is pointed out, but only something general, consequently only that which exists in the conception of the speaker.

X. C. 1. 1, 19. (οἱ πολλοὶ) οἶονται τοὺς θεοὺς τὰ μὲν εἶδέναι, τὰ δ' οὐκ εἶδέναι. 2, 4. ταύτην τὴν ἔξιν (*vivendi rationem*) τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμέλειαν οὐκ ἐμποδίζειν ἔφη. 1, 5. πιστεύων θεοῖς πῶς οὐκ εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζε. 4. πολλοῖς τῶν ξυρόντων προηγόρευεν τὰ μὲν ποιεῖν, τὰ δὲ μή ποιεῖν. 20. θανατῶ οὖν, ὅπως ποτε ἐπέισθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Σωκράτην περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μή σωφρονεῖν. 2. 1, 3. τὸ μή φεύγειν τοὺς πόνοны.

REM. 3. When an abstract substantive or substantive adjective stands instead of the Inf., then either *οὐκ* or *μή* may be used, according to the manner in which these are resolved, e. g. Ar. Eccl. 115. δεινὸν δ' ἐστὶν ἡ μή ἐμπειρία (= *εἰ μή τις ἐστὶν ἐμπειρος*). Th. 1, 137. γράψας τὴν τῶν γειφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσιν (= *ὅτι οὐ ὥς [that] αἱ γέφυραι οὐ διελύθησαν*).

REM. 4. With some verbs, e. g. φάμαι, οἴεσθαι, ἀξιοῦν, ὑπισχεῖσθαι, the negation, which properly refers to the Inf., is usually joined with the finite verb, thus οὐ φημι, like *nego, to deny, refuse*. X. An. 1. 3, 1. οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔφασαν ἵεναι τοῦ πρόσω (*negaverunt se vivos esse*). Th. 2, 89. ξυνεκάλισα (ἱμᾶς), οὐκ ἀξιώων τὰ μὴ δεῖν ἐν ὀφρώδιᾳ ἔχειν, *desiring that you should not fear what is not to be feared*.

5. With the participle or adjective *μή* is used, only when these can be resolved by a conditional clause, or are equivalent to such a clause,—in all other cases, *οὐ* is used. *Οὐ δυνάμενος, one who cannot, or is unable, οὐ βουλόμενος, nolens, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον, unnecessary, τὰ οὐ καλὰ βουλευήματα,*

turpia consilia ; ὁ οὐ πιστεύων, *is qui non credit, or quum (since) non credit, or quia non credit*, ὁ οὐ φιλοσοφῶν, *is qui non philosophatur*, ὁ μὴ πιστεύων, *si quis non credit*. X. An. 4. 4, 15. οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλά ἤδη ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα, καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα, *if anything was not, he represented it as not being*. Οἶδά σε ταῦτα οὐ ποιήσαντα. Ἠγγεῖλε τὴν πόλιν οὐ πολιορκηθεῖσαν. X. Cy. 1. 2, 7. ὅν ἂν γινῶσι δυνάμενον μὲν χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, μὴ ἀποδιδόντα δὲ, κολάζουσι τοῦτον ἰσχυρῶς (= εἰάν τινα κτλ.). 3, 1. 16. τί γὰρ ἂν — χρήσαιτ' ἂν τις ἰσχυρῶ ἢ ἀνδρείῳ μὴ σώφρονι (= εἰ μὴ σώφρων εἴη).

6. If in a negative sentence, there are indefinite pronouns or adverbs, e. g. *any one, any how, everywhere, at any time, ever*, etc., these are all expressed negatively. These negative expressions neither destroy nor strengthen each other, since they do not stand in an opposite relation, but each of them is to be considered independent. The negatives must be of the same kind, i. e. either οὐκ or μή.

Pl. Rp. 495, b. μικρὰ φύσις οὐδὲν μέγα οὐδέποτε οὐδένα οὔτε ἰδιώτην οὔτε πόλιν δρᾷ. Lysid. 214, d. ὁ κακός οὐτ' ἀγαθῶ, οὔτε κακῶ οὐδέποτε εἰς ἀληθῆ φιλίαν ἔρχεται. Hipp. Maj. 291, d. (τὸ καλόν), ὃ μὴδέποτε αἰσχρόν μὴ δαμοῦ μὴ δὲν ἐφανείται. So also where the whole is negative, the parts are likewise negative, e. g. οὐ δύναται οὔτ' εἰς λέγειν οὔτ' εἰς ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους, *he can neither — nor*; in like manner also οὐδέ, μὴδέ, *not even, ne — quidem*, are used in a negative sentence, e. g. οὐ δύναται οὐδέ νῦν εἰς ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους.

Rem. 5. If the finite verb is connected with a participle, the negation, when it refers to both, is usually placed with the Part., though only when the Part. precedes the verb. Th. 1, 12. μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἢ Ἑλλὰς εἴ μετανίστατο καὶ κατοικήετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξήθηναί (i. e. ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσαι καὶ μὴ αὐξήθηναί). Where the negative is so placed, it must be considered as belonging to the whole sentence, and not to a single word.

7. Οὐ μὴ with the Subj. or Fut. Indicative, is elliptical, since with οὐκ a verb denoting anxiety or fear, which is sometimes also expressed, must be supplied, and μή must be referred to this verb. Hence οὐ μὴ is used, when the idea to be expressed is, *it is not (οὐ) to be feared that (μή) something will happen*, e. g. οὐ μὴ γένηται τοῦτο, *non vereor, ne hoc fiat, this certainly will not happen*. In a question with the second Pers. of the Fut. Indicative. Ar. Nub. 505. οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί; *I shall not expect that you will talk = do not talk*, § 255, 4.

8. After verbs and expressions of fear, timidity, anxiety, uncertainty, doubt, distrust,—denying, hindering, abstaining, refusing, avoiding,—preventing, forbidding, contradicting, the Inf. is commonly followed by the negative μή, instead of the Inf. without μή, since the Greek repeats with the

Inf. the negative contained in the idea of these words;—this is done in order to strengthen the negation of the sentence.

Κωλύω σε μὴ ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *I prevent you from doing this.* Her. 3, 128. Δαρεῖος ἀπαγορεύει ἑμῖν μὴ δορυφορεῖν Ὀροίτηα. 66. ὁ Περηξάσπης ἔξαρνος ἦν μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι Σμέρδιν. Th. 3, 6. τῆς μὲν θαλάσσης εἰργον μὴ χρῆσθαι τοὺς Μιτυληναίους. 5, 25. ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρατεῦσαι.

REM. 6. But when expressions of fear, anxiety, doubt and the like, are followed by μή with the Ind. or Subj. (Opt.), μή must be considered as an interrogative, *numne, whether not*, e. g. δέδοικα μὴ ἀποθάνῃ, *metuo, ne moriatur, μὴ τέθνηκεν, ne mortuus sit, I fear whether he is not dead, has not died = I fear that he is dead, or has died.* On the contrary, μὴ οὐ with the Ind. and Subj. (Opt.), is used after the above expressions, when it is meant that the thing feared will not take place or has not taken place. Δέδοικα, μὴ οὐκ ἀποθάνῃ, *ne non moriatur, that he may not die, ἐδέδοικεν, μὴ οὐκ ἀποθάνοι, ne non moreretur, that he would not die, δέδοικα, μὴ οὐ τέθνηκεν, ne non mortuus sit, that he has not died.*

9. Even when the conjunctions ὅτι, ὥς with the finite verb, follow expressions of doubt and denial instead of the Inf., the negation is sometimes repeated in the dependent subordinate clause by οὐ.

X. R. Ath. 2, 17. ἀρνεῖσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅτι οὐ παρῆν, *to deny to others that I was present.* Pl. Menon. 89, d. ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπιστήμη, σκέψαι, *ἐάν σοι δοκῶ εἰκότως ἀπιστεῖν.* Dem. Onet. 871, 14. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐκεῖνος ἐγώργει τὴν γῆν, οὐκ ἡδύνατ' ἀρνηθῆναι, Phil. 3, 124, 54. οὐδ' ἂν ἀρνηθεῖεν ἔνιοι, ὥς οὐκ εἰσὶ τοιοῦτοι.

REM. 7. So οὐ is sometimes used even after ἢ (quam) following the comparative or comparative expressions which are for the most part connected with a negative. This usage is regular in French, e. g. *il donne plus que vous n'avez donné*, and is designed to make the idea of diversity (consequently a negative idea), which is contained in the comparative, more emphatic, (the gift of one is *different, not equal* to that of the other; he gives this more, and you do not give it more). Her. 4, 118. ἦκε ὁ Πέρσης οὐδ' ἐν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἡμέας, ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπὶ ὑμέας. Th. 3, 36. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετὰ νοῖα τις εὐθύς ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀναλογισμὸς ὡμὸν τὸ βούλευμα καὶ μέγα ἐγνώσθαι πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον, ἢ οὐ τοῖς αἰτίους. Πλὴν οὐ is sometimes used in the same manner. Dem. Cor. 241, 45. πλὴν οὐκ ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκάστων οἰομένων τὸ δεινὸν ἦξειν.

10. Μὴ οὐ with the Inf. is used instead of the Inf. without negation, with expressions which denote preventing, hindering, ceasing, abstaining, denying, contradicting, concealing, doubting, despairing, distrusting and the like, when οὐ or another word which may be considered a negative, is placed before μὴ οὐ.

Οὐδὲν κωλύει σε μὴ οὐκ ἀποθανεῖν, *nothing hinders you to die*, i. e. *from dying.* X. An. 3, 1, 13. εἰ γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, τί ἐμποδὼν (=

οὐδὲν ἐμπ.) μὴ οὐχὶ (ἡμᾶς) ὑβριζομένους ἀποθανεῖν; Vect. 3, 7. οὐ δ' ὕστελπίς εἰμι τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ προθύμως ἂν τοὺς πολίτας εἰς τὰ τοιαῦτα εἰσφέρειν. Cy. 2. 2, 20. αἰσχρόν (= οὐ καλόν) ὄν ἀντιλέγειν, μὴ οὐχὶ τὸν πλεῖστα καὶ ποιοῦντα καὶ ὠφελοῦντα τὸ κοινόν, τοῦτον καὶ μεγίστων ἀξιοῦσθαι.

REM. 8. With the really negative expressions, οὐ δύναμαι, ἀδύνατος, οὐχ οἷός ἐστι, οὐδεμία μηχανή ἐστι (= οὐ δυνατόν ἐστι), οὐχ ὁσιόν ἐστιν, οὐκ εἰκός ἐστιν, it is not probable, οὐ φημι, and the like, and also such as ἄνοια, ἀνόητόν ἐστι, the following Inf. is actually made negative by the accompanying μὴ or μὴ οὐ, since the above expressions, when separated from the negative connected with them, have no negative force. Οὐ δύναμαι μὴ ποιεῖν, non possum non facere. X. Apol. 34. οὔτε μὴ μεμνησθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, οὔτε μεμνημένος μὴ οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν, I must think of him, and if I think of him, I must praise him. Pl. Rp. 427, c. οὐδὲν λέγεις· σὺ γὰρ ὑπέσχου ζητήσιν, ὥς οὐχ ὁσιόν σοι ὄν μὴ οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη εἰς δύναμιν παντὶ τρόπῳ, since it would not be right for you not to render assistance. Her. 7, 5. οὐκ εἰκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους ἐργασαμένους πολλὰ ἤδη κακὰ Πέρσας, μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκας, τῶν (= ὧν) ἐποίησαν, it is right that the Athenians should alone for their injustice. Pl. Symp. 218. c. πάντ' ἀνόητον ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι σοι μὴ οὐ καὶ τοῦτο χαρίζεσθαι, stultum judico tibi hoc non gratificari. Οὐ φημι τοῦτο μὴ οὕτως ἔχειν, nego id sic se non habere.—Also after the expressions δεινὸν εἶναι, αἰσχρόν, αἰσχύνην εἶναι, αἰσχύνεσθαι, which contain a negative idea, the Inf. follows with μὴ οὐ, when it is to be made negative. X. An. 2, 3, 11. ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι, μὴ οὐχὶ συσπονδάζειν, so that all were ashamed not to be busy.

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

SECTION VII.

§ 319. A. Coördinate Sentences. (609.)

When two or more sentences stand in an intimate connection with each other, there is a two-fold relation to be distinguished. They are either so related to one another as to form one thought, each, however, being, in a measure, independent of the other, e. g. *Socrates was very wise, Plato also was very wise*; or they are wholly united with each other, since the one defines and explains the other, and the one appears as the

dependent member of the other, e. g. *since the spring has come, the roses bloom*. The first class of sentences are called Coördinate, the last Subordinate.

REMARK 1. Both the coördinate and subordinate conjunctions are properly used only to connect whole sentences; but when several sentences have several members in common, these common members are usually expressed but once. In this way the sentences are either merely abridged,—which is done (a) when the common subject of several sentences is used but once, but each sentence has its own predicate, e. g. *Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς πολέμοις ἐπέθεντο καὶ καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο*,—(b) when the common predicate of several sentences is used but once, but each sentence has its own subject, e. g. *Οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἐν ὄρεσιν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο*; or the sentences are united in one, e. g. *Σωκράτης ἦν σοφὸς καὶ ἀγαθός*, instead of *Σ. ἦν σοφός καὶ Σ. ἦν ἀγαθός. Σ. καὶ Πλάτων ἦσαν σοφοί. Σ. καὶ Πλ. ἦσαν σοφοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοί*.

REM. 2. In respect to the grammatical connection, all coördinate sentences are alike; they are all treated grammatically as principal sentences; but in respect to their meaning and logical relations, they may be different. For every thought which forms a complete supplementary member of another thought, can be expressed in a coördinate sentence, which was always the case, in the earliest use of language, e. g. *τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, καὶ τὰ ῥόδα ἀνθῆ*, instead of *ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ ῥ. ἀ.*

§ 320. *Different forms of Coördinate Sentences.* (610.)

There are three forms of coördinate sentences, viz. the Copulative, Adversative and Disjunctive. Also such sentences as stand in a causal relation to each other, may be coördinates. Such a coördinate may be called a causal coördinate.

§ 321. I. *Copulative Coördinate Sentences.* (610—615.)

1. The copulative coördinate sentence is one in which the thoughts, that are considered independent, are united together in such a manner, that the thought expressed in the coördinate sentence, gives a greater extent to the thought of the preceding sentence. The copulative coördinate sentence is either a mere succession of words, or a climax. The copulative coördinate, consisting of a succession of words, is formed,

(a) By *καὶ*, *et*, *and*, more seldom in prose by the enclitic *τε*, *que*, *and*; these two words have, in general, the same difference of meaning as *et* and *que*. *Καὶ* connects members of a sentence equally important, or those in which the one following is stronger than the one preceding; hence it often expands the idea of the preceding member or is a more full explanation of it (*ac*, *atque*, *et quidem*); *τε* appends some addition which belongs to the

preceding member;—(b) in a more emphatic and definite manner by *καὶ* — *καὶ*, *et* — *et*, *both* — *and*, *not only* — *but also*, more seldom by *τέ* — *τέ*; the difference between the two in this case is, that with the former (*καὶ* — *καὶ*) the single members appear more independent and forcible, than with the latter (*τέ* — *τέ*); hence the former is used, when the members are of different kinds or are antithetic;—(c) by *τέ* — *καὶ*, *both* — *and*, *not only* — *but also*, when it is to be indicated that the connected members stand in an intimate connection with each other; by the stronger *καὶ*, the second member is emphatically joined to the first; they often correspond with the Lat. *quum* — *tum*, when the discourse proceeds from the *general*, to the *particular* and more *important*.

Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων σοφοὶ ἦσαν. Pl. Apol. 23, a. ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σοφία ὀλίγον τινὸς ἀξία ἐστὶ καὶ οὐδενός. So πολλὰ καὶ πονηρά, πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα; hence καὶ ταῦτα, *and that too*. X. An. 3. 2, 16. ἅπειροι ὄντες αὐτῶν (τῶν πολέμων), τό τε πλῆθος ἄμετρον ὁρῶντες, ὅμως ἐτολήμισατε — ἵεναι εἰς αὐτούς. Pl. Phaedr. 267, a. Τισίαν δὲ Γοργίαν τε ἐάσομεν εὐδεν; — Ἀνθρώποι καὶ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ κακοὶ (but not καὶ κακοὶ, καὶ πονηροὶ). Καὶ πένητες, καὶ πλούσιοι. Καὶ χεῖματα, καὶ ἄνδρες. Καὶ νῦν, καὶ ἄρτι. Καὶ πρῶτα, καὶ ὕστατα. X. C. 1. 2, 4. τοῦ σώματος αὐτός τε οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς ἄμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπήνει. Καλός τε καὶ ἀγαθός. In antitheses, Ἀγαθὰ τε καὶ κακά, *the good as well as the evil*, χρηστοὶ τε καὶ πονηροὶ, *τά τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ οἱ λόγοι*. X. Hier. 1, 2. πῇ διαφέρει ὁ τυραννικός τε καὶ ὁ ιδιωτικός βίος; Πολλὰ τε καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξατο. Her. 6, 114. πολλοὶ τε καὶ οὐνόμαστοι. Ἄλλοι τε καὶ Σωκράτης (*quum alii, tum S.*). Her. 6, 136. Μιλτιάδεα ἔσχον ἐν στόματι οἱ τε ἄλλοι, καὶ μάλιστα Ζάνθιππος. Hence ἄλλως τε καὶ (*quum aliter, tum, not only in other respects, but also*), especially, but ἄλλως τε without *καὶ* signifies *praetereaque, adde quod*, i. e. *and especially*. The connection is expressed still more strongly by *τέ* — *καὶ* δὴ καὶ (*quum — tum vero etiam*). Pl. Rp. 357, a. ὁ Γλαύκων αἶε τε ἀνδρεότατος ὢν τυχάνει πρὸς ἅπαντα, καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε τοῦ Θρασυμάχου τὴν ἀπόρρησιν οὐκ ἀπεδέξατο.

REMARK 1. *Καὶ* has this intensive force, also, when it stands at the beginning of a question, where the interrogator takes up, with surprise, the remark of another, and from it draws a conclusion, which shows the invalidity or absurdity of the other's statement. X. Cy. 4. 3, 11. ἀλλ' εἴποι τις ἂν, οἷτι παῖδες ὄντες ἐμάνθανον. Καὶ πότῃρα παῖδες εἰσι φρονιμώτεροι, ὥστε μαθεῖν τὰ φραζόμενα καὶ δεικνύμενα, ἢ ἄνδρες; = *ac multo minus prudentes sunt*. So especially καὶ πῶς; Pl. Alc. 1. 134, c. δύναται ἂν τις μεταδιδόναι, ὃ μὴ ἔχει; — Καὶ πῶς; = *ac minime quidem*.

REM. 2. If more than two members succeed each other, they are connected in the following manner, (a) with the first member the connective is omitted, and the other members follow, connected by *καὶ* repeated; (b) *καὶ* — *καὶ* — *καὶ*, etc.; (c) *τέ* — *τέ* — *τέ*, etc.; (d) *τέ* — *καὶ* — *καὶ*, etc

X. Cy. 1. 4, 7. ἄρτοι τε πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν καὶ λίοντες καὶ κάπροι καὶ παρδάλεις· αἱ δὲ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἀσινεῖς εἰσιν; (e) *τέ*—*τέ*, etc., καὶ (Epic) Od. γ, 413. Ἐχέφρων τε Στρατίος τε Περσεύς τ' Ἀρητός τε καὶ ἀντίθεος Θρασυμήδης. (f) *τί*—*τί* καὶ—*καὶ*, etc. (seldom) X. C. 2. 2, 5. γυνὴ ὑποδεξαμένη τε φέρει τὸ φορτίον τοῦτο, βαρυνομένη τε καὶ κινδυνεύουσα—*καὶ*—*καὶ* κτλ. After *καὶ* two members, considered, as it were, one whole, can follow with *τί* καὶ. Her. 7, 1. (ἐπείταξε ἐκάστοισι) καὶ νέας τε καὶ ἵππους καὶ οἶτον καὶ πλοῖα. X. An. 4. 4, 2. (κώμη) μεγάλη τε ἦν καὶ βασιλείον τε εἶχε τῷ σατράπῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς πλείστασι οἰκίαις τύρεις ἐπῆσαν. But *καὶ*—*τί* are never used as corresponding particles, in the Attic language; where they are found in this position, the member introduced by *τί*, is only a mere addition to the preceding one. Th. 1, 54. Κορινθιοὶ μὲν κρατήσαντες—καὶ ἄνδρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλλῶν, καὶ τὸ (praeteraeque) καταδύσαντες περὶ ἐβδόμηκοντα ἔστησαν τροπαῖον. In like manner *καὶ*—*τί* does not have the sense of *etiamque*.

REM. 3. As an enclitic, *τί* must always rest upon a preceding word. This word will be that to which *τί* specially belongs in the member to be connected. But where the article, the attributive genitive and prepositions are used, *τί* commonly stands between these and the word it connects, e. g. τὰ τε δῶρα, περὶ τε εἰρήνης καὶ πολέμου, Σωκράτους τε σοφία καὶ ἀρετή. If *τί* belongs to the whole sentence, it is usually subjoined to the first [necessary] word of the sentence. Her. 6, 123. οἵτινες ἔφευγόν τε τὸν πάντα χρόνον τοὺς τυράννους, ἐκ μηχανῆς τε τῆς τούτων ἐξέλιπον οἱ Πεισιστρατίδαι τὴν τυραννίδα. It is, also, often joined to the predicate of the sentence, if that precedes, although it should stand after another word. X. C. 3. 5, 3. ὧ (qua re) πολλοὶ ἐπαιρόμενοι προτρέπονται τε ἀρετῆς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι καὶ ἄλλοιμοι γίγνεσθαι (instead of ἀρετῆς τε ἐπ.).

REM. 4. In the Epic writers (and in imitation of these in the Lyric writers also, though more seldom in the latter, and in the Attic writers in only a few fragments), *τί* is very frequently joined with conjunctions and relative pronouns, in order to represent, in a more definite manner, the antithesis and the intimate connection between the corresponding members. This *τί* either stands in both of the members, in which case the first *τί* refers to the following member, anticipating it, as it were, and the second refers back to the preceding, or more frequently it stands in only one of the corresponding members; so often εἴπερ τε—*τί*, or εἴπερ—*τί*; μὲν τε—*δέ* τε or ἀλλὰ τε, as on this side, so on that; *τί*, however, can be omitted in the first or last member, hence, μὲν—*δέ* τε or ἀλλὰ τε; μὲν τε—*δέ* or ἀλλὰ, or even the whole first member is omitted, and is supplied by the mind, from the preceding, thus *δέ* τε, ἀλλὰ τε, also without μὲν, *δέ*—*τί*, also *τέ*—*δέ*, *τί*—*αὐτάρ*, are corresponding particles; καὶ τε, *atque, yet to this*, is used, when the corresponding member is contained in the preceding (not only—but also). Il. 1, 509. τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὤνησαν, καὶ τ' ἔκλυον εὐζαμένοιο. Also ὅς τε, *he, who* (not only in the poets, but also sometimes in Herodotus), ὅς τις τε, οἷός τε, ὅσος τε (= τοῖος, οἷος; τόσος, ὅσος, of such a nature, so great, as much as), ὥς τε, *so as, so that*, ὥς εἰ τε, ἅ τε, ἧ ὕ τε, ὅπως τε, ὅτε τε, *then, when*, ὅθι τε, ἵνα τε, *there, where*. In Attic prose, the following combinations still remain, viz. οἷός τε εἰμι with the Inf., signifying *I am in the condition*,

ὥστε, *so that*, ὥσειτε and ἔστε, (i. e. ἐσθε), *quoad*. Moreover, ἐπείτε, *postquam*, as used by Herodotus, needs to be mentioned.

REM. 5. Καί is originally an adverb, *also, etiam*. But the idea of emphasis which is expressed by καί, *also*, necessarily supposes a relation to another clause, e. g. καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ταῦτα ἔλεξεν (sc. οὐ μόνον οἱ ἄλλοι, or ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι). According to the nature of the corresponding member which is to be supplied, the emphatic καί may have either a strengthening (*even, yet, entirely*, etc.) or a weakening force (*even only, only even*), e. g. Καὶ καταγέλῳ μου. Καὶ σὺ ταῦτα ἔλεξας; — καὶ μᾶλλον, *yet rather*, καὶ τρίς, καὶ κάρια, καὶ πάνυ, καὶ πολὺς, καὶ πᾶς — καὶ πάλαι, *even long ago*, καὶ χθές, καὶ αὐτίκα, καὶ νῦν or ἔτι καὶ νῦν — καὶ ὥς, καὶ οὕτως, *vel sic*, — καὶ μόνος, καὶ εἷς. With questions, e. g. Dem. Phil. 1, 53. τί χρὴ καὶ προσδοκᾶν; *what is one even to expect only?* (= *nilhil plane expectandum est*). In Homer, this καί often refers back to an antecedent clause expressing time, and may then be translated by *immediately*. Il. α, 478. ἦμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ὁδοδάκτυλος Ἥως, καὶ τότε ἔπειτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.

2. If the successive clauses are negative, they are connected,

(a) By οὐδὲ (μηδὲ), when a negative member precedes; (b) by καὶ οὐ (καὶ μὴ), when an affirmative member precedes; this is the regular form in Attic prose; but in the Ionic and poetic writers οὐδὲ or μηδὲ can also be used here; (c) in a more emphatic and definite manner by οὐτε — οὐτε (μὴτε — μὴτε), *neque — neque* (*neve — neve*), *neither—nor*, when two or more successive members are negative; (d) by οὐτε — τε (*seldom καὶ*), *neque — et*, — *not — and*; *as not — so also*.

X. Cy. 3, 3, 50. οὐκ ἂν οὖν τοξότας γε (ἢ καλὴ παραίνεσις ἀγαθοὺς ποιήσειν) — οὐδὲ μὴν ἀκοντιστάς, οὐδὲ μὴν ἱππέας. C. 3, 7, 9. διατίθεντο μᾶλλον πρὸς τὸ σαυτῷ προσέχειν, καὶ μὴ ἀμέλει τῶν τῆς πόλεως. Dem. Cor. 254, 85. φαίνομαι τοίνυν ἐγὼ χάριτος τετιχηκὼς τότε καὶ οὐ μίμψεως, οὐδὲ τιμωρίας. Th. 3, 14. ἐπαμύνατε — καὶ μὴ πρόησθε ἡμᾶς. Pl. Lysid. 207, e. ἔωσιν ἄρα σε ἃ βούλει ποιεῖν καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπιπλήττουσιν, οὐδὲ διακωλύουσι ποιεῖν ὧν ἂν ἐπιθυμῇς. — Οὐτε θεοί, οὐτε ἄνθρωποι. — X. An. 2, 2, 8. ὤμοσαν — μὴτε προδύσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τε ἔσεσθαι. 5, 1, 6. οὐτε γὰρ ἀγορεύειν ἰκανή —, ἢ τε χεῖρα πολεμία. Th. 1, 118. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὐτε ἐκώλνον, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχὺ, ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεον τοῦ χρόνου.

REM. 6. The following connective forms are more rare, and belong mostly to poetry, viz. οὐτε — οὐ, οὐ — οὐτε; τε οὐ — τε (Th. 2, 22.) ἐκκλησίαν τε οὐκ ἐποίει —, τήν τε πόλιν ἐφύλασσε; οὐτε — τε οὐ (Th. 1, 126. οὐτε ἐκείνος ἔτι κατενόησε, τό τε μακτίον οὐκ ἐδήλου); οὐτε — οὐδὲ, *neither—and not*, which is found also in prose.

REM. 7. Οὐδέ expresses either an antithesis (*but not*), or it serves to connect a new clause (*and not*). When οὐδέ — οὐδέ follow one another, they are to be translated by *not even—and not* (*never by neither—nor*). X. C. 3, 12, 5. εὖ γὰρ ἴσθαι, ὅτι οὐδέ ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἄγωνι, οὐδέ ἐν πράξει

οὐδεμιᾷ μῆτιν ἔξεις διὰ τὸ βέλτιον τὸ σῶμα παρσκευάσθαι. Οὐδὲ in disjunctive sentences, corresponds to καί in positive sentences, treated in remark 5, and signifies *also not, not even, ne — quidem*, e. g. οὐδ' ὁ κράτιστος ἐτόλμησεν αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι — οὐδ' ἐς, *ne unus quidem, οὐδ' ὥς, ne sic quidem*, etc.

3. Emphasis or climax, as has been seen, § 321, I. is expressed by the simple καί, but more definitely by,

(a) οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ καί (ἀλλ' οὐδέ); (b) οὐ μόνον ὅτι, also by οὐχ ὅτι (μόνον) or οὐχ ὅτι (ὅπως) or μὴ ὅτι, μὴ ὅπως (i. e. οὐκ ἐρῶ, ὅτι or ὅπως, μὴ λέγε, ὅτι or ὅπως) — ἀλλὰ καί (ἀλλ' οὐδέ), *not only—but also (but not even)*, when the less important member precedes the more important; (c) οὐχ ὅπως or μὴ ὅτι (ὅπως) — ἀλλὰ καί (ἀλλ' οὐδέ), *not only not—but even (but not even)*, when either the more important member precedes the less important, or when two strongly antithetic clauses are opposed to each other; (d) οὐ — ἀλλὰ καί, *not—but even*, — οὐ — ἀλλ' οὐδέ, *not—not even*, ἀλλ' οὐδέ being stronger than ἀλλὰ καί. Σωκράτης οὐ μόνον σοφὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ καί ἀγαθός. Pl. Symp. 179. b. καὶ μὴν ὑπεραποθνήσκειν γε μόνοι ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἐρῶντες, οὐ μόνον ὅτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καί γυναῖκες (*non modo — sed etiam*). X. C. 2. 9, 8. οὐχ ὅτι μόνος ὁ Κρίτων ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἦν, ἀλλὰ καί οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. Οὐχ ὅπως τοὺς πολέμιους ἐτρέψαντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ καί τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐκάκωσαν. Dem. Cor. 271, 1. οὐχ ὅπως χάριν αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ καί μισθώσας σεαυτὸν κατὰ τουτωνὶ πολιτείᾳ (*non modo non — sed etiam*). Dem. Phil. 2, 67. (τοὺς Θηβαίους ἡγήτο) οὐχ ὅπως ἀντιπράξιν καὶ διακωλύειν, ἀλλὰ καί συστρατεύειν. Isocr. Plataic. 297. οὐχ ὅπως τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας μετέχον, ἀλλ' οὐδέ δουλείας μετρίας ἡξιώθημεν τιχεῖν (*non modo non — sed ne — quidem*). X. Cy. 1. 3, 10. μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθαι (*non modo non saltare, sed ne rectis quidem pedibus stare poteratis*). C. 1. 6, 11. τὴν οἰκίαν ἢ ἄλλο τι ὧν κέκτησαι, νομίζων ἀργυρίου ἄξιον εἶναι, οὐδενὶ ἂν μὴ ὅτι προῖκα δοίης, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἑλαττον τῆς ἀξίας λαβῶν (*non modo non gratis des, sed ne si minus quidem accipias, quam est illarum rerum pretium*). 2. 3, 8. τὸν καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ περιώμενον ἐμὲ ἀνιῶν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην οὔτ' εὖ λέγειν οὔτ' εὖ ποιεῖν, ἀλλ' οὐδέ πειράσομαι. An. 1. 3, 3. (δαρκεοὺς) λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον κατεθέμην ἐμοί, ἀλλ' οὐδέ καθυδunάθησα, ἀλλ' εἰς ἑμᾶς ἐδαπάνων. Dem. Mid. 24, 541. οὐ ποτηρός, ἀλλὰ καί πάνν χρηστός.

REM. 8. Οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ without καί is used, when the second member includes the first, whether the second is greater in the extent of the thought, or in the degree. Isocr. Phil. 5, 111. οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ τοῦτων αὐτοὺς ὅψει τὴν γνώμην ταύτην ἔχοντας, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πάντων ὁμοίως. tb. 32, 250. οὐ μόνον ἂν εὐρεθείην ἐπὶ τοῖς νῦν λεγόμενοις ταύτην

ἔχων τὴν διάνοιαν, ἀλλ' ὁμοίως ἐπὶ πάντων. X. C. 1. 6, 2. ἱμάτιον ἡμφέσαι οὐ μόνον φαῦλον, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ θείρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος.

§ 322. II. *Adversative Coördinate sentences.*

(616—621.)

1. An adversative coördinate sentence is one in which the clauses that are contrasted with each other, are united and form one thought. The opposition or contrast is of such a nature, that the thought expressed in the coördinate clause either merely limits or restricts the thought of the preceding clause, or wholly denies it, e. g. *he is indeed poor, but brave—he is not brave, but cowardly.* But *brave*, and *but cowardly* are here coördinates of the preceding clauses. When the preceding clause denotes a concession, it is called a concessive clause. Limitation is expressed by *δέ*, ἀλλὰ (but), ἀτάρ (*αὐτάρ* epic), καίτοι, μέντοι, ὅμως; denial of the preceding clause, by ἀλλά. See No. 6.

2. *Δέ* most generally has an adversative force, and hence can express every kind of contrast. In respect to its signification, it ranks, like the Lat. *autem*, between the copulative connectives (*τέ, καί*) and the adversative (*ἀλλά* etc.), since it contains both a copulative and adversative force, and hence either opposes one thought to another (adversative), or merely contrasts it (copulative). Hence it is very frequently used in Greek, where the English uses *and*. The new thought being different from the preceding, is placed in contrast with it.

3. The mutual relation between the concessive and adversative clauses, is commonly expressed by the concessive *μέν*, which, as it denotes concession and admission, points forward to the second member expressed by *δέ*. As *δέ* can denote both a strong and slight contrast, so its signification is sometimes stronger and sometimes weaker.

4. The original signification of *μέν* (arising from *μήν*, § 316, Rem.) is *truly, in truth*; yet its signification is not always so strong as this; indeed in innumerable places its force is so slight, that it cannot be translated at all into English.

Τὸ μέν ὠφέλιμον καλόν, τὸ δέ βλαβερόν αἰσχρόν. Th. 3. 68. διέφθιραν Πλαταιέων μέν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσους διακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δέ ἐπέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν.

5. *Μέν*—*δέ* are especially used in the following cases,

(a) With divisions of place, time, number, order and persons, e. g.

Ἐνταῦθα μέν—ἐκεῖ δέ, ἔνθα μέν—ἐνθα δέ, τότε μέν—τότε δέ, ποτὲ μέν—ποτὲ δέ, at one time,—at another, sometimes—sometimes, ἄλλοτε μέν—ἄλλοτε δέ, ἅμα μέν—ἅμα δέ, sometimes—sometimes, πρῶτον μέν—ἔπειτα δέ, τὸ μέν—τὸ δέ, τὰ μέν—τὰ δέ and τοῦτο μέν—τοῦτο

δέ, partly—partly, on the one side—on the other, both—and, not only—but also, *ὁ μὲν*—*ὁ δέ*, *hic*—*ille*.

(b) When several predicates belong to the same object, and also, when several actions refer to the same object.

S. Ph. 229. *ἐγὼ γίνομαι μὲν εἰμι τῆς περιβόχου Σκύρου, πλέω δ' ἐς οἶκον. αἰδῶμαι δὲ παῖς Ἀχιλλέως Νηοπτόλεμος*. So also in the principal and subordinate clause. Her. 1, 103. *οἱ ἐξέβαλον μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, Κίμμεριον ἐκβαλόντας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης, τοῖτοισι δὲ ἐπισπόμενοι φεύγουσι οὕτω ἐς τὴν Μηδίην χώραν ἀπίκοντο*.

c. Where the same or an equivalent word is repeated in two different clauses.

X. C. 2. 1. 32. *ἐγὼ σὺνείμι μὲν θεοῖς, σὺνείμι δ' ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς*. 1. 1. 2. *Σωκράτης θύων φανερός ἢ πολλάκις μὲν οἶκος, πολλὰκις δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν κοινῶν τῆς πόλεως βωμῶν*. Yet this principle is not always observed. *Μὲν* is regularly omitted, when *δέ* καὶ follow, e. g. 2. 5. 3. *χαλεπὸν γὰρ οὕτω τι ποιῆσαι, ὥστε μηδὲν ἁμαρτεῖν, χαλεπὸν δὲ καὶ ἀναμάρτητος τι ποιήσαντα μὴ ἀγνώμονι κριτῇ περικυχεῖν*.

REMARK 1. When *μὲν* stands in an adjective or adverbial clause, it is sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis, in the corresponding demonstrative or concluding clause. Her. 2, 121. *καὶ τὸν (i. e. ὃν) μὲν καλοῦσι θεός, τοῦτον μὲν προσκυνέουσιν τε καὶ εὖ ποιοῦσι· τὸν δὲ χεῖμῶνα κ. τ. λ.* So also, when instead of the adjective clause, the Part. with the article is used. Isocr. Paneg. 52, 60. *τῷ μὲν ὑπερνεγκόντι τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην φύσιν (Ἡρακλεῖ),—τούτῳ μὲν (ὁ Εὐρυσθεὺς) ἐπιτάττων—διετίλειπεν*. So also *μὲν* twice preceding has *δέ* twice following; this always implies a strong emphasis. Pl. Apol. 28, e. *ἐγὼ οὖν δεινὰ ἂν εἴην ἐργασμένος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ, ὅτε μὲν με οἱ ἄρχοντες ἔταττον, οὓς ἡμεῖς εἴσεσθε ἄρχεσθαι μόν, καὶ ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ καὶ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει καὶ ἐπὶ Διήλῳ, τότε μὲν οὐ καίνοι ἔταττον ἔμενον—καὶ ἐκινδύνεον ἀποθανεῖν, τοῦ δὲ Θεοῦ τάττοντος. ὥς ἐγὼ ᾗθηρ τε καὶ ὑπέλαβον, φιλοσοφοῦντά με δεῖν ζῆν καὶ ἐξετάζοντα ἐμαιτὸν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἐνταῦθα δὲ φοβηθεῖς ἡ θάνατον ἢ ἄλλο οὐκ οὖν πρᾶγμα λίποιμι τὴν τάξιν*. Yet this parallelism is but seldom found so regularly carried out.

REM. 2. On the position of *μὲν*—*δέ*, the following things are to be noticed. They are commonly placed after the words, which are opposed to each other; yet they are often to be referred to the predicate or to the whole clause. X. C. 1. 1, 10. *καὶ ἔλεγε μὲν (Σωκράτης) ὡς τὸ πολὺ τοῖς δὲ συνιδόμενοις ἐξῆν ἀπορίειν*. An. 3. 4, 2. *ἐπαθε μὲν οὐδέν, πολλὰ δὲ κακὰ ἐνόμισε ποιῆσαι*. When a substantive or adjective is connected with the article or a preposition, *μὲν* and *δέ* are commonly placed between the article and the preposition, and between the preposition and substantive or adjective, e. g. *πρὸς μὲν τοὺς φίλους—πρὸς δ' ἐχθρούς*; yet this conformity is by no means observed in corresponding instances, e. g. X. C. 1. 1, 12. *τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπεια παρέντες, τὰ δαιμόνια καὶ θεοὺς ἀγνοῦνται τὰ προσήκοντα πράττειν*. 2, 24. *διὰ μὲν*

κάλλος—διὰ δύναμιν δέ, or the opposite, Isocr. Paneg. 64, 114. ἐν ταῖς πολιτείαις μὲν—ἐν δὲ ταῖς συνθήκαις.

REM. 3. It is evident, that any other adversative connective instead of δέ, can follow μὲν, e. g. ἀλλά, ἀτάρ, etc. But in place of the adversative connectives, sometimes also the copulatives τέ, καί are used, by a kind of anacoluthon, or the construction is entirely changed, without any reference to μὲν.

REM. 4. The adversative connective which would be expected to follow μὲν, is sometimes omitted, although there is a corresponding adversative member. This is the case, when the word expressing the contrast, is such, as of itself without δέ, to make this contrast sufficiently manifest, as e. g. with ἐνταῦθα μὲν—ἐκεῖ, and almost always with πρῶτον μὲν—ἔπειτα. Secondly, even the clause expressing the contrast, can be wholly omitted, in which case, it must be supplied by the mind (μὲν solitarium). Her. 3, 3. λέγεται ὅδε ὁ λόγος, ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐ πιθανός (το με improbable, perhaps probable to others). Ἐγὼ μὲν οἶκ οἶδα; ὡς μὲν λέγουσιν; ταῦτα μὲν ἡμῖν ἡγγυλὲ τις; οἴμαι μὲν, ἡγοῦμαι μὲν, δοκῶ μὲν, οὐκ οἶδα μὲν and the like, I INDEED think.

REM. 5. On account of its general signification, δέ, like *autem*, frequently connects sentences even, when they stand in a causal relation to each other; then the hearer or reader is permitted to gather from the context the particular mode of connection. Thus δέ very often expresses the *reason*, and is used instead of γάρ.

REM. 6. In questions, δέ is used as an adversative, when the interrogator gives vivacity, by omitting the concessive member, e. g. X. C. 2. 9, 2. καὶ ὁ Σ. Εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Κρίτων, κῆρας δέ τρέφεις, ἵνα σοι τοῖς λίκουσι ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπικρύκωσι; (you are unwilling to support a man who could protect you from your enemies, AND YET do you keep dogs?) Again, δέ has a copulative force and continues the question which had been interrupted by the answer of the other, e. g. X. C. 3. 5, 2. οὐκ οἶσθα, ἔφη, ὅτι πλήθει μὲν οὐδὲν μέινους εἰσὶν Ἀθηναῖοι Βοιωτῶν;—Οἶδα γάρ, ἔφη. Σώματα δέ ἀγαθὰ καὶ καλὰ πότρεα ἐκ Βοιωτῶν οἶσι πλείω ἂν ἐκλεχθῆναι, ἢ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων. The same principle holds in answers.

REM. 7. Καὶ—δέ, (in the Epic writers καὶ δέ not separated), and, though more seldom, the negative οὐ δέ—δέ, in which connection δέ has an adverbial force, can be translated by *and on the other hand, and also; and on the other hand not*. X. H. 5. 2, 37. οἳ τε ἄλλοι προθύμως τῷ Τελειντῇ ὑπηρέτουν, καὶ ἡ τῶν Θηβῶν δέ πάλις προθύμως ξυνέπεμψε καὶ ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας. An. 1. 8, 20. καὶ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τοῖτον παθὶν ἔφασαν, οὐδ' ἄλλος δέ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ ἑπαθῖν οἶδεις οὐδέν.

REM. 8. In the concluding clause of a sentence, as in principal clauses, δέ has a double force, either adversative, or merely contrasting. Sometimes μὲν stands in the first member.

a. The adversative δέ in the concluding clause, expresses the contrast between that and the antecedent clause. It is used (α) after hypothetical antecedent clauses, though ἀλλά also is often found instead of δέ; (β) after relative antecedent clauses, and such as denote comparison. (α) X. Cy. 5. 5, 21. ἀλλ' εἰ μὴδὲ τοῦτ', ἔφη, βούλει ἀποκρίνασθαι, σὺ δέ τοῖντεῖθεν λίγες, so but say then. (β) 8. 5, 12. ὥς περ οἱ ὕπνιται, οὕτω δέ καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ καὶ οἱ τοξόται, so on the other hand, etc.

b. After an antecedent clause denoting time, *δέ* commonly has a contrasting force, yet sometimes an adversative also (very often in the Homeric language, also in Herodotus, but seldom in the Attic writers). Od. λ, 387. *αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ψυχὴς μὲν ἀπὸ σκιδῶσ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη ἄγχι Περσεφόνη γυναικῶν θηλυτέρων, ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ ψυχῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Αἰτρεΐδης.* So ὄφρα — τόφρα δέ, ὅποτε — δέ. ἔως — δέ. X. An. 4. 1, 2. *ἐπεὶ δέ ἀφίκοντο, ἔνθα ὁ μὲν Τίγρης ποταμὸς παντάπασιν ἄπορος ἦν διὰ τὸ βάθος καὶ μέγεθος, πάροδος (transitus) δέ οἱ κ' ἦν —, ἰδοὺ δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις διὰ τῶν ὁρέων πορεῖτόν εἶναι, on the contrary.* As *δέ* is used after antecedent clauses, so also in like manner after participles. Pl. Symp. 220, b. *καὶ ποτε ὅντος πάγου οἶον δεινυτάτου, καὶ πάντων — ἐνιλιγμένων τοῖς πύδας εἰς πύλους καὶ ἀρνακίδας, οὗτος δ' ἐν τοῦτοις ἐξῆι ἔχων ἱμάτιον —, οἷον περ καὶ πρῶτον εἰώθει φορεῖν.* X. C. 3. 7, 8. *Θαιμῶζω σου, εἰ ἔκρινος ῥαδίως χεῖρ οὐ μένος, τοῦτοις δέ μηδὲνα τρόπον οἶε δυνήσεσθαι προσερχθῆναι.*

6. Ἀλλὰ (Neut. Pl. of ἄλλος), *but, (sed, at,) yet, however*, generally expresses difference and separation. It always stands at the beginning of the sentence. According to the nature of the preceding member, it denotes precisely the opposite of what is affirmed in the first member, so that the first member is abrogated by the last, and hence both cannot be true at the same time. Ἀλλὰ is so used (a) when a negative precedes, e. g. οἱ κ' οἱ πλούσιοι εὐδαιμόνες εἰσιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀγαθοί; (b) when an affirmative clause precedes, and the negation of the opposite follows, where in English, we may or not translate ἀλλά, e. g. *ἐκείθεν, ἀλλ' οὐ κ' ἐν θ' ἐν δε' ἤρπασθη.* — Again ἀλλά merely denotes something different from what is affirmed in the first member, so that the first member is abrogated only in part, i. e. is only limited or restricted (*yet, however*).

Τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα ὠφέλιμον μὲν ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐ καλόν. The use of ἀλλὰ is very frequent in *objections* (= *at*), also in questions, when the question expresses a contrast, or when an objection is introduced in the form of a question. Dem. Cor. τί γὰρ καὶ βουλόμενοι μετεπέμπεσθ' αὐ τοὺς, ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην; ἀλλ' ὑπῆρχεν ἅπασιν. Ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον; ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε. Eur. Med. 325. λόγους ἀναλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ αὖν πείσαις ποτέ. “Ἀλλ' ἐξελῶς με, κοῦδὲν αἰδέσσαι λιτάς;” very frequently ἀλλ' ἢ —; *but really* —? X. An. 7. 6, 4. καὶ οἱ εἶπον· Ἀλλ' ἢ δημαγωγεῖ ὁ ἀνὴρ τοὺς ἄνδρας;

REM. 9. Ἀλλὰ is used in *negative, non-concessive* clauses, when by it not the opposite of the first member is to be expressed, but the general signification of the preceding negative clause is to be restricted by an exception. Here ἀλλὰ is the same as πλὴν or εἰ μὴ, nisi, and can be translated into English by *except, than*. Here also it expresses something different from the preceding negative clause, and not included in it. In the first member, ἄλλος (ἕτερος) is commonly placed, e. g. οὐδεὶς ἄλλος, ἀλλά, and this ἄλλος points forward to the following ἀλλά, corresponding with it. X. An. 6. 4, 2. *ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἄλλη μὲν πόλις οὐδεμία οὔτε φίλα, οὔτε Ἕλληνίς, ἀλλὰ, Θρᾷκας καὶ Βιθυνούς.*

REM. 10. In the frequent combination of ἀλλ' ἢ after a preceding negative, or after a question implying a negative, or even after the addition of ἄλλος, ἕτερος to the negation, thus, οὐκ, οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ; οὐδὲν ἄλλο, ἀλλ' ἢ; οὐδὲν ἕτερον, ἀλλ' ἢ; τί ἄλλο, ἀλλ' ἢ; ἄλλο τι (with a preceding interrogative pronoun), ἀλλ' ἢ,—ἀλλ' seems to be merely ἄλλο, but on account of its close connection with ἢ, it appears to have changed its accent (ἀλλο ἢ) and to have lost it (ἀλλ' ἢ). X. An. 7. 7, 53. ἀργύριον μὲν οὐκ ἔχω, ἀλλ' ἢ μικρόν τι. O. 2, 13. οὔτε ἄλλος πώποτε μοι παρέσχε τὰ ἐαυτοῦ διοικῆν, ἀλλ' ἢ σὺ νυνὶ ἐθέλεις παρέχειν. Pl. Phaed. 97, d. οὐδὲν ἄλλο σκοπεῖν προσίκειν ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' ἢ τὸ ἀρίστον καὶ τὸ βέλτιστον.

REM. 11. Also the following elliptical expressions are to be mentioned, viz. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ or οὐ μὲν τοι ἀλλὰ, *yet, veruntamen, οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, then certainly, certainly*. These must be completed by joining with the negative the verb of the preceding clause, or in place of it, such expressions as τοῦτ' ἐγένετο, τοῦτ' ἐστίν. X. Cy. 1. 4, 8. ὁ ἵππος πίπτει εἰς γόνατα. καὶ μικροῦ κἀκείνον ἐξετραχίλισεν· οὐ μὴν (scil. ἐξετραχίλισεν) ἀλλ' ἐπέμεινεν ὁ Κῦρος μόλις πως, καὶ ὁ ἵππος ἐξανέστη.

REM. 12. Ἀλλά is, moreover, used to denote a transition to a different or an opposite thought; this is the case in exhortations and exclamations, generally when the discourse is suddenly interrupted, and something new is quickly introduced, e. g. ἀλλ' εὐνχοίης! — ἀλλ' ἀνα! — ἀλλ' εἰα! — also when one answers or replies quickly and decidedly, e. g. ἀλλὰ βούλομαι, *well, I will*.

7. From the adverb *αἶ*, *on the contrary, again, rursus*, and *ἄρα*, *igitur*, have originated the Epic *αὐτάρα* and the prose *ἀτάρα*. They always stand at the beginning of the sentence, and have the signification of *δὲ* or *ἀλλὰ*, *but, yet*, as it seems with this difference, that, on account of their composition with *ἄρα* (*igitur*), they are more closely and intimately connected with what precedes.—*Μέντοι* has been already treated, § 316, Rem. *Καίτοι*, *yet, verum, sed tamen, atqui* (§ 317, 3), is used especially, when the speaker wishes to correct something he had said; the Latins use *quamquam* in the same way, e. g. *καίτοι τί φημι*; *quamquam quid loquor?* "Ομως (from *ὅμως*, *equal, like*), *nevertheless, yet, however*, places the second clause, as an unexpected one, in opposition to the first. Th. 6, 50. *Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν ὁμως προσέθηκε καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. Ἀλλ' ὁμως* is still stronger.

§ 323. III. Disjunctive Coördinate Sentences.

(622—627.)

1. A disjunctive coördinate sentence is one in which the clauses composing the entire sentence, are united into one whole, one of which excludes the other; hence the one can be considered to exist only when the other does not. This disjunctive relation is denoted by,

"*II*, or, *aut, vel*, or more emphatically and definitely by *ἢ—ἢ, aut—aut, vel—vel, either—or*; *ἢτε—ἢτε* (with the *Ind.*) or *ἢντε—ἢντε* or

ἄν τις — ἄν τις (with the Subj.), *sive* — *sive*, *whether* — *or*, when the speaker wishes to show, that he does not know whether he should decide for the one or the other; on the mode used in these hypothetical disjunctive sentences, see § 339.

Ὁ πατήρ, ἢ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀπέθανεν. — Ἡ ὁ πατήρ, ἢ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀπέθανεν. Th. 4, 118. εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον, εἴτε δίκαιοτερον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἴντις ἐς Λακιδαιμόνα διδάσκειτε. Pl. Rp. 493, d. εἴτ' ἐν γυμνασίῃ, εἴτ' ἐν μουσικῇ, εἴτε δ' ἐν πολιτικῇ. Apol. 27, c. εἴτ' οὐκ καινὰ, εἴτε παλαιὰ. 34, e. εἴτ' οὐκ ἀληθές, εἴτ' οὐκ ψευδές. Rp. 453, d. ἄν τις τις εἰς κολυμβήθραν μικρὰν ἐμπέσῃ, ἄν τις εἰς τὸ μέγιστον πύλαγος μέσση, ὅμως γε νεὶ οὐδὲν ἥττον.

REMARK 1. The following forms, also, are sometimes used, viz. εἴ — εἴτε (si — *sive*); εἴτε — εἰ δέ (sive — *si vero*), when the second member contains something opposite to the first; εἴτε — ἢ; ἢ — εἴτε (seldom and only Poet.); when εἴτε is used but once it is poetic.

REM. 2. The disjunctive connectives ἢ — ἢ, in the Epic writers, very seldom in the Tragedians, are united with μέν and δέ, e. g. ἢ μέν — ἢ δέ. In this case, they do not have a disjunctive, but like καί — καί, τέ — τέ, a copulative force. Instead of ἢ δέ, ἰδή is also used according to the necessities of the verse. Il. ε, 128. ὅφρ' ἐν γινώσκῃς ἢ μὲν θεόν, ἢ δέ καὶ ἄνδρα, both — *and*, not only — *but also*.

2. The particle ἢ is not only used to denote the disjunctive relation, but also in expressing comparison, in which it does not exclude or express the opposite of the preceding member, but only expresses *separation* or *difference*. As in its disjunctive relation, one ἢ corresponds with another, so here ἢ stands in relation to a word, which expresses a *difference*, e. g. ἄλλος, οὐδεὶς ἄλλος, ἄλλοιός, ἐναντίος, ἰδίος, διαφέρω, etc., also in relation to comparatives, as well as to all words which have the force of a comparative, e. g. διπλάσιος, πρίν, φθάνω, etc. Pl. Phaed. 64, a. οὐδὲν ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπιτηδεύουσιν, ἢ ἀποθνήσκουσιν τε καὶ τεθνάναι.

REM. 3. The comparative ἢ is sometimes used after the omitted μάλλον or after a positive. This is the case (a) after expressions of *willing*, *choosing*, and the like, because these contain the idea of difference, separation or preference, e. g. βούλεσθαι, εἰσελεῖν, αἰρεῖσθαι, αἵρεσιν δοῦναι, ἐπιθυμεῖν, δεχέσθαι, ζητεῖν, λυσιτελεῖν (= *potius esse*). Il. α, 117. βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολίσθαι. Lysias de aff. tyr. 1. ζητοῦσι κερδαίνειν, ἢ ἡμᾶς πείθειν. X. Ag. 4, 5. (Ἀγροῖακος) ἢ ρεῖτο καὶ συν τῷ γενναίῳ μειονεκτεῖν, ἢ σὺν τῷ ἀδίκῳ πλείον ἔχειν. Andoc. Myst. 62. τεθνάναι νομίζουσα λυσιτελεῖν, ἢ ζῆν.

3. The object with which another is compared, is expressed either in the manner mentioned under No. 2, in a coördinate sentence introduced by the comparative ἢ, or it is denoted by the Gen., (§ 275, 2). The Gen. can be used for all Cases, most frequently for the Nom. and Acc. But the

Gen. is not admissible, when ambiguity would be occasioned by the use of it, —and it is never admissible when the time of the two sentences is different.

Eur. Or. 1154. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον, ἢ φίλος σαφής, οὐ πλοῦτος, οὐ τυραννίς (or οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον φίλου). Th. 7, 77. ἤδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ δεινότερων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν, *from a more dangerous situation than that from which we would save ourselves*. Il. α, 260. ἤδη γὰρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἄρ εἰοσιν ἡέπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, *with braver men than with you*. Her. 7, 10. σὺ δὲ μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολὺν ἀμείνωνας, ἢ Σκυθας. But Eur. Or. 715. πιστὸς ἐν κακοῖς ἀνὴρ κρείσσων γαλήνης ναυτίλοισιν ἐσορᾷ (instead of ἢ γαλήνῃ). Th. 6, 16. προσίκε μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων — ἄρχειν (instead of ἢ ἐτέροις). Od. ι, 27. οὗτοι ἔγωγ' ἤς γαίης δύναμαι γλυκερώτερον ἄλλο ἰδεῖσθαι. Her. 2, 134. πυρραμίδα δὲ καὶ οὗτος ἀπὸ πολλὸν ἐλάσσω τοῦ πατρός (instead of ἢ ὁ πατήρ or properly instead of τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς).

REM. 4. With the neuters πλεον, πλείω, ἑλαττον, when they stand in connection with a numeral, ἢ is commonly omitted, without change of construction (comp. decem plus or amplius homines). Pl. Apol. 17, d. νῦν ἐγὼ πρῶτον ἐπὶ δικαστήριον ἀναβέβηκα, ἔτη γεροντὶς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα (annos plus septuaginta natus). The neuters πλεον, μείον, etc. often stand as *adverbs* in the Acc., in connection with substantives of a different Gender and Number. X. Cy. 2, 1, 5. ἐπλέας μὲν ἄξι οὐ μείον δισμενῶν.

REM. 5. Sometimes also the particle ἢ is found with the Gen. Such examples are to be explained in a two-fold manner. The Gen. either expresses a relation peculiar to itself, in which case it is wholly independent of the comparative, e. g. Pl. L. 765, a. μὴ ἑλαττον ἢ τριάκοντα γεγονώς ἐτῶν (so it is proper to say γίγνεσθαι τριάκοντα ἐτῶν § 273, 2, c.); or the Gen. is a pre-comparative demonstrative pronoun, with which the clause introduced by ἢ may be regarded as in apposition or as explanatory of it. Od. ζ, 182. οὐ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ γε κρεῖσσον καὶ ἄρειον, ἢ ὅθ' ὁμοφρονέοντε νοήμασιν οἶκον ἔχοντον ἀνὴρ ἡδὲ γυνή (= τοῦ ὅτε — ἔχοντον).

REM. 6. (*Comparatio compendiaria*.) In comparisons, the Greeks often compare not the attribute of one object with that of another, but the attribute of one object with the other object itself to which the attribute would belong. In this case the Gen. is regularly used. X. Cy. 3, 3, 41. χόρῳν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἥττον ἢ μῶν (instead of τῆς ἡμετέρας) ἔντιμον. Moreover, in every other comparison, this mode of expression is often employed, e. g. Il. ρ, 51. αἵματι οἱ δέοντο κόμαι Χαρῖτεσσιν ὁμοῦται (instead of ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων). Comp. the examples under § 284, 4.

4. When two attributes or predicates (adjectives or adverbs), are compared with each other in the same object, then both are put in the comparative and the last is annexed by ἢ.

Θάττων, ἢ σοφώτερος, *celerior, quam sapientior, more swift than wise, or not so wise as swift*. Pl. Rp. 409, d. πλεονάκις πονηροῖς, ἢ χρηστοῖς ἐντυγχάνων σοφώτερος, ἢ ἀμαθέστερος δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀντὶ τε καὶ ἄλ-

λους. Her. 3, 65. *ἐποίησα ταχύτερα, ἢ σοφώτερα* (celerius, quam prudentius).

5. The subject is compared with itself, i. e. the subject exhibits at some time a quality in a higher degree, than usual. In this case, the Gen. of the reflexive pronouns *ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ*, is used with the comparative, and the pronoun *αὐτός* with the pronoun of the third person. The other mode of expression by *ἢ* is not admitted here.

Βελτίων εἰμὶ ἐμαυτοῦ. Βελτίων εἰ σεαυτοῦ. Βελτίων ἐστὶν αὐτός ἑαυτοῦ. Th. 3, 11. *δυνατώτεροι αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν ἐγίνοντο.* In like manner, the superlative is used in connection with *αὐτός* and the Gen. of the reflexive pronouns, when the subject is to be represented, as, at a given time, exhibiting the quality belonging to it, in the highest degree (in a higher degree than at any other time). *Ἄριστος αὐτός ἑαυτοῦ. Ἄριστη αὐτὴ ἑαυτῆς.* X. C. 1, 2, 46. *εἴθε σοι, ὦ Περικλῆς, τότε συγγενόμεν, ὅτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα,* when you had the highest distinction in these things, higher than at any other time.

6. There is a peculiar mode of comparison, when an object in relation to some quality, is compared not with another object, but with a whole thought (sentence), this thought being expressed by a substantive which is put in the Gen. depending on the comparative. Here also the other mode of expression by *ἢ*, does not occur.

Her. 2, 148. *ἦσαν αἱ πυραμίδες λόγον μείζονες* (oratione majores, i. e. majores, quam ut oratione explicari possit). Th. 2, 50. *γινόμενον χρεισσον λόγον τὸ εἶδος τῆς νόσου. Πρᾶγμα ἐλπίδων χρεισιον.* Instead of substantives, participles are also used, e. g. *δίωντος*. Pl. Rp. 410, d. *οἱ μὲν γυμναστικῇ ἀκράτῳ χρησάμενοι ἀγριώτεροι τοῦ δέοντος ἀποβαίνουσιν.*

7. When it is to be indicated, that a predicate or an attribute is in a higher or lower degree than could be expected, considering the measure of another object, then the comparative is constructed with *ἢ κατὰ*, or (though seldom) *ἢ πρὸς* with the Acc.

Th. 7, 75. *μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πεπονθότας.* Pl. Rp. 359, d. *πρὸς μείζων ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον.* X. H. 3, 1. (*Ἄγεις*) *ἐτιχε σεμνοτέρας ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον ταφῆς.* Comp. Liv. 21, 29. *proelium atrocius, quam pro numero pugnantium, editur.* In English, we can say, in translating such passages, greater than could have been expected considering the number, and the like, or too great considering, etc.

8. If the predicate or attribute is represented as being in so high or low a degree, that another cannot exist with it, then the comparative is used

with ἢ ὥς τε and the Inf. e. g. *Καὶ μείζω ἢν, ἢ ὥς τε κλαίειν*, evils greater than one could weep for. See § 341. 3, (a).

REM. 7. The comparative is frequently used without the second member of the comparison, and can then be translated by giving a strong emphasis to the positive, or more frequently by joining the adverbs *too*, *pretty*, *somewhat*, *a little*, *right*, to the positive. (Comp. English, *too sweet*, *pretty*, *somewhat*, *a little warm*). In all cases of this kind, such thoughts as, *than it was before*, *than was usual*, *proper*, *right*, *becoming*, were more or less distinctly before the speaker's mind. Her. 3, 145. *Μαινανδρίῳ δὲ τῷ τυράνῳ ἢν ἀδελφεὸς ὑπομαργότερος* (hebetioris ingenii). 6, 108. *ἡμεῖς ἐκαστέρῳ οἰκίσομεν*, *too far*. So particularly the neuters *ἄμεινον*, *βέλτιον* (*better than is right*), *κάλλιον*, *μᾶλλον*, *χεῖρον*, *αἰσχίον*, *κάκιον*, also *ρεώτερον*, (more seldom *καινότερον*, as *καινός* is used synonymously with *νέωτερος*), and the like, especially with a negative, e. g. *οὐ κάλλιον*, *οὐκ ἄμεινον*, *οὐκάκιον*, *οὐ χεῖρον*, *οὐκ ἄριστον* (*not so easy*, *as it seems*), etc. Her. 3, 71. *ποιεῖν νῦν μοι δοκεῖ καὶ μὴ ὑπερβαλίσθαι*· *οὐ γὰρ ἄμεινον* (scil. *than if we did it immediately*). Pl. Phaedon. 105, a. *πάλιν δὲ ἀναμνησκού' οὐ γὰρ χεῖρον πολλὰκις ἀκούειν*.

§ 324. IV. Causal Coördinate Sentences. (628—632.)

1. Finally, these sentences may be so arranged, that the last may denote either the cause or the effect of the preceding sentence, or the consequence flowing from it.

2. The Greeks denote the cause by *γάρ*, which is never the first word in a sentence, but is commonly placed immediately after the first word. *Γάρ* is compounded of *γέ* and *ἄρα*, and hence denotes both a confirmation, assurance, (*γέ*, *yes*, *certainly*), and at the same time, a result, consequence, (*ἄρα*, *igitur*, *now*, *therefore*). Hence, according as the one or the other meaning prevails, *γάρ* may express, (a) a reason, (b) an explanation, (c) a confirmation or assurance; and hence it may be translated, (a) by *for*, (b) *that is*, *for example*, (c) *indeed*, *certainly*.

Pl. Phaedr. 230, b. *τὴν Ἥραν, καλὴ γε ἢ καταγωγὴ· ἢ τε γὰρ πλύτανος αὕτη μάλ' ἀμφιλαφὴς τε καὶ ὑψηλή*, *certainly, by all means*, = *for*. *Γάρ* is used as explanatory, especially after demonstratives, and such phrases as *τεκμήριον δέ*, *μαρτύριον δέ*, *σημεῖον δέ*, *δῆλον δέ* scil. *ἐστὶ*, *δείκνυμι δέ*, *ἐδήλωσε δέ*, *σκέψασθε δέ*, and the like. It expresses confirmation or assurance, particularly in rejoinders and replies. X. C. 3, 5, 10. *ἄρα λέγεις τὴν τῶν θεῶν κρείσιν, ἣν οἱ περὶ Κέρροπα δὲ ἄριστήν ἔκριναν*;—*λέγω γάρ*, *yea certainly*. 10, 2. *ἐκ πολλῶν συνάγοντες τὰ ἐξ ἐκάστου κάλλιστα, οὕτως ὅλα τὰ σώματα καλὰ ποιεῖτε φαίνεσθαι*;—*Ποιοῦμεν γάρ*, *ἔφη*, *οὕτως*.—In sentences expressing a summons, desire, command and inquiry, the meaning of *γάρ*, as denoting a consequence or result, clearly appears. Arist. Ran. 251. *τοῦτ' ἐμὼν λαμβάνω; Δεινὰ γὰρ πεισόμεθα!* *am I so treated by you? well! then*

we shall have hard things to bear! Κακῶς γάρ ἐξόλοιο! *now so mayest thou,* etc. So, εἰ γάρ, εἴθε γάρ. X. C. 1. 7, 2. ὅτι δ' ἀληθῆ ἔλεγεν, ὥδε ἐδίδασκεν· Ἐνθιμώμεθα γάρ, ἔφη, εἴ τις μὴ ὦν ἀγαθὸς αὐλητῆς δοκεῖν βούλοιο, τί ἂν αὐτῷ ποιητέον εἴη; *now then we would consider.* 1. 4, 14. οὐ γάρ πάνν σοι κατάδηλον, ὅτι παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ὥσπερ θεοὶ ἄνθρωποι βιοτεύουσι; *now is it not clear to thee?* (nonne igitur—?). II. σ, 182. Ἴρι θεά, τίς γάρ σε θεῶν ἐμοὶ ἄγγελον ἵκεν; *now then who has sent you?* X. C. 2. 3, 17. καὶ ὁ Χαιρεκράτης εἶπεν· Ἐὰν οὖν, ἐμοῦ ταῦτα ποιοῦντος, ἐκεῖνος μὴδὲν βελτίων γίγνηται; Τί γάρ ἄλλο, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, ἢ κινδυνεύσεις, κ. τ. λ.; *now what else has happened then, that you will run the risk,* etc.? Dem. Ph. 1. 43, 10. γένοιτο γάρ ἄν τι καινότερον, ἢ Μακεδῶν ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίους καταπολεμῶν; *why, can there be a greater novelty?* So, Τί γάρ; *quid ergo?* Καὶ τί γάρ; *and how now then?* Πῶς γάρ; and πόθεν γάρ; as an emphatic negative answer = *by no means.* Πῶς γάρ οὐ; (instead of it, πόθεν δὲ οὐ is used with an antithesis) as an emphatic affirmative answer. X. C. 4. 4, 13. οὐκοῦν ὁ μὲν τὰ δίκαια πράττων δίκαιος, ὁ δὲ τὰ ἄδικα ἄδικος; Πᾶς γάρ οὐ; *to be sure, how not?*

REMARK 1. The explanatory sentence with γάρ very often, particularly in Herodotus, precedes the sentence to be explained, e. g. Her. 6, 102. καί, ἦν γάρ ὁ Μαραθῶν ἐπιτηδεώτατον χωρίον τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐνιππεῦσαι, ἐς τοῦτό σφι κατηγέετο Ἰππίας. So especially with ἄλλα γάρ, at enim, *indeed, ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ.* Pl. Apol. 20, c. ἡβρυνόμην ἄν, εἰ ἠπιστάμην ταῦτα· ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ ἐπίσταμαι.

REM. 2. The two sentences, the preceding explanatory one with γάρ, and the one which follows whose meaning is to be strengthened, are often so closely connected with each other, that the subject of the latter is transferred to the former, and then is made to depend on it. Th. 8, 30. τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις προσεφικμέναι γάρ ἦσαν καὶ οἰκοδεν ἄλλαι νῆες καὶ στρατηγοί, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ Χίου πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ξυναγαγόντες ἐβούλοντο, etc., instead of οἱ — Ἀθηναῖοι — ἐβούλοντο, αὐτοῖς γάρ, κ. τ. λ.

REM. 3. Καὶ γάρ commonly means *for also*, rarely *et enim*, but sometimes the καὶ corresponds to a following καί, thus, *nam et — et.*

3. The effect or result is denoted,

(a) By ἄρα (*hence, then*), which never stands as the first word in a sentence, though commonly near the beginning, but sometimes at the end for the sake of emphasis. It expresses an effect which is understood of itself, which comes as a matter of course. In many passages, it hardly admits of translation into English, since it often implies only a very slight consequence, and merely refers to something mentioned, to something existing in the context, or only in the conception of the speaker, in conformity with which the thing is in the state in which it is affirmed to be. Hence it is very often used like the English *indeed, that is to say*, in such explanatory clauses as more exactly define, or distinguish, something before said, or pointed out.

Luc. Jup. trag. 51. εἰ εἰσὶ βομοί, εἰσὶ καὶ θεοί· ἀλλὰ μὴν εἰσὶ βομοί· εἰσὶν ἄρα καὶ θεοί. X. Cy. 7. 3, 6. ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Κῦρος ἐπαίσατο ἄρα τὸν μηρόν, "when he had heard of the death of his friend, then he smote on his thigh," *as was natural*. It is often connected with an Impf., when the idea of being undeceived in regard to a former opinion, resulting from a better view now entertained, is to be expressed, e. g. 1. 4, 11. ὦ παῖδες, ὡς ἄρα ἐφ' ἡμῶν οὐ μὲν, ὅτε τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἐθροῶμεν· ὅμοιον ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ εἶναι, οἷον περ εἴ τις δεδισμένα ζῶα θηροῖη, "now how childish we were then, as I now indeed see." 1. 3, 8. Σάκας δέ, φάναι τὸν Ἀστινάγην, τῷ οἰνοχόῳ, ὃν ἐγὼ μάλιστα τιμῶ, οὐδὲν δίδως; Ὁ δὲ Σάκας ἄρα καλὸς τε ὢν ἐτύγγανε, καὶ τιμὴν ἔχων προσάγειν τοὺς δεομένους Ἀστινάγους, now the Saccian happened to be beautiful. 9. ὦ Σάκας, ἀπόλωλας· ἐκβαλὼ σε ἐκ τῆς τιμῆς· τί τε γὰρ ἄλλα, φάναι, σοὺ κάλλιον οἰνοχόησω, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιόμαι αὐτὸς τὸν οἶνον· οἱ δ' ἄρα τῶν βασιλέων οἰνοχόοι — καταφύροσσι. Dem. Cor. 232, 22. ἐτόλμα λέγειν, ὡς ἄρα ἐγὼ — κεκωλυκώς εἶην τὴν πόλιν (τὴν εἰρήμην) ποιήσασθαι, *that I indeed*. Hence the use of γὰρ and the strengthened form γὰρ ἄρα. — Εἰ ἄρα and εἰ μὴ ἄρα correspond to the Latin *si forte, nisi forte, if perchance, if not*, often ironical. X. C. 1. 2, 8. πῶς ἂν οὖν τοιοῦτος ἀνὴρ διαφθείροι τοὺς νέους; εἰ μὴ ἄρα ἡ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμέλεια διαφθορά ἐστίν, (properly, *that if such an excellent man can corrupt the young, then we must draw the conclusion that, etc.* So also, εἰ ἄρα, *num forte, whether therefore*. X. C. 4. 3, 9. σκοπῶ, εἰ ἄρα τί ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς ἔργον, ἢ ἀνθρώπων θεράπειν, *whether the gods have any other employment than, etc.* Ἄρα stands very often in interrogative sentences. Aesch. S. 91. τίς ἄρα ῥύσεται; τίς δ' ἄρ' ἐπαρκέσει θεῶν; *quis igitur defendet? quis igitur arcebit?*

REM. 4. Ἄρα seems to be derived from the verb ἈΡΩ, i. e. *to be fitted, adapted, suitable*, and hence to express the inward relation, the immediate connection of two thoughts, and in such a manner that one seems, as it were, to be entirely fitted to the other,—the one perfectly corresponding to the other (= *precisely, even*). In this sense it is used in Homer, e. g. Il. η, 182. ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κληῖρος κυνέης, ὃν ἄρ' ἠθέλον αὐτοί, *which precisely, τῇ μὲν ἄρα, just then, ὅτ' ἄρα, even, when, τότε ἄρα, precisely then, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, if not then, ὥς ἄρα, exactly so; οὕτως —, ἀλλ' ἄρα, not — but even; ἐπεὶ εἰ ῥα, since even, γὰρ ῥα, for indeed*. Homer uses ἄρα, in general, in order to connect thoughts together, which are intimately related, and are unfolded from each other.

REM. 5. The lyric, tragic and comic writers also employ the lengthened form ἄρα instead of ἄρα. Thus εἰ ἄρα, εἴτ' ἄρα, instead of εἰ ἄρα, εἴτ' ἄρα. On the interrogative ἄρα and on ἄρα in interrogatives, see § 344.

(b) *Oὕτως* (Ion. ὥν), which commonly has the second or third place in a sentence, means, *consequently, hence, therefore (ergo, igitur)*; it appropriately points out the effect of a cause, the necessary consequence of what pre-

cedes, and is accordingly far stronger than ἄρα, and it is also used in a more general sense.

REM. 6. Οὕν is used as a suffix to pronouns and conjunctions, and in this case retains its meaning as denoting an effect, ὅστις οὕν, ὅσπερ οὕν, ὅσοι οὕν, μὲν οὕν. γοῦν, δ' οὕν, ἀλλ' οὕν, εἰτ' οὕν, γὰρ οὕν. It expresses a conclusion, a setting aside of everything else and a persisting in that which is affirmed; hence it may express a confirmation and assurance. So ὅστις οὕν, ὅς περ οὕν, *whoever he may be*, ὅσοι οὕν, *how many soever*, μὲν οὕν, *yes indeed*, § 316, Rem., γοῦν, *certainly, surely*, οὕκ οὕν, *truly, certainly not*, δ' οὕν, ἀλλ' οὕν, ἄτάρ οὕν, *but to be sure*, εἴτε οὕν, *be it this or that*, γὰρ οὕν, *for surely*, εἰ δ' οὕν, *if then*.

REM. 7. Οὕκ οὕν, as a Paroxytone, means, (a) *non ergo*, not with a question (thus οὕκ is used in connection with the syllogistic οὕν, *ergo*); still the form οὕκ οὕν occurs in this case; (b) *nullo modo, nequaquam, by no means*, not interrogatively (thus οὕκ is used in connection with the emphatic suffix οὕν), most frequently in answers, e. g. X. O. 1, 9. οὕκ οὕν ἐμοί γε δοκεῖ. — Οὕκ οὕν, as a Perispomenon, (a) in a question, *nonne igitur? nonne ergo?* X. C. 2, 2, 12. οὕκ οὕν, ἔφη ὁ Σ., καὶ τῷ γέλῳ βούλει σὺ ἀρίσκειν; — Ἐγώ γε, ἔφη. Also in this case it occurs in the form οὕκ οὕν, as well as οὕκ οὕν, which last has been adopted in modern times, yet certainly it is to be limited to such questions as involve a special emphasis in the negative, and so οὕκ οὕν is equivalent to *nonne certe*; like S. Aj. 79. οὕκ οὕν γέλῳς ἡδίστος εἰς ἐχθροῖς γέλῳν; (b) not interrogatively, *ergo, igitur*. X. C. 3, 6, 6. οὕκ οὕν, ἔφη, τὸ μὲν πλουσιωτέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν ἀναβαλοῦμεθα. This last arises from its use as an interrogative, and οὕκ οὕν is in this case properly *nonne igitur?* The frequent use of this interrogative form has caused a gradual weakening in the interrogatory tone, and hence its sense as implying a question has become obscure, e. g. “*is it not true therefore that we shall put off? = consequently we shall put off.*”

(c) Τοίνυν, which never stands as the first word in a sentence, is derived from the Epic τῷ, *therefore*, and the slightly deductive νύν, *now*, derived from the adverb of time, νῦν; it is used, (a) in order to make a transition, thus, in a particular manner, καὶ τοίνυν, *and now*, εἰτι τοίνυν, *moreover then*; (b) in order to indicate a conclusion, *therefore now, so then*. Τοίγαρ (compounded of the Epic τῷ, *therefore*, and γάρ) corresponds to the Latin *ergo, therefore*; still stronger is τοιγάροισι, *on this account even*, and τοίγαροῦν, *on this account then*. They commonly stand as the first word in a sentence.

§ 325. Remark on the Asyndetic (disjunctive) Connection of Sentences. (CXX.)

1. In certain cases sentences are connected without any conjunction (ἄσυνδέτως),

(a) In pathetic and impassioned discourse, e. g. Il. χ, 295. (of Hector) στή δὲ καταφύσας, οὐδ' ἀλλ' ἔχε μελλινον ἔγχος· Διήφορον δ' ἐκάλει λευκώσπιθα,

μακρόν αὐσας, ἥ τι εἰ μιν δόρον μακρόν.—(b) The asyndeton is very common in explanatory clauses, which are elsewhere connected by ἄρα, (*therefore, then, that is*), and γάρ. The second clause gives a more exact explanation of what was stated only in a general, indefinite, indistinct manner in the first. So particularly when there stands in the first clause what may be called a preparative demonstrative, e. g. τοῦτο, τόδε, οὕτως, ὥδε, etc. X. An. 3. 2, 19. ἐνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν ἡμᾶς οἱ ἱππεῖς· φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν, ἢ ἡμῖν.—(c) Related to the above is the asyndetic construction in the beginning of a discourse or new paragraph, which is intended to strengthen a preceding thought. Pl. Phaedon. 91, c. Ἄλλ' ἵτεον, ἔφη. Πρωτόν με ὑπομνήσατε ἃ ἐλέγετε, ἐὰν μὴ φαίνωμαι μνησμένος.—(d) The connecting particle is often wanting, but is, in a certain degree, involved in another word. This appears especially with demonstratives, e. g. οὕτως, τόσος, τοῖος, etc., as in Latin with *sic, talis, tantus*, etc.—(e) Asyndeton is very common before τὰ τοιαῦτα, cetera, ἄλλα, οἱ ἄλλοι in the enumeration of several objects, καὶ being omitted, as *et* before *ceteri, alii, reliqui*, in Latin, when these words have a collective sense, i. e. when one would bring together in these expressions all which is still to be named in addition to that which has been already mentioned. Pl. Gorg. 503, e. οἷον εἰ βούλει ἰδεῖν τοὺς ζωγράφους, τοὺς οἰκοδόμους, τοὺς ναυπηγούς, τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας δημιουργούς.—(f) In poetry, particularly in Epic, two or four adjectives, belonging to one substantive (of which each two form a whole), or even three are often placed together, without a connective, if they are the so-called *Epitheta ornantia*, which, as it were, paint the object. Il. π, 140, 802. ἔγχος βριθῦ, μέγα, στιβαρόν, κεκορυθμένον. Od. α, 97. καλὰ πέδιλα, ἀμβρόσια, χρύσεια.

SECTION VIII.

B. Subordinate Sentences.

§ 326. *Principal and Subordinate Sentences.*

(634—637.)

1. When sentences, which together present one united thought, are so related, as to their import, or contents, that the one appears as a dependent and merely completing or limiting member of the other, then their connection may be expressed either by coördinate conjunctions, as καί, δέ, γάρ, ἄρα, etc., e. g. τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ δὲ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ; or in such a manner that the sentence, which, as to its import merely completes or limits the other, is manifestly in its outward form, a dependent, or a sim-

ply completing, or limiting member of the other, e. g. *ὅτε τὸ ἔατο ἡλθε, τὰ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ*. This mode of connection is called the *Subordinate*.

2. The clause to which the other as a supplementary member belongs, is called the principal clause; the limiting or defining clause, the subordinate clause, and the two together, a compound sentence.

E. g. In the words, "The man, who came from the camp of the enemy, announced to Cyrus, as night began, that the enemy had fled,"—*the man announced*, is the principal sentence; the remainder, are subordinate sentences. Every principal sentence, if it refer to another sentence and is made dependent on it, is, in relation to that, a subordinate sentence, e. g. *Xenophon relates that a man, who — had announced*; so every subordinate sentence, when new subordinate sentences arise from it, may be considered in reference to these, as a principal sentence, e. g. "that the enemy, *when they had received information from Cyrus*, fled."

3. Subordinate sentences stand in the place of a substantive (substantive subject or object), or of an attributive adjective, or of an adverb, and hence must be regarded as substantives or adjectives, or adverbs, expanded into a sentence; accordingly, there are three classes of subordinate sentences, viz. substantive sentences, adjective sentences and adverbial sentences.

Thus, e. g. in the sentence, "The victory of Cyrus over the enemy was announced," the subject may be expanded into a subordinate sentence, viz, "*That Cyrus had conquered the enemy*, was announced;" further, in the sentence, "Sing to me, O Muse, the far-wandering man," the attributive *far-wandering*, may be expanded into a subordinate sentence, "*ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ πλάγχθη*." Comp., "He announced the victory of Cyrus over the enemy," with "He announced, *that Cyrus had conquered the enemy*;" "In the Spring the roses bloom," with, "*when the Spring is come*, the roses bloom."

REMARK 1. The use of subordinate sentences in Greek is not so common as in English, since the Greek makes a much more frequent use of Participials than the English. Comp. "when the enemy had come," with *τῶν πολεμίων ἐλθόντων*; "when he had done this, he went away," with *ταῦτα πράξας ἀπέβη*; "Cyrus, who had conquered the enemy, came back to the camp," with *Κύρος τοὺς πολεμίους νικήσας εἰς τὸ στρατοπέδον ἀνῆλθεν*.

REM. 2. To substantive sentences belong also interrogative subordinate sentences, or dependent (oblique) interrogative sentences; for these form the object of the principal governing verb, e. g., "He asked me *whether* my father had returned, i. e. *concerning, or after, the return of my father*;

"He showed, *who had plotted the conspiracy*, i. e. "he showed the author of the conspiracy;" "He wrote me, *when he should depart*, i. e. the time of his departure," etc. Still, the laws relating to dependent interrogative sentences, and those relating to direct sentences, are so often blended together, that both will be treated in a special section in the sequel.

REM. 3. The relation of subordinate sentences to the principal sentence, is indicated in Greek by conjunctions, and also by the relative pronoun, which in an adjective sentence. has the meaning of an adjective or participle. Conjunctions are correlatives, i. e. relatives which stand in a reciprocal relation to demonstratives in principal sentences, e. g. *Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες. Τὸ ῥόδον, ὃ ἀνθεῖ ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, κάλλιστόν ἐστιν. Ἐλεξε τοῦτο, ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀθάνατός ἐστιν. Τοῦτο οἷος; ὅσω—τοσοῦτω; ὡς ἔλεξα, οὕτως ἐγένετο. Οὕτω καλῶς πάντα ἔπραξεν, ὥς τε ἐπαίνου μεγίστου ἄξιός ἦν. Ὅτε ὁ Κῦρος ἤλθε, τότε πάντες μεγάλως ἐχάρησαν. Ἐμεινέ μέχρι τοῦτου, οὗ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπῆλθεν.* A substantive may also stand instead of a demonstrative correlative, e. g. *ἐν ταύτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ὅτε* (instead of *τότε, ὅτε*). Still, when the reciprocal relation is not to be brought out emphatically, the demonstrative is commonly not expressed, e. g. *Ἐλεξεν, ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀθάνατός ἐστιν. Καλῶς πάντα ἔπραξεν, ὥς τε κτλ. Ὅτε ὁ Κῦρος ἤλθε, πάντες μεγάλως ἐχάρησαν. Ἐμεινέ, μέχρι οὗ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπῆλθεν*, etc. Even both pronouns may be in certain cases omitted, e. g. *Ἐμεινέ, μέχρι ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπῆλθεν*.

REM. 4. The form of a demonstrative, in the principal sentence, either actually expressed or understood, determines the nature of the subordinate sentence. The substantive demonstrative refers to a substantive sentence; the adjective, to an adjective sentence; the adverbial, to an adverbial sentence. The subordinate sentences, however, have particular characteristics by which they may be distinguished from each other, viz. the introductory conjunctions and the construction connected with these.

§ 327. Succession or Sequence of Tenses in Subordinate Sentences. (638.)

1. The relation of time in a subordinate sentence, is, in general, not to be referred directly to the present time of the speaker, but to the relation of time in the principal sentence, it being defined by this relation. Hence the following rule, "The Tenses of subordinate sentences must correspond to those of the principal sentences," thus,

(a) The principal tenses, in the principal sentences, viz. the Present, Perfect, Future and Future Perfect, are followed in the subordinate sentences by a principal tense in the Indicative or Subjunctive, (on the Aorist Subj., see § 257, Rem. 1,) namely, (α) by the Present, when the predicate of the subordinate sentence refers to the same time with that of the principal sentence; (β) by the Perfect, when the predicate of the subordinate sentence denotes an action which is *completed before* that of the principal sentence; (γ) by the Future, when the predicate of the "subordi-

nate sentence is future in relation to the predicate of the principal sentence, e. g. Ἀγγέλλεται, ἡγγέλται, ἀγγελθήσεται, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι φεύγουσιν — ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι πεφεύγασιν — ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι φεύζονται; the Aorist, (ἔφηνον) may take the place of the Perf., as has been seen § 256, Rem. 1. Τοῦτο λέγω, τοῦτό μοι ἐλέγεται, τοῦτο λέξω, ἵνα γιγνώσκῃς or ἵνα γνῷς.

REM. 1. The historical tenses often follow the principal tenses. This occurs, (a) when a subordinate sentence stands in a reciprocal relation to another subordinate sentence, so that the predicate of the former does not refer directly to the relation of time expressed in the principal sentence, but to the relation of time expressed in the other predicate. Dem. Ph. 3. 118, 30. ἴσται, ὅτι, ὅσα μὲν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἔπασχον οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλ' οὖν ὑπὸ γησίῳ γε ὄντων τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡ δικοῦντο. The same principle holds, when the predicate of the subordinate sentence is conditioned by the predicate of another sentence, e. g. Φημί, ὅτι, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν. Φημί, ὅτι, εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες (ἔλεσας), ἡμαρτεῖς ἄν; (b) the Impf. Ind. stands, when a past action is to be considered as continuing at the time spoken of. Her. 3, 89. λέγουσι Πέρσαι, ὡς Δαρειὸς ἦν κτήνηλος.

(b) An Historical tense, viz. the Impf., Plup. and Aor. in a principal sentence, is followed in a subordinate sentence by an Hist. tense in the Ind. or Opt., namely, (α) by the Impf. in order to denote something then occurring; (β) by the Plup. so as to denote an action already completed; (γ) by the Aor., (§ 256, Rem. 1); (δ) by the Fut. Opt. to denote an action still future, e. g. ἡγγέλλετο, ἡγγέλτο or ἡγγέλθη, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι ἔφηνον, ἔφηνον, φεύγειν, ἐπεφεύγεσαν, πεφεύγειν, φεύζοιντο. Τοῦτο ἔλεγον, τοῦτό μοι ἐλέγχετο, ἵν' εἰδείης. Ἐδίδουν, ἐδεδώκειν, ἔδωκά σοι τὸ βιβλίον, ἵνα λάβῃς.

REM. 2. Very often, however, in lively narration, the Greeks refer the predicate of a subordinate sentence directly to the present time of the speaker, without any regard to the principal sentence, so that, therefore, an historical tense in the principal sentence is followed by the same tenses which accompany the principal tenses. A dependent clause then assumes the character of an independent or direct clause or discourse (an objective mode of expression); the speaker, in his lively conceptions, brings the past into present view; the past becomes present to him. By placing in contrast the Hist. tenses in the principal sentence to the principal tenses with their conjunctions in the subordinate sentences, the subordinate sentences become more important than the principal. X. An. 2. 1, 3. οὔτοι ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κύρος τίθνηκεν. Cy. 2. 2, 1. ἐπεμέλετο ὁ Κύρος, ὅποτε συσκηνοῖεν, ὅπως εὐχαριστότατοι λόγοι ἐμβληθήσονται. Her. 1, 29. Σόλων ἀπεδήμησε ἔτεα δέκα, ἵνα δὴ μή τινα τῶν νόμων ἀναγκασθῇ λύσαι τῶν ἔθετο. Comp. the remarks on oblique discourse.

§ 328. I. Substantive Sentences.

(639.)

Substantive sentences are substantives or infinitives expanded into a sentence, and, like substantives, constitute the subject, as well as the attribute and object of a sentence.

§ 329. A. *Substantive Sentences introduced by*
ὅτι or ὥς, that. (640—643.)

1. Substantive sentences introduced by *ὅτι* and *ὥς, that*, express the object of *verba sentiendi* and *declarandi*, e. g. *ὁρᾶν, ἀκούειν, νοεῖν, μανθάνειν, γιγνώσκειν*, etc.; *λέγειν, δηλοῦν, δεικνύναι, ἀγγέλλειν*, etc., § 306, 1, (b); the subordinate sentences, in the second place, introduced by *ὅτι*, express the object of verbs of feeling and emotion, e. g. *θαυμάζειν, ἄχθεσθαι, ἀγανακτεῖν, αἰσχύρεσθαι, μέμψεσθαι*, etc.; *ὅτι* is also used in order to introduce a subordinate sentence, which contains an explanation of the principal sentence, or of a single word in it.

REMARK 1. Sometimes *ὅπως* and the Poet. *οὕνεκα* (properly *in as far as*), also *ὅθ' οὕνεκα*, in the tragic poets, are used nearly in the same sense with *ὅτι, that*.

REM. 2. When a subordinate clause is referred to a Pass. verb or to an impersonal phrase with *ἐστίν*, e. g. *δῆλον, δεινόν, αἰσχυρόν ἐστίν*, and the like, it stands as the grammatical subject.

2. The predicate of this substantive sentence may be expressed, (a) in the Ind., (b) in the Opt., (c) in the Opt. with *ἄν*, (d) in the Ind. of Hist. tenses with *ἄν*.

3. The Ind. of all the tenses is used, when what is affirmed is to be represented as a fact or phenomenon, something certain or actual. In a special manner the Ind. is used regularly, when the verb of the principal sentence is a principal tense, viz. the Pres., Perf. or Fut. On the Opt. occurring after a principal tense, see § 327, Rem. 1.

4. The Opt., on the contrary, is used, when what is affirmed is a supposition, therefore, in a special manner, when what is stated as the opinion of another is to be indicated as such, § 345. When the Ind. is changed to the Opt., then one thought is represented as a fact, the other, as a mere conception, something uncertain.

X. Cy. 1. 4, 7. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι ἄρκοι πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν. Th. 1, 114. ἡγγέλθη, ὅτι Μέγαρα ἀφ' ἑστίης, καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλονσιν ἐςβάλλειν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. Her. 3, 140. πυνθάνεται (Hist. Pres.) ὁ Συλοσῶν, ὥς ἡ βασιλεὺς περὶ ἐληλύθοι ἐς τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα. X. An. 1. 1, 3. Τισσαφέρους διαβάλλει (Hist. Pres.) τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὥς ἐπιβονλεύει αὐτῷ. Cy. 1. 1, 3. ὅτε μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἐνε-

21. (δοκεῖ ὁ τοιοῦτος) δὴ λος νῆ Δί' εἶναι, ὅτι ἄ ῥετο εἰδέναι οὐκ οἶδεν. X. O. 1, 19. ὅτι πονηρότατοι εἰσι, οὐδὲ σὲ λανθάνουσιν.

REM. 5. In the place of a substantive sentence introduced by ὅτι or ὥς, the Inf. (Acc. with the Inf.) or the Part. may stand after several of the verbs mentioned in No. 1. That there is a difference in respect to the meaning between the construction with the Inf. and that with the Part., has been seen in § 311; but the difference between the construction with a Part. and that with ὅτι or ὥς, is only in form. The difference between the construction with ὅτι and ὥς with the finite verb and that of the Inf. (Acc. with Inf.) is this, viz. that in the former, the affirmation is more objective and definite; in the latter, on the contrary, subjective and indefinite. That the distinction between the three modes of construction is often very unessential, is clearly seen from the fact, that examples are found in which the same thought is expressed by the same writer in different places in each of the three forms, e. g. Her. 6, 63. ἐξαγγέλλει, ὥς οἱ παῖς γέγονε. 65. ὅτε οἱ ἐξήγγειλε ὁ οἰκίτης παῖδα γεγονέναι. 69. ὅτε αὐτῷ σὺ ἠγγέλθης γεγεννημένος.

REM. 6. The verbs μέμνημαι, οἶδα, ἀκούω and others of similar meaning, are not unfrequently followed by an adverbial sentence, introduced by ὅτε, instead of a substantive sentence introduced by ὅτι or ὥς. This construction seems to arise from an ellipsis, as τοῦ χρόνου, e. g. μέμνημαι (τοῦ χρόνου), ὅτε ταῦτα ἔλεξας, as in Eng. "I remember very well when the war broke out." X. Cy. 1. 6, 8. μέμνημαι καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτε, σοῦ λέγοντος, συνεδόκει καὶ ἐμοὶ ὑπερμέγεις εἶναι ἔργον τὸ καλῶς ἄρχειν. Comp. meminī, quum darem; vidī, quum prodiret; audivi eum, quum diceret.

REM. 7. Verbs expressing emotion, No. 1, are often followed, (instead of by a substantive sentence introduced by ὅτι or ὥς), by a subordinate sentence, introduced by a conditional or interrogative εἰ, if, whether, when the object of admiration, etc., is not to be represented as actually existing, but as merely possible, or as still a matter in question, e. g. θαυμάζω, ὅτι ταῦτα γίγνεται and εἰ ταῦτα γίγνεται. Attic politeness, which often blends in its language a coloring of doubt and a certain indeterminate manner of expression, often employs this form even in settled and undoubted facts. Aeschin. Ctes. οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ, εἰ μὴ δίκην ἔδωκεν, he is not satisfied, that. Pl. Lach. 194, a. ἀγανακτῶ εἰ οὐτωσὶ ἄ νοῶ μὴ οἷός τ' εἰμὶ εἰπεῖν. Rp. 348, e. τὸ δὲ ἐθαύμασα, εἰ ἐν ἀρετῇ καὶ σοφίᾳ τίθης μέρος τὴν ἀδικίαν, τὴν δὲ δικαιοσύνην ἐν τοῖς ἐναντίοις. Dem. Mid. 30, 548. οὐκ ἡσχύνθη, εἰ τοιοῦτο κακὸν ἐπάγει, that he occasions such a calamity for one.

REM. 8. Instead of ὅτι οὕτως, the relative ὥς, that, often stands, and instead of ὅτι τοιοῦτος or ὅτι τόσος the relatives οἷος, ὅσος are used. Pl. Phaed. 58, e. εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὥς ἄδεως καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα, that he so, etc. Her. 1, 31. αἱ Ἀργεῖαι ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα, οἷων τέκνων ἐκίχησε, that she is possessed of such children.

§ 330. B. Final Substantive Sentences, introduced by ἵνα, etc. (644—649.)

1. The second class of substantive sentences are the *final*, i. e. those which indicate an *end, intention, aim*. These sentences

are introduced by the following conjunctions, ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως (ὁφρα Poet.), ἵνα μή, ὥς μή, ὅπως μή.

2. The mode used in final sentences is commonly the subjunctive or optative, since an intention or aim is something that is imagined or conceived. When the verb of the principal sentence is in a principal tense, i. e. Present, Perfect, Future, or an Aorist with the signification of the present, §§ 256, 257, then the final conjunction, i. e. the conjunction expressing the aim, intention, is followed by the Subj. mode; but when the verb of the principal sentence is in an historical tense, i. e. Impf., Plup., Aor., then the final conjunction is followed by the optative.

Taῦτα γράφα, γέγραφα, γράψω, ἵν' ἔλθῃς, ut venias, that thou mayest come. Ἀέξον (with the sense of the Pres.), ἵν' εἰδῶ, dic, ut sciam, that I may know. Ταῦτα ἔγραφον, ἐγγράφειν, ἔγραψα, ἵν' ἔλθῃς, ut venires, that thou mightest come. Il. λ, 289 sq. ἀλλ' ἰδυς ἐλάυνετι μώνυχας ἑππους ἰφθίμων Δαναῶν, ἵν' ὑπέρτερον εὖχος ἄρῃσθῃς, ut gloriam vobis parētis; but, Il. ε, 1—3. ἐνθ' αὖ Τυδείδῃ Διομήδῃ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν' ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο, ἰδὲ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιο, ut clarus fieret et gloriam sibi pararet. τ, 347. Jupiter said to Minerva, ἀλλ' ἴθι οἱ νέκταρ τε καὶ ἄμβροσιν ἐρατεινὴν στάξον (with the sense of the Pres.), ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, ἵνα μὴ μιν λιμός ἱκηται, ut ne fames eum occupet; but, 352. ἦ δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ νέκταρ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι καὶ ἄμβροσιν ἐρατεινὴν στάξ', ἵνα μὴ μιν λιμός ἀτερπῆς γούναθ' ἱκοιτο, ut ne occuparet. Dem. Cor. 239, 39. γέγραφα ὑμῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐπὶ πλείον ἐνοχλήσῃ περὶ τούτων. X. Cy. 2, 1, 4. τί οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, οὐ καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐλεξάς μοι = λείξον μοι, § 256, 4, (e), ὅπως — βουλευώμεθα, ὅπως ἂν ἄριστα ἀγωνιζοίμεθα; 1, 2, 3. (ἐκ τῆς τῶν Περσῶν ἐλευθέρας ἀγορᾶς καλουμένης) τὰ μὲν ὦντα καὶ οἱ ἀγοραῖοι ἀπελήλανται εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, ὥς μὴ μιν γυνῆται ἢ τούτων τύρβῃ τῇ τῶν πεπαιδευμένων εὐκοσμίᾳ. 15. ἵνα δὲ σαφέστερον δηλωθῇ πᾶσα ἡ Περσῶν πολιτεία, μικρὸν ἐπαύειμι, paucis repetam. 4, 25. Καμβύσης τὸν Κύρον ἀπεκάλεσε, ὅπως τὰ ἐν Πέρσῃς ἐπιχώρια ἐπιτελοίη.

REMARK 1. The Subj. often follows an historical tense, namely, (a) in a lively narration, where past actions are regarded as present (objective manner of representation, § 327, Rem. 2); (b) when the intention or effect of the same is to be represented as continuing in the present time of the speaker. (a) Her. 1, 29. Σόλων ἀπεδήμησε ἔτεα δέκα, ἵνα δὴ μή τινα τῶν νομῶν ἀναγκασθῇ λύσαι τῶν ἔθετο, "Solon was absent ten years, in order that he might not be compelled," etc. 7, 8. σύλλογον Περσέων τῶν ἀρίστων ἐποίησετο, ἵνα γνώμας τε πύθῃται σφέων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν πᾶσι εἴπῃ τὰ θέλει. Th. 4, 1. καὶ ἐς ἐββλήσσαν ἅμα ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίνων οἱ Λακωνικοί

ριοι, ἵνα μὴ (οἱ Ἑγγίνοι) ἐπιβῇ θῶσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις.—(b) Od. λ, 93. τίπτε αὐτῷ, ὃ δούστην, λιπὼν φάος ἡελίοιο ἤλυθες, ὄφρα ἴδῃ νέκρας καὶ ἀτέρπεια χώρον. Her. 7, 8. διὸ ὑμέας νῦν ἐγὼ συνέλεξα, ἵνα τὸ (= ὃ) τοῖς πρήσσειν ὑπερθεώμαι ὑμῖν. Dem. Phil. 3. 117, 26. τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν παρήρηται καὶ τετραρχίας κατέστησεν, ἵνα μὴ μόνον κατὰ πόλεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη δουλεύουσιν. Pl. Crit. 43, b. ἐπίτηδες σε οὐκ ἔγειρον, ἵνα ὡς ἥδιστα διαγῇς.

REM. 2. On the contrary, an introductory principal tense, or an Aor. with the meaning of the Pres., is sometimes followed by an Opt., (a) when the present of a principal sentence is an historical present, or when the speaker has contemplated a past action as connected with the present time; (b) when the speaker adduces the intention or purpose which a person entertains, not as coming from his own, i. e. the speaker's mind, but from that of the person himself, so that the intention is indicated as one that had a previous existence; (c) when in a principal sentence, the Opt. stands with or without ἄν, §§ 259, 3, (a) and 260, 2, (4), (a), then an Opt. commonly follows, for the conceptions in the principal and subordinate sentences are represented as separated from the present time of the speaker, § 259, 3; still a Subj. may follow, when the sense expressed by the Opt. relates to the present time. (a) Eur. Hec. 10. πολὺν δὲ σὺν ἐμοὶ χρυσὸν ἐκπέμπει λάθρα πατήρ, ἵν', εἴ ποτ' Ἰλίου τείχῃ πέσοι, τοῖς ζῶσιν εἴη παυσὶ μὴ σπάνις βίου. X. An. 4. 6, 1. τοῦτον δ' Ἐπισθίνει — παρὰ δίδωσι φυλάττειν, ὅπως, εἰ καλῶς ἡγήσαιο, ἔχων καὶ τοῦτον ἄπιοι. Ar. Ran. 24. αὐτὸς βαδίζω καὶ πονῶ, τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ, ἵνα μὴ ταλαπαειωροῖτο, μηδ' ἄχθος φέροι, *I let this one ride on an ass = I placed him on an ass, in order that he might not suffer hardship.* (b) Pl. Rp. 410, b. ἀγ' οὖν, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, ὃ Γλαύκων, καὶ οἱ καθιστάντες μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν οὐχ οὐ ἐνεκά τινες οἰοῦνται καθιστᾶσιν, ἵνα τῇ μὲν τὸ σῶμα θεραπεύοιντο, τῇ δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν; the view of the lawgiver, i. e. his purpose. X. An. 2. 4, 4. ἴσως δὲ πού (βασιλεὺς) ἢ ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτεριζέει, ὡς ἀπορός εἴη ἡ ὁδός, the view of the king. (c) Theogn. 881. εἰρήνη καὶ πλοῦτος ἔχου πόλιν, ὄφρα μετ' ἄλλων κομπάζοιμι. Soph. Aj. 1217 sq. γενοίμαν, ἵν' ἕλῃεν ἐπιστιπόντων πρόβλημ' ἀλκίλυτον — τὴς ἱερᾶς ὅπως προσείπομεν Ἀθήνας. Ph. 325. θυμὸν γένοιτο χεὶρὶ πληρωσαί ποτε, ἵν' αἱ Μικῆναι γνοῖεν —, ὅτι καὶ Σκύρος ἀνδρῶν ἀλκίμων μήτηρ ἔφν. Eur. Troad. 698. παῖδα τόνδε παιδὸς ἐκθρέψαις ἄν, Τροίας μέγιστον ὠφέλημ', ἵν' οἱ ποτε ἐκ σοῦ γενομένοι παῖδες Ἰλίου ἅλιν κατοικίσειαν καὶ πόλιν γένοιτ' ἐτι. X. Cy. 1. 6, 22. εἰ δὴ πείσαις ἐπαινεῖν σε πολλούς, ὅπως δόξαν λάβοις —, ἄρτι ἐξηπατηκῶς εἴης ἄν. 2. 4, 17. καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν περὶ ῥήμην (sc. ἄν) μὴ πρόσω ὑμῶν εἶναι, ἵνα, εἴ που καιρὸς εἴη, ἐπιφανείη. On the contrary, Pl. Apol. 28, d. αὐτίκα, φησί, τεθναίην δικὴν ἐπιθίδει τῷ ἀδικοῦντι, ἵνα μὴ ἐνθάδε μένω καταγέλαστος. X. An. 2. 4, 3. οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι περὶ παντός ἄν ποιήσαιο, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησι φόβος ᾖ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ μέγαν στρατεύειν;

3. When two or more final sentences follow each other, the Subj. is sometimes changed to the Opt. The two sentences are then placed in a kind of antithesis to each other, since the

former expresses the consequences of the purpose or aim as certain; the latter, without this accessory idea, and thus as uncertain, undetermined, or only derived from something gone before.

Π. ο, 597 sq. Ἐκτορι γάρ οἱ θυμὸς ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὀρέξαι Πριαμίδῃ, ἵνα νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν θεσπιδαῖς πῦρ ἐμβάλῃ ἀκάματον, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξαίσιον ἄρῃν πᾶσαν ἐπικρήνεια. Her. 9, 51. ἐς τοῦτον δὴ τὸν χρόνον ἐβουλεύσαντο μεταστῆναι, ἵνα καὶ ὕδατι ἔχωσι χρᾶσθαι ἀφθόνῳ, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆες σφῆας μὴ σενόλιατο. 8, 76. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκεν ἀνήγον (οἱ Πέρσαι) τὰς νῆας, ἵνα δὴ τοῖσι Ἕλλησι μηδὲ φυγέιν ἐξῆι, ἀλλ' ἀπολαμφθέντες ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι δοῖεν τῶν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ.

4. The final conjunctions, ὥς and ὅπως (more seldom ἵνα), are sometimes followed by the modal adverb ἄν, which points to a conditioning sentence.

Od. ε, 167 sq. πέμψω δέ τοι οὖρον ὅπισθεν, ὥς κε μάλ' ἀσκήθης σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἵκηαι, αἶψα θεοὶ γ' ἐθέλωσι. Θ, 20 sq. καὶ μιν μακρότερόν καὶ πάσσονα θῆκε ἰδένθαι, ὥς κεν Φαιήκεσσι φίλος πάντεσσι γένοιτο, sc. εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Φαίηκας ἀφίκοιτο. Her. 3, 44. ἐδεήθη, ὅπως ἂν καὶ παρ' ἐωυτὸν πέμψας ἐς Σάμον δέοιτο στρατοῦ, ut, si opus esset, exercitum a se peteret. X. Cy. 5, 2, 21. διὰ τῆς σῆς χώρας ἄξεις ἡμᾶς, ὅπως ἂν εἰδῶμεν, ἃ τε δεῖ φιλία καὶ πολέμια νομίζειν, "in order that, when we set our foot on the land, we may know," etc. H. 4, 8, 16. ἔδωκε χρήματα Ἀνταλκίδῃ, ὅπως ἂν, πληρωθέντος ναυτικοῦ ὑπὸ Ἀακεδαίμωνίων, οἷ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον τῆς εἰρήνης προσδέοιντο.

5. The final conjunctions, ἵνα and ὥς (more seldom ὅπως), are connected with the Ind. of the historical tenses, when an intention is to be expressed, which is not accomplished, or which cannot be accomplished. In this case, in principal sentences, the Ind. of an historical tense stands both with and without ἄν.

Ar. Pac. 135. οὐκοῦν ἐχρήνησε Πηγάσῳ ζεύξαι πτερόν, ὅπως ἐφαίνου τοῖς θεοῖς τραγικώτερος. Pl. Criton. 44, d. εἰ γὰρ ὧφελον οἷοί τε εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐξεργάζεσθαι, ἵνα οἷοί τε ἦσαν αὐτὸ καὶ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ καλῶς ἂν εἶχε. Lys. Simon. 98, 21. ἐβουλόμην δ' ἄν — Σίμωνα τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἐμοὶ ἔχειν, ἵνα' ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν ἀκούσαντες τάληθῃ φηδὼς ἔγνωτε τὰ δίκαια.

6. Verbs which express *care, anxiety, consideration, endeavor*—

ing or striving after an object, effecting, and admonishing, e. g. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, φροντίζειν, δεδιέναι, φυλάττειν, σκοπεῖν, σκέψασθαι, βουλεύεσθαι, ὁρᾶν, ποιεῖν, πράττειν (curare), μηχανᾶσθαι, παρακαλεῖν, παραγγέλλειν, προειπεῖν, αἰτεῖσθαι, ἀξιοῦν, ἄγε, up then, and the like, are followed by the conjunctions ὅπως (ὅπως μὴ), sometimes also by ὥς, accompanied either by (according to No. 2), the Subj. and Opt., or by the Fut. Ind. when the accomplishment of the intention is to be represented as something definitely occurring and continuing.

X. Cy. 1. 2, 3. οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμέλονται, ὅπως τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴ τοιοῦτοι ἔσονται οἱ πολῖται, οἳ πονηροῦ ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἔργου ἐφίεσθαι. 3. 2, 13. ὥς δὲ καλῶς ἔξει τὰ ὑμέτερα, ἣν φίλοι γένησθε, ἐμοὶ μελήσει. Dem. Ol. 1. 21, 12. σκοπεῖσθε — τοῦτο, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως μὴ λόγους ἐροῦσι μόνον οἱ παρ' ὑμῶν πρέσβεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργον τι δεικνύνειν ἔξουσιν. Pl. Ion. 530, b. ἄγε δὴ, ὅπως καὶ τὰ Παναθήναια νικήσομεν. The Fut. Ind. also stands very often after an historical tense, according to § 327, Rem. 2; far more rare in this case is the use of the Fut. Opt. X. Cy. 8. 1, 43. ἐπεμελεῖτο δ' ὅπως μήτε ἄστικοι, μήτε ἄποτοί ποτε ἔσονται.

REM. 3. Sometimes ὅπως ἂν is connected with the Fut. Ind., and it then refers to a condition implied in the same clause. Her. 3, 104. οἳ δὲ δὴ Ἴνδοι τρόπῳ τοιούτῳ καὶ ζεύξει χρεώμενοι ἐλαύνουσι ἐπὶ τὸν χρυσὸν ληλογισμένως, ὅπως ἂν καύματων τῶν θερμοτάτων ἐόντων ἔσονται ἐν τῇ ἀρπαγῇ (i. e. ὅταν καύματα θερμοτάτα ᾖ).

REM. 4. Ὅπως or ὅπως μὴ with the Fut. Ind., or with the Subj., sometimes has relation to a word to be supplied, viz. ὄρα, ὄρατε, vide, videte. X. An. 1. 7, 3. ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας, "(see) then that ye are men worthy of liberty." Pl. Menon. 77, a. ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ οὐχ οἷός τ' ἔσομαι πολλὰ τοιαῦτα λέγειν. A similar ellipsis occurs in the phrase, δεῖ σ' (sc. σκοπεῖν) ὅπως in the Attic poets. Soph. Aj. 556. δεῖ σ' ὅπως πατρὸς δεῖξις ἐν ἐχθροῖς, οἷος ἐξ οἴου τράφη.

REM. 5. Verbs expressing care, anxiety, are very often followed by ὅπως (sometimes also by ὥς) ἂν with the Opt., in order to express the idea of anxiety, solicitude how something might happen, § 260, 2, (4), (a). In this case, ὅπως and ὥς are clearly adverbs, (how). X. Cy. 2. 1, 4. βουλευσόμεθα, ὅπως ἂν ἄριστα ἀγωνιζόμεθα.

§ 331. II. Adjective Sentences. (650, 651.)

Adjective sentences are adjectives or participles expanded into a sentence, and they express, like adjectives, an attribute, or a more exact definition of a substantive or substantive pronoun. They are introduced by the adjective relative pronouns, ὅς, ἥ,

ὁ, ὅς τις, ἥ τις, ὅ τε, οἷος, etc., which, like the adjective, agree with their substantive in Gender and Number.

Οἱ πολέμιοι, οἳ ἀπέφυγον = οἱ ἀποφυγόντες πολέμιοι. Τὰ πράγματα, ἃ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπραξεν (τὰ ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου πεπραγμένα πράγματα ἢ τὰ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου πράγματα). Ἡ πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ Πεισιστρατος τύραννος ἦν = ἡ ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισιστρατοῦ τυραννευθεῖσα πόλις.

REMARK 1. Homer often uses the pronoun ὅς in a demonstrative sense. II. φ, 198. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅς δαίδοιτε Διὸς μεγάλοιο κεραυνόν. So also, οἷ—οἷ, *these, those, the one, the other*. In the Attic writers, as well as in Ionic prose, this usage is confined to the following instances, (a) καὶ ὅς, καὶ ἥ, instead of καὶ οὗτος, καὶ αὕτη. X. Cy. 5. 4, 4. καὶ ὅς ἐξαπατηθεὶς διώκει ἀνὰ κράτος. 4. 5, 52. καὶ οἱ γέλασαντες εἶπον. Antiph. 1. 113, 16. καὶ ἡ ἐπέεχτο. In the oblique Cases only the article, § 247, 3, is used, e. g. καὶ τόν, et eum.—(b) ὅς μὲν—ὅς δέ in Demosthenes, yet very seldom, often in later writers, and earlier in Doric writers, as well as in Hippocrates; and it occurs not only in the Nom., but also in all the Cases of the Sing. and Plural. Dem. Cor. 248. πόλις Ἑλληνίδας ἃς μὲν ἀντιγῶν, εἰς ἃς δέ τοις φυγάδας κατέγον.—(c) ὅς καὶ ὅς, *this and that*, it not being determined who, *any one that you please*, (very seldom). Her. 4, 68. τὰς βασιληΐας ἰστίαις ἐπιόρηται ὅς καὶ ὅς, exclusively in the Nom., in the Acc. τὸν καὶ τόν, τὸ καὶ τό, see § 247, 3.—(d) in the phrase ἡ δ' ὅς, ἡ δ' ἡ, *he, she said*.

REM. 2. The reciprocal relation in which the substantive stands to an adjective sentence, and an adjective sentence to a substantive, is expressed thus, viz. a demonstrative adjective pronoun, or the article ὁ ἡ τό, standing in a principal sentence, refers to a relative adjective pronoun standing in a subordinate sentence, while this adjective pronoun, on the other hand, refers to the demonstrative or the article, e. g. οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, τὸ φόνον ὁ ἀνθρ. So also, τοιοῦτος, οἷος, τοσοῦτος, ὅσος, § 326, Rem. 3. But when the object, to which the relative refers, is to be represented as expressing a general meaning, then the article is omitted, and the relative is referred immediately to the substantive, e. g. ἀνὴρ, ὃς καλὸς ἐστίν = ἀνὴρ καλός. When the relative is referred to a personal pronoun, then the relative takes the place of the demonstrative, e. g. ἐγώ, ὃς—σύ, ὃς, etc. When these pronouns have no especial emphasis, they are omitted, and the relative is referred to the person indicated by the inflection of the verb, e. g. καλῶς ἐποίησας, ὃς ταῦτα ἐπραξας.

REM. 3. The demonstrative, to which the relative refers, is often omitted, and not only when the Cases are the same, but when they are unlike, if the pronoun has no particular emphasis; hence this takes place especially when the omitted demonstrative denotes some indefinite object, and is equivalent to τις, *some one*, or when the relative ὃς, ὅστις, may be resolved into *ei quis*. Eur. Or. 591, 3. γάμοι δ' ὅσους μὲν εὐ πλείουσιν βροτῶν, (τοῦτοιοις sc.) μακάριος αἰὼν· οἷς δὲ μὴ πλείουσιν εὖ, (οὔτοις sc.) τὰ ἔχον εἰσὶ τὰ τε θύραζε δυστυχεῖς. Th. 2. 41. οὐδὲν προσδεόμενοι οὔτε Ὀμήρου ἐπαινέτου, οὔτε (τινὸς sc.) ὅστις ἄπειμι μὲν τὸ αὐτίκα τέρψει κτλ.

REM. 4. When the relative stands as a substantive, i. e. when it refers to a substantive pronoun, either expressed or understood, then the adjective sentence, like the adjective standing without a substantive, has the mean-

ing of a substantive, e. g. ἡλθον οἱ ἄριστοι ἦσαν = ἡλθον οἱ ἄριστοι (sc. ἄνδρες). — Here belongs also, the phrase, ἔστιν, οἱ, e. g. λέγουσι, sunt, qui dicant, *there are who say it, some people say so*. This phrase has become so fixed, that commonly neither the number of the relative has any effect on the verb ἔστι, nor does the tense undergo any change, when the discourse relates to past or future time; thus this phrase has assumed throughout, the character of a substantive pronoun, (ἐνιοι), and thus, since ἔστιν may be connected with every case of the relative, has a full inflexion, e. g.

Nom. ἔστιν οἱ (= ἐνιοι) ἀπέφυγον
Gen. ἔστιν ὧν (= ἐνίων) ἀπέσχητο
Dat. ἔστιν οἷς (= ἐνίοις) οὐχ οὕτως ἔδοξεν
Acc. ἔστιν οὓς (= ἐνίοις) ἀπέκτεινεν.

Th. 2. 26. Κλειόπομπος τῆς παραθαλασσίῳ ἔστιν ἃ ἐδῆωσε. So in the question, ἔστιν οἵτινες; X. C. 1. 4, 2. ἔστιν οὓς τινας ἀνθρώπων τε θαύμαζας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ;

REM. 5. In like manner, the following phrases, formed with ἔστιν, are used like adverbs to express any time,

ἔστιν ὅτε = ἐνίοτε, est quando, i. e. interdum, e. g. ἔστιν ὅτε ἔλε-
ξεν;

ἔστιν ἔνα or ὅπου, est ubi, i. e. aliquando;

ἔστιν οὔ or ἐνθα, est ubi, somewhere, in some places;

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπου, nunquam;

ἔστιν ἢ or ὅπως, quodammodo, in whatever manner;

οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως, nullo modo, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ, certainly.

ἔστιν ὅπως; in the question, *Is it possible, that?*

§ 332. Agreement of the Relative Pronoun.

(653—659.)

1. The relative pronoun agrees in Gender and Number with the substantive or substantive pronoun (standing in the principal sentence), to which it refers; the Case of this relative, however, depends on the construction of the subordinate sentence, and hence is determined either by the predicate, or by some other word in the subordinate sentence, or it stands as the subject in the Nom.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, φίλος μου ἔστιν. Ἡ ἀρετή, ἣς πάντες οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, μέγα ἀγαθόν ἔστιν. Οἱ στρατιῶται, οἷς ἐμαχυσάμεθα, ἀνδρείοτατοι ἦσαν. Θανμάζομεν Σωκράτη, ὃν ἡ σοφία μεγίστη ἦν. Ἐπιθυμοῦμεν τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἣ πηγή ἐστὶ πάντων τῶν καλῶν.

2. The person of the verb in the adjective sentence is determined by the substantive or substantive pronoun (which is either expressed or implied) to which the relative refers. When the relative is connected with the first or second person, then the English uses the form, *I am the one who, I who, Thou who, etc.*

Ἐγώ, ὃς γράφω, σύ, ὃς γράφεις, ὁ ἀνὴρ οὐ ἐκεῖνος, ὃς γράφει. Th. 2. 60. ἐμοὶ τοιοῦτῳ ἀνδρὶ ἀρχίζεσθε, ὃς οὐδενὸς οἶομαι ἥσων εἶναι. Isocr. Paneg. πῶς οὐκ ἤδη δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἡμᾶς ἐπαινεῖν, οἷτινες — τὴν ἀρχὴν κατασχεῖν ἢ δυνήσασθαι; after the Voc., the second person commonly stands, e. g. ἄνθρωπε, ὃς ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα κακὰ ἐποίησας.

3. When the relative refers to two or more objects, it stands in the plural, and agrees in Gender with the substantives, when they are of the same Gender; often, however, it stands in the neuter, when the substantives denote inanimate objects.

Pl. Apol. 18, a. ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ φωνῇ τε καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ἔλεγον, ἐν οἷς περ ἐπεθράμμην. Th. 3, 97. ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροισι ἥσους ἦσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. X. Cy. 1. 3, 2. ὁρῶν αὐτὸν κεκοσμημένον καὶ ὀφθαλμῶν ὑπογραφῇ, καὶ χρώματος ἐντρίψει καὶ κόμῃσι πρὸς θέτοισι, ἃ δὴ νόμιμα ἦν ἐν Μήδοις. Isocr. Panath. 278, b. ταῦτα δ' εἶπον, οὐ πρὸς τὴν εὐσέβειαν, οὐδὲ πρὸς τὴν δικαιοσύνην, οὐδὲ πρὸς τὴν φρόνησιν ἀποβλίνσας, ἃ σὺ διήλθες.

4. If the substantives are of different gender, then the relative, when persons are spoken of, agrees in gender with the Masc. rather than the Fem., etc. § 242, 1; but where things are spoken of, it is usually in the neuter.

Od. β, 284. θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μίλαιναν, ὃς δὴ σφι σχεδὸν ἐστί. Isocr. de Pac. 159, a. ἤκομεν ἐκκλησιάζοντες περὶ τε πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης, ἃ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν ἐν τῷ βίῳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Dem. Cor. 317, 273. ἐλπίδων καὶ ζήλου καὶ τιμῶν, ἃ πάντα προσῆν τοῖς τότε πραττομένοις ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. Sometimes, also, the relative takes the gender of the last substantive, e. g. Isocr. l. d. 163, a. b. ἦν δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην ποιησώμεθα, μετὰ πολλῆς ἀσφαλείας τὴν πόλιν οἰκήσομεν, ἀπαλλαγέντες πολέμων καὶ κινδύνων καὶ ταραχῆς, εἰς ἣν νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους κατέστημεν.

5. There are many exceptions to the rule stated under No. 1, respecting the agreement of the relative. In relation to gender and number there are the following cases,

(a) *Constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν*, § 241, 1, not often in prose with the names of persons, but frequently with collective nouns, or substantives which are to be considered as such.

Her. 8, 128. περιέδραμε ὁμιλος —, οἱ αὐτίκα τὸ τόξευμα λαβόντες — ἔφερον ἐπὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς. Th. 3, 4. τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυτικόν, οἱ ὤφρουν ἐν τῇ Μαλίᾳ. Pl. Phaedr. 260, a. πλήθει, οἷπερ δικάσουσι.

REMARK 1. The following cases belong here,

(a) The substantive to which the relative refers, is in the Sing., but the relative is in the Pl., when it does not refer to a definite individual of the class, but to the *whole class*, and in this way takes the signification of *οἶος*. This usage, however, is more frequent in poetry, than in prose. Od. μ, 97. *κῆτος, ἃ μυρία βόσκει ἀγαστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη*. Pl. Rp. 554, a. *ἀνχημυρός γέ τις ὢν καὶ ἀπὸ παντὸς περιουσίαν ποιούμενος, θησαυροποιὸς ἂν ἦρ, οὗς δὴ* (cujusmodi homines) *καὶ ἐπαινεῖ τὸ πλῆθος*.

(b) On the contrary, a relative in the singular refers to a Pl. substantive, when the relative has a *collective* signification, e. g. *ὅστις, ὃς ἄν* with the Subj., quisquis, quicumque. Il. λ, 367. *νῦν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλοιους ἐπιέσομαι* (persequar), *ὃν κε κίχλω*. So in particular, *πάντες, ὅστις* or *ὃς ἄν* (never *πάντες οἵτινες*, but always *πάντες ὅσοι* or *ὅστις*), e. g. Th. 7, 29. *πάντας ἐξῆς, ὃ τῷ ἐντίχῳ, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας κτείνοντες*. Pl. Rp. 566, d. *ἀσπάζεται πάντας, ὃ ἄν περιτυγχάνη*.

REM. 2. The relative is put in the Neut. without reference to the gender of its substantive, when the idea contained in the substantive is not to be considered as a particular one, but as *general*, § 241, 2, or the relative is not so much to be referred to the substantive alone, as to the whole sentence. S. O. T. 542. *ἃρ' οὐχὶ μῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ χειρῆμαί σου, ἄνευ τε πλήθους καὶ φίλων τυραννίδος θηρῶν, ὃ πλήθει χρημασὶν θ' ἀλίσσεται*.

(b) When a predicative substantive, in an adjective sentence, is in the Nom., § 240, 2, or in the Acc. § 280, 4, the Gender and Number of the relative frequently do not correspond with that of its substantive, but by means of a kind of attraction, with that of the predicative substantive, which is considered the more important.

Her. 2, 17. *ἡ μὲν (ὃ δὲ οὗς) πρὸς ᾧ τρέπεται, τὸ (= ὃ) καλέεται Πηλοῦσιον στόμα*. 5, 108. *τὴν ἄκρην, αἱ καλεῦνται κληῖδες τῆς Κύπρου*. 7, 54. *Περσικὸν ξίφος, τὸν (= ὃν) ἀκινάκην καλέουσι*. Pl. Phaedr. 255, c. *ἡ τοῦ ἑνόςματος ἐκείνου πηγὴ, ὃν ἴμερον Ζεὺς Γανυμήδους ἐρῶν ὠνόμασε*. Phileb. 40, a. *λόγοι μὴν εἰσιν ἐν ἐκάστοις ἡμῶν, αἳ ἐλπίδας ὀνομάζομεν*.

REM. 3. So also when the relative does not follow its own substantive immediately, but a predicative substantive, it sometimes agrees with the latter, as being the more important, instead of agreeing with the former. Pl. L. 937, d. *καὶ δίκη ἐν ἀνθρώποις πῶς οὐ καλόν, ὃ πάντα ἡμέροικα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα;* Gorg. 460, e. *οὐδέποτ' ἂν εἴη ἡ ἑτορικὴ ἀδίκον προγαγ-μα, ὃ γ' αἰεὶ περὶ δικαιοσύνης τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖται*.

6. In relation to the Cases, there are the following exceptions to the rule stated under No. 1. When the relative should be in the Acc., and refers to a substantive in the Gen. or Dat., then, when the adjective sentence has almost entirely the force of an attributive adjective or participle, the relative is commonly put

in the same Case, as its substantive. This construction is called *attraction*. Attraction also takes place, when instead of the substantive, a substantive demonstrative, § 331, Rem., is used. The demonstrative, however, is omitted, when it contains no special emphasis. By means of attraction, the substantive is frequently transposed and stands in the adjective sentence. See No. 8.

Th. 7, 21. ἄγων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε (= τῶν πεισθεισῶν) στρατιάν. X. Cy. 3. 1, 33. σὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς οἷς ὁ πατήρ κατέλιπεν (= τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καταλειφθεῖσι). 2. 4, 17. ὅποτε δὲ οὐ προελθουσίης σὺν ἧ ἔχοις δυνάμει. 3. 1, 34. ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπισχνούμαι, ἣν ὁ θεὸς εὖ διδῶ, ἀνθ' ὧν ἂν ἐμοὶ δανείσῃς, ἄλλα πλείονος ἄξια εὐεργετήσῃς, instead of ἀντὶ τούτων, ἄ. Pl. Gorg. 519, a. ὅταν τὰ ἀρχαῖα προσπολλύωσι πρὸς οἷς ἐκτίσαντο, instead of πρὸς τούτοις, ἄ. Phaedon. 70, a. (ἡ ψυχὴ) ἀπηλλαγμένη τούτων τῶν κακῶν ὧν σὺ νῦν δὴ διτλήθεις. Isocr. Paneg. 46, 29. ὧν ἔλαβεν ἅπανιν μετέδωκεν, instead of τούτων ἄ. Evag. 198. τοιοῦτοίς ἔθουσιν οἷοις Εὐαγόρας μὲν εἶχεν. Th. 5, 87. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὄρατε, instead of καὶ ἐκ τούτων, ἄ ὄρατε. The preposition is frequently repeated, e. g. Dem. Chers. 96, 26. ἀφ' ὧν ἀγείρει καὶ προσαιτεῖ καὶ δανίζεται, ἀπὸ τούτων διάγει, instead of ἀπὸ τούτων διάγει ὧν ἀγείρει σ' ἀφ' ὧν ἀγείρει — διάγει without ἀπὸ τούτων.

REM. 4. By attraction, the adjective sentence acquires entirely the nature of an adjective or participle, which combines with its substantive to form a single idea, and which also agrees with it in form, e. g. χαίρω ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς αἷς ἔγραψας (= χαίρω ταῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ γραφεύσαις ἐπιστολαῖς). The connection of the adjective sentence with its substantive by attraction, is still more clear and beautiful, when the adjective sentence is transposed and stands in the place of the substantive, e. g. χαίρω αἷς ἔγραψας ἐπιστολαῖς.

REM. 5. When predicative substantives or adjectives belong to an attracted relative, these must also be attracted. Dem. Cor. 325, 298. ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς — προσηγάγετο ὧν ἔκρινα δικάσιων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι οὐδὲν προδοῦναι, instead of ἄ ἔκρινα δίκαια καὶ συμφέροντα. Ph. 2. 70, 17. οἷς οὐσιν ὑμετέροισι ἔχει (Φίλιππος), τούτους — ἀσφαλῶς κέκτεται.

REM. 6. The Nom. and Dat. of the relative very seldom suffer attraction. Her. 1, 78. οὐδὲν καὶ εἰδότες τῶν (= ὧν) ἦν περὶ Σάρδεις τε καὶ αὐτὸν Κροῖσσον, instead of τούτων ἃ ἦν. X. Cy. 5. 4, 39. ἦγετο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ τῶν τε πιστῶν, οἷς ἦδετο, καὶ ὧν (for ἐκείνων, οἷς) ἡπίσται πολλοίς, i. e. secum duxit multos suorum, et fidorum, quibus delectabatur, et eorum, quibus diffidebat.

REM. 7. Adverbs of place, also, sometimes suffer attraction, since the relative adverb takes the form of the demonstrative adverb, or, when instead of the demonstrative adverb a substantive precedes, the relative adverb e form, which expresses the relation denoted by the substantive.

Th. 1, 89. διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς (sc. ἐντεῦθεν) ὅθεν (instead of οὗ, ubi) ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας. S. Ph. 481. ἐμβάλου μ' ὅπη θέλεις ἄγων, ἐς ἀντλίαν, ἐς πρῶραν, ἐς πρύμνην ὅποι (instead of οὗ, ubi) ἥκιστα μέλλω τοὺς παρόντας ἀλγυνεῖν.

7. The relatives οἷος, ὅσος, ὅστις οὖν, ἡλίκος, are attracted not only in the Acc. but also in the Nom., when the verb εἶναι and a subject formally expressed are in the relative clause, e. g. οἷος σὺ εἶ, οἷος ἐκεῖνος or ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστί. This attraction is made in the following manner. The demonstrative referring to the relative, which is in the Gen., Dat. or Acc., is omitted, but the relative is put in the Case of the preceding substantive or of the omitted substantive demonstrative, and the verb εἶναι of the adjective clause is also omitted, and the subject of the relative clause is put in the Case of the relative. Such a blended or attracted adjective clause, has, in all respects, the force of an inflected adjective; the connection of the adjective clause with its substantive is still more complete and intimate, when the substantive is placed in the adjective clause, e. g. from χαρίζομαι ἀνδρὶ τοιούτῳ, οἷος σὺ εἶ, is formed χαρίζομαι ἀνδρὶ οἷῳ σοί, or, by transposition, χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοὶ ἀνδρί. In English the above relatives may be translated by *as* or *such as*.

Gen.	ἐρῶ οἷον σοῦ ἀνδρός	ἐρῶ οἷον σοῦ
Dat.	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοὶ ἀνδρί	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοί
Acc.	ἐπαινῶ οἷον σὲ ἄνδρα	ἐπαινῶ οἷον σέ
Gen.	ἐρῶ οἷων ὑμῶν ἀνδρῶν	ἐρῶ οἷων ὑμῶν
Dat.	χαρίζομαι οἷοις ὑμῖν ἀνδράσι	χαρίζομαι οἷοις ὑμῖν
Acc.	ἐπαινῶ οἷους ὑμᾶς ἄνδρας	ἐπαινῶ οἷους ὑμᾶς.

Th. 7, 21. πρὸς ἄνδρας τοιμηροὺς οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, instead of οἷοι Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσιν. Lucian. Toxar. c. 11. οὐ φαῦλον τὸ ἔργον, ἀνδρὶ οἷῳ σοὶ πολέμιστῃ μορομαχῆσαι. Pl. Soph. 237, c. οἷῳ γε ἐμοὶ πατιάσασιν ἄπορον (sc. ἐστί, instead of τῷ τοιούτῳ, οἷός γε ἐγὼ εἰμι, ἄπορόν ἐστιν. Her. 1, 160. ἐπὶ μισθῷ ὅσῳ δῆ, mercede, quantulacunque est. Pl. Rp. 335, b. ἔστιν ἄρα δίκαιον ἀνδρὸς βλάπτειν καὶ ὄντιν οὖν ἀνθρώπων, instead of ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὅστις οὖν ἐστιν. X. An. 6, 5, 8. ἔστησαν ἀπύχοντες ὅσον πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίους, instead of τοσοῦτο, ὅσον εἰς π. στάδιοι.

REM. 8. Attraction also takes place, when οἷος or οἷός τε, is used instead of ὥς τε, and is constructed with the Inf., signifying, *I am of such a nature, character, that*, (is sum, qui with the Subj.). The relatives in such cases can be translated by *such as to*, *such as can*, *are accustomed*, *ready*, etc., § 341, Rem. 2 Dem. Ol. 1, 23, 19. (περὶ αὐτὸν ὁ Φίλιππος ἔχει) τοιοῦτους ἀνθρώπους οἷους μεθυσθῆντας ὀρχεῖσθαι. Luc. Hermot. c. 76.

Στωϊκῶ τοιοῦτῳ οἷῳ μήτε λυπεῖσθαι μήτ' ὀργιζέσθαι. The demonstrative is commonly omitted. X. C. 1. 4, 12. μόνῃ τῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων (γλώττιαν) ἐποίησαν (οἱ θεοὶ) οἷαν ἄρ' ὁρῶν τε τὴν φωνήν, κ. τ. λ.

REM. 9. When the adjective clause has the signification of a substantive, § 331, Rem. 4, the article is sometimes placed before the attracted οἶος, ἡλίκος, and, in this way, the adjective substantive clause acquires the force of an inflected substantive, e. g.

Nom.	ὁ οἶος σὺ ἀνὴρ	οἱ οἶοι ὑμεῖς ἄνδρες
Gen.	τοῦ οἴου σου ἀνδρός	τῶν οἴων ὑμῶν ἀνδρῶν
Dat.	τῷ οἷῳ σοὶ ἀνδρί	τοῖς οἷοις ὑμῖν ἀνδράσι
Acc.	τὸν οἶον σὲ ἄνδρα	τούς οἷους ὑμᾶς ἄνδρας.

X. Cy. 6. 2, 2. οἱ δὲ οἱοὶ περ ὑμεῖς ἄνδρες πολλάκις καὶ τὰ βουλευόμενα καταμανθάνουσιν, *men like you*. H. 2. 3, 25. γνόντες μὲν τοῖς οἷοις ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν χαλεπὴν πολιτείαν εἶναι δημοκρατίαν, *such men as we and you*. Ar. Eccl. 465. ἐκείνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκοισι νῶν, instead of *τηλικούτοις, ἡλῖκοι νῶ ἔσμεν*.

REM. 10. A similar kind of attraction occurs also in such modes of expression as *Θαυμαστὸν ὅσον προὔχώρησε* = *Θαυμαστὸν ἔστιν ὅσον προὔχώρησε*, *mirum quantum processit*, instead of *mirum est, quantum processerit*. Even in Pl. Rp. 350, d. μετὰ ἰδρώτος *Θαυμαστοῦ ὅσου*, instead of *Θαυμαστὸν ἔστιν μεθ' ὅσου*. Hipp. M. 282, c. χρήματα ἔλαβε *Θαυμαστὰ ὅσα*, instead of *Θαυμαστὸν ἔστιν, ὅσα*. Her. 4, 194. οἱ δὲ (sc. *πίθκοι*) σφι ἄφ' ὅνοι ὅσοι ἐν τοῖς οὖρεσι γίνονται. Also in the adverbs *Θαυμαστῶς ὥς, Θαυμασίως ὥς*, e. g. *Θαυμασίως ὥς ἄθλιος γίγονε*, instead of *Θαυμάσιόν ἔστιν, ὥς ἄθλιος γίγονε*. Pl. Phaed. 66, a. ὑπερφύως ὥς ἀληθῆ λέγεις. Symp. 173, c. ὑπερφύως ὥς χαίρω, instead of *ὑπερφυῖς ἔστιν, ὥς χαίρω*.

REM. 11. Sometimes an attraction takes place directly the opposite of that mentioned in the adjective clause under No. 6, since the relative does not take the Case of its substantive, but the substantive, the Case of the relative which refers to it. This may be called *inverted attraction* (*Attractio inversa*). This attraction occurs most frequently, when the substantive of the principal clause attracted by the relative, should stand in the Nom. or Acc. S. Tr. 283. τὰς δ' ἄς περ εἰσφορᾶς, ἐξ ὀβελίων ἄζηλον εἰρούσαι βίαν, ἤκουσι πρὸς σε. Lysias pro bon. Arist. 649. τῇ οὐσίαν ἣν κατέλιπε τῷ νειῇ, οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἔστιν. X. H. 1. 4, 2. ἔλεγον, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάντων ὧν δέονται πεπραγότες εἰεν παρὰ βασιλείῳς. Sometimes the demonstrative pronoun is found in the principal clause, to supply the Case of the substantive which is attracted into the Case of the relative. Pl. Men. 96, c. ὡμολογήκαμεν, πρᾶγμα τος οὐ μήτε διδάσκαλοι, μήτε μαθηταὶ εἰεν, τοῦτο διδακτὸν μὴ εἶναι.

REM. 12. This inverted attraction is very common with οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ after an omitted *ἔστιν*. Pl. Prot. 317, c. οὐδεὶς ὅτου οὐ πάντων ἂν ὑμῶν καθ' ἡλικίαν πατὴρ εἴην. Phaed. 117, d. κλαίων καὶ ἀγνακτῶν οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ κατέκλανε τῶν παρόντων. Dem. Cor. 295, 200. περὶ ὧν οὐδένα κίνδυνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οἱ πρόγονοι. In this way the phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ appears as a pronominal substantive (*nemo non*), which can be declined through all the Cases, e. g.

Nom.	οὐδὲ τις	ὅστις	οὐκ ἂν ταῦτα ποιήσῃεν
Gen.	οὐδενός	οὗτου	οὐ κατεγέλασεν
Dat.	οὐδενὶ	ὅτι	οὐκ ἀπεκρίνατο
Acc.	οὐδένα	ὅτινα	οὐ κατέκλυσεν.

REM. 13. The inverted attraction is also found sometimes with adverbs of place, since the demonstrative adverb takes the form of the relative. S. OC. 1227. βῆναι κεῖθεν ὅθεν περ ἦκει (instead of κεῖσε, ὅθεν). Pl. Crit. 45, b. πολλαχοῦ γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκη, ἀγαπήσουσί σε (instead of ἀλλαχοῦ ὅποι).

8. The adjective clause very frequently stands before the principal clause; then, when the relative refers to a substantive, the substantive is transferred from the principal to the adjective clause and subjected to the government of the verb in the adjective clause. This change of the substantive into the adjective clause is called *transposition*. When the attributive qualification expressed by the adjective clause is emphatic, a demonstrative, referring to the substantive which is connected with the relative, follows in the principal clause. But the demonstrative is often used for perspicuity also. The transposition of the substantive can also take place, when the demonstrative stands before the adjective clause.

Ὅς ἡμᾶς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησεν, οὗτος ἀπέθανεν, or ὅς ἡμᾶς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐποίησεν, ἀπέθανεν, or οὗτος ἀπέθανεν, ὅς ἡμᾶς κτλ., or ἀπέθανεν, ὅς κτλ.—Ὅν εἶδες ἄνδρα, οὗτός ἐστιν, or οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα. Pl. Lys. 222, d. πάλιν ἄρα—, οὗς τὸ πρῶτον λόγους ἀπεβαλόμεθα περὶ φιλίας, εἰς τούτους εἰσπεπτώκαμεν. Eur. Or. 63, sq. ἦν γὰρ κατ' οἴκους ἔλιψ', οἷ' ἐς Τροίαν ἔπλει, πάρεθρον—, ταῖτη γέγηθε.

REM. 14. When attributive adjectives belong to the substantive, they are frequently separated from their substantive in the principal clause, and introduced into the adjective clause, when they serve at the same time to explain more fully the adjective clause or are to be made emphatic. Or the substantive together with the attributives is introduced into the adjective clause. Sometimes also the attributive adjective remains, while the substantive with which it agrees, is transferred to the adjective clause; then the attributive is emphatic. Eur. Or. 842. πότιν' Ἠλέκτρα, λόγους ἄκουσον, οὗς σοι δυνετυχεῖς ἦκω φέρων, hear the words which I bring to you as sad, i. e. the sad words, etc. Th. 6, 30. τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρὰ σκευὴ ξυνέλειτο, πρότερον εἶρητο κτλ. (instead of καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ, ὅση). Eur. H. F. 1164. ἦκω ξὺν ἄλλοις, οἷ παρ' Ἀσώπου ῥοαῖς μένουσιν ἔνοπλοι γῆς Ἀθηναίων κόροισι. Ar. Ran. 889. ἔτεροι γὰρ εἰσιν, οἷσιν εὐχόμεαι θεοῖς;

REM. 15. A word in apposition with the substantive to which the relative sentence refers, is sometimes attracted into the subordinate clause, and subjected to its government. A word thus transposed serves to explain

more fully the adjective clause. Od. α, 69. *Κύκλωπος κηλόωται, ὃν ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον*, *whom Ulysses blinded, although he was the god-like Polyphemus*. Pl. Hipp. Maj. 281, c. τί ποτε τὸ αἴτιον, ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐκείνοι, ὧν ὀνόματα μεγάλα λέγεται ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, Πιττακοῦ καὶ Βίαντος, φαίνονται ἀπεχόμενοι τῶν πολιτικῶν πράξεων;

9. When a clause, or a participle used instead of it, is subordinate to the adjective clause, the two are commonly united together, the relative taking not the construction of the adjective clause, but that of the subordinate clause, i. e. the relative assumes the form which the omitted demonstrative of the subordinate clause would have had.

Isocr. de Pace p. 16, 168. ἀνθρώπους αἰρούμεθα τοὺς μὲν ἀπόιδας, τοὺς δ' αὐτομόλους, οἷς ὁπόταν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν (instead of οἷ, ὁπόταν τις αὐτοῖς διδῶ, ἀκολουθήσουσιν). Pl. Rp. 466, a. ὅτι τοὺς φύλακας οὐκ εὐδαίμονας ποιοῖμεν, οἷς ἐξὸν πάντα ἔχειν τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν, οὐδὲν ἔχοιεν, (instead of οἷ, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς —, οὐδὲν ἔχοιεν). Dem. Phil. 3. 128, 68. πολλὰ ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοιεν Ὀλύνθιοι νῦν, ἃ τότ' εἰ προείδοντο, οὐκ ἂν ἀπώλοντο, (instead of οἷ, εἰ ταῦτα τότε προείδ., οὐκ ἂν ἀπ.).

§ 333. *Modes in Adjective Sentences.* (660—662.)

1. The Indicative is used, when the attributive qualification, is to be represented as *actual* or *real*, e. g. ἡ πόλις, ἣ κτιζεται, ἣ ἐκτίσθη, ἣ κτισθήσεται. The Fut. Ind. is very frequently used to denote *what should be done* or the *purpose*, e. g. στρατηγὸς αἰροῦνται, οἱ τῷ Φιλίππῳ πολεμήσουσιν, § 255, 3. Also after negatives, the Greek employs the Ind., where the Latin has the Subj., e. g. παρ' ἐμοὶ οὐδεὶς, ὅστις μὴ ἱκανὸς ἐστίν ἴσα ποιεῖν ἐμοί (nemo, qui non possit).

2. The Ind. is also used, as in Latin, in such adjective sentences, as are introduced by the indefinite relatives, e. g. ὅστις, quisquis, ὅστις δὴ, quicunque, ὅστις δὴ ποτε, ὅσος δὴ, ὅσος οὖν, quantumcunque, ὅπόσος, ὅποσοςοῦν, etc.

Her. 6. 12. δολιχὴν ὑπομῖναι, ἣ τις ἔσται, qualiscunque erit. X. An. 6. 5, 6. ἔθαπτον, ὁπόσους ἐπελάμβανεν ἡ στρατιά. Here the idea of indefiniteness is denoted by the relative, and need not be further expressed by the verb; but it is otherwise, when this idea of indefiniteness is contained in the predicate, see No. 3, and 4.

REMARK 1. The Fut. Ind. with $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ (only Epic) is used, when it is represented, that something will take place in the future under some condition, § 260, 2. (1). II. ϵ , 155. $\epsilon\nu\delta'$ ἄνδρες ναίουσι πολύρρηγες, πολυβοῦται, οἳ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ ϵ δωτίνῃσι θεὸν ὥς τιμήσουσιν, *who will honor him, IF HE SHALL COME TO THEM.*

3. The relative with $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, e. g. $\delta\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\eta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\delta\varsigma\tau\iota\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, etc., is followed by the Subj., when the verb of the principal clause is one of the principal tenses (Pres., Perf. or Fut.), if the attributive qualification or the idea expressed by the verb, is to be represented as merely conceived or assumed. Hence it is also used in indefinite designations of *quality* or *size*, and also in expressing an *indefinite frequency*, (*as often as*). The adjective clause can commonly be considered as a conditional clause, i. e. as one which expresses a condition under which the action of the principal clause will take place, and the relative with $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ can be resolved into the conjunction $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ with $\tau\iota\varsigma$ or any other pronoun and the Subj.

X. Cy. 3. 1, 20. οὓς δ' $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ βελτίους τινές ἐαντῶν $\eta\gamma\eta\sigma\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, τοῖσις πολλάκις καὶ ἄνευ ἀνάγκης ἐθέλουσι πείθεσθαι. 1. 1, 2. ἄνθρωποι δὲ ἐπ' οὐδένας μᾶλλον συνίστανται, η ἐπὶ τούτους, οὓς $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ αἴσθωνται ἄρχειν αὐτῶν ἐπιχειροῦντας. 7. 5, 85. οὓς $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ὁρῶ τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ γαθὰ ἐπιτηδεύοντας, τούτους τιμῶ. 8. 8, 5. ὅποιοί τινες γὰρ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ οἱ προσιτάται ὦσι, τοιοῦτοι καὶ οἱ ὑπ' αὐτοὺς ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ γίγνονται. Her. 6, 139. η δὲ Πυθίη σφέας (κτελεῖ) Ἀθηναίοισι δίκας δίδοναι ταύτας, τὰς (= $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$) $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δικάσωσι (*quascunque — constituerint*). II. β , 391. $\delta\epsilon$ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω μιμνᾶσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κορυφαῖσιν, οὗ οἱ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φνγέειν κύνας η δ' οἰωνούς, *AS OFTEN AS I perceive or shall perceive.*

REM. 2. The Subj. is also used, when the adjective clause forms a part of a comparison, viz. when the adjective clause contains the *condition* or *assumption*, under which the object to which the adjective clause refers, belongs to the comparison. In this case, the principal clause may have either a principal or historical tense. II. ν , 179. $\delta\delta'$ αὐτ' ἔπεισεν, μέλλη ὥς, η τ' ὄρεος κορυφῇ — χαλκῷ ταμνομένη τέρενα χθονὶ φύλλα πελάσσῃ. ρ , 110. ὥστε λίς ἡγέμενος, $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ἅα κύνας τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀποσταθμοῖο δίωται.

REM. 3. The modal adverb $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ is so closely united with the relative, as to form with it one word, as in $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$, etc., § 260, 2. (3.) (d), and hence should be separated from the relative only by smaller words, such as $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$. This $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ is very frequently omitted in the Homeric language, often also in the Tragedians, and sometimes in Herodotus, seldom in the Attic prose writers.

4. The relative (without $\acute{\alpha}\nu$) is connected with the Opt., in the

first place, with the same signification as when followed by the Subj. and *ἄν* (No. 3.), but referring to an historical tense in the principal sentence. Hence it is used in general and indefinite statements; so also in expressing indefinite frequency,—in which case the verb of the principal clause is usually in the Impf. or in the Iterative Aor. Here also, the adjective clause may be resolved by *εἰ* with the Opt.

Th. 7, 29. πάντας ἐξῆς ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας κτείνοντες. Il. β, 188. ὅντινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔσοχον ἄνδρα κιχέειν τὸν δ' ἄγανοῖς ἐπέσσειν ἐρητύσασκε παραστιάς. 198. ὃν δ' αὖ δήμου τ' ἄνδρα ἔδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφεύροι, τὸν σκήπτρῳ ἐλάσασκε. Th. 2. 67. πάντας γὰρ δὴ κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὅσους λάβοιεν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὡς πολέμιους διέφθειρον. X. Cy. 3. 3, 67. ἐκτετέουσιν (*Hist. Pres.*), ὅτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν, μὴ φύγειν.

5. In the second place, the Opt. without *ἄν* is used without reference to the tense of the principal clause, when the attributive qualification is to be represented as a mere supposition, conjecture or assumption, or as an uncertain and doubtful condition, § 259, 3. (a). Then, the adjective clause commonly forms a member of a principal clause expressed as a wish.

X. Cy. 1. 6, 19. τοῦ μὲν αὐτὸν λέγειν, ἃ μὴ σαφῶς εἰδείη, φείδестαι δέ, *he must beware of saying anything, which he does not know or unless he knows it.* Il. ρ, 640. εἴη δ' ὅς τις ἐταῖρος ἀπαγγεῖλαι τάχιστα Πηλεΐδῃ. Ar. Vesp. 1431. ἔρδοι τις, ἣν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην. Pl. Phaedr. 279, c. τὸ δὴ χρυσοῦ πλῆθος εἴη μοι, ὅσον μήτε φέρειν, μήτ' ἄγειν δύναται ἄλλος, ἣ ὁ σῶφρων. X. S. 8, 17. τίς μιστεῖν δύναται ἄν, ὅφ' οὗ εἰδείη καλός τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς νομιζόμενος;

6. The Opt. with *ἄν* is used, when the attributive explanation is to be represented as a conditional supposition, conjecture or assumption, § 260, 2, (4) (a).

X. C. 1. 2, 6. τοὺς δὲ λαμβάνοντας τῆς ὁμιλίας μισθὸν ἀνδραποδιστὰς αὐτῶν ἀπεκάλει, διὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον αὐτοῖς εἶναι διαλέγεσθαι, παρ' ὧν ἂν λάβοιεν τὸν μισθόν, *from whom they might or could receive a reward.* Pl. Phaedon. 89, d. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτι ἄν τις μείζον τούτου κακὸν πάθῃ.

7. The Ind. of the historical tense is used with *ἄν*, when it is indicated that the attributive qualification could take place only under a certain condition, but did not take place, because the condition was not fulfilled, § 260, 2, (2), (α).

Od. ε, 39 sq. πόλλ', ὅς' ἄν οὐδέποτε Τροίης ἐξήρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς, εἴπερ ἀπήμων ἦ λ' ὅς, λαχὼν ἀπὸ ληΐδος αἶσαν. Eur. Med. 1339. οὐκ ἔστιν ἦ τις τοῦτ' ἄν Ἑλληνὶς γυνή ἐτλη, quae sustinisset hoc. Pl. Apol. 38, d. οἷς ἄν (λόγοις) ἔπεισα, εἰ ᾧ μὲν δεῖν ἅπαντα ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν. On the Ind. of the historical tenses in intermediate clauses of a conditional sentence, see § 339, Rem. 1.

REM. 4. On the Inf. in adjective clauses, in the oratio obliqua, see § 345, 6.

§ 334. *Connection of several Adjective Clauses.—Exchange of the Subordinate Clause with the Adjective Clause.—Relative instead of the Demonstrative.* (663—665.)

1. When two or more adjectives follow each other, which either have the same verb in common, or different verbs with the same construction, the relative is commonly used but once, and thus the two adjective clauses are united in one, e. g. ἀνὴρ, ὅς πολλὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ τοὺς φίλους, πολλὰ δὲ κακὰ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπραξεν — ἀνὴρ, ὅς παρ' ἡμῖν ἦν καὶ (ὅς) ὑπὸ πάντων ἐφιλέτο — ἀνὴρ, ὃν ἐθανυμάζομεν καὶ (ὃν) πάντες ἐφίλου. But when the adjective clauses have different verbs with a different construction, the Greek commonly either omits the relative in the second adjective clause, or introduces, in the place of the relative, a demonstrative pronoun, mostly αὐτός, or a personal pronoun; in this way the relative clause is changed into a demonstrative one, and acquires the nature of a principal clause. (a) Od. ι, 110. ἄμπειλοι, αἵ τε φέρονσιν οἶνον ἐριστάφυλον καὶ (sc. ἄς) σφιν (Κυκλώπεσσι) Διὸς ὄμβρος ἀέξει. Isocr. Panath. τὸν λόγον, ὃν ὀλίγω μὲν πρότερον μεθ' ἡδονῆς διήλθον, μικρῶ δ' ὕστερον ἡμιλλέ με λυπήσειν, and which was to grieve me. Lys. Dardan. 166. οἷς ὑμεῖς χαριεῖσθε καὶ (sc. οὓς) προθυμότερους ποιήσετε. Dem. Cor. 252, 82. αὐτῶν, οὓς ἡ μὲν πόλις ὡς ἐχθρούς — ἀπῆλασε, σοὶ δὲ ἦσαν φίλοι (sc. οἱ). X. An. 3. 2, 5. Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλεῖα καθιστάναι καὶ (sc. ᾧ) ἐδώκαμεν καὶ (sc. παρ' οὗ) ἐλάβομεν πιστά —, ἡμᾶς τοὺς Κίρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειρᾶται. — (b) Pl. Rp. 505, e. ὃ δὲ δικάει μὲν ἅπαντα ψυχὴ καὶ τοῦτο ἕνεκα πάντα πράττει. Dem. Phil. 3. 123, 47. Ἀακιδαιμόνιοι, οἱ θαλάττης μὲν ἥρχον καὶ γῆς ἀπάσης, βασιλέα δὲ σύμμαχον εἶχον, ἐφίστατο δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῦς instead of οὓς οὐδὲν ἐφίστατο, quibus nihil non, cessit. X. Cy. 3. 1, 38. ποῦ δὲ ἐκείνός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὅς συνεθήρα ἡμῖν καὶ σύ μοι μάλα ἐδόκεις θανυμάζειν αὐτόν.

2. The adjective clause frequently takes the place of other subordinate clauses, e. g. Θανυστὸν ποιῆς, ὅς ἡμῖν μὲν οὐδὲν δίδως, in that or because you give us nothing, X. C. 2. 7, 13. The adjective clause is very frequently used instead of a hypothetical adverbial clause, comp. 333, 3; so also instead of an adverbial clause introduced by ὥστε; the last case occurs,

- (a) after οὕτως or ὥδε. Dem. Chers. 100, 44. οὐ γὰρ οὕτω γ' ἐνήθης ἐστὶν ὑμῶν οἰδεῖς, ὅς ὑπολαμβάνει. X. Cy. 6. 1, 14. τίς οὕτως ἰσχυρός, ὅς λίμῃ καὶ ῥίγῃ δύναιτ' ἂν μαχόμενος στρατεύεσθαι.
(b) after τοιοῦτος, τηλικούτος, τοσοῦτος. In most instances, these demonstratives are followed by the corresponding relatives οἷος, ὅσος, which, like the adverbial clause introduced by ὥστε, usually

have an Inf. depending upon them. Pl. Apol. *ἐγὼ τυγχάνω ὧν τοιοῦτος, οἷος ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τῇ πόλει δεδόσθαι*. X. An. 4. 8, 12. *δοκεῖ τοσοῦτον χωρίον κατασχεῖν* —, ὅσον ἔξω τοὺς ἐσχαίτους λόχους γενέσθαι τῶν πολέμιων κεράτων.

3. The relative pronoun serves not only to connect subordinate clauses with the principal one, but it is also used to connect clauses in general, inasmuch as it takes the place of a demonstrative standing in the sentence and referring to a word of the preceding clause. This mode of connecting sentences belongs to the Latin as well as to the Greek, although it occurs very rarely in the latter compared with the former. Thus in Greek, e. g. it is altogether common for clauses to begin like *ταῦτα δὲ εἰπόντες, ταῦτα δὲ ἀκούσαντες, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, ἐκ τούτου δὲ, ὥς δὲ ταῦτα ἐγένετο*, etc., where the Latin generally uses the relative *qui*.

§ 335. III. *Adverbial Sentences.* (666.)

Adverbial sentences are adverbs or participles and substantives used adverbially, expanded into sentences, and, like adverbs, denote an adverbial object, i. e. such an object as does not complete the idea of the predicate, but merely defines it. Hence, they express a more full explanation of the place, time, reason, manner and mode. Adverbial sentences are connected with the principal sentence by relative adverbs, e. g. *οὗ, ὅθι, ὥς, ὅτε*, etc. The relative adverbs of the subordinate clause, have, in the principal clause, corresponding demonstrative adverbs expressed or understood, by which both clauses are united into one, e. g. *ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τότε τὰ ἄνθη θάλλει* — ὥς ἔλεξας, οὕτως ἐπραξας.

§ 336. A. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES OF PLACE. (667.)

Adverbial sentences denoting place are introduced by the relative adverbs of place, *οὗ, ὧ, ὅπη, ὅπου, ἐνθα* (ubi); *ὅθεν, ἐνθεν* (unde); *οἷ, ὅποι, ὧ, ὅπη* (quo), and, like adverbs of place, express the three relations of direction, *where, whence* and *whither*. The use of the Modes in these sentences, is in all respects like that in adjective sentences, § 333.

Her. 3, 39. *ὅπου γὰρ ἰθὺς εἰς στρατεύεσθαι, πάντα οἱ ἐχώρει ἐντυχίως* (indefinite frequency). Th. 2, 11. *ἔπισθε (ἐκείσε), ὅποι ἂν τις ἤγῃται*. X. An. 4, 2, 24. *μαχόμενοι δὲ οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ, ὅπη εἴη στενὸν χωρίον, προκαταλαμβάνοντες ἐκώλυνον τὰς παρόδους* (Opt. on account of ἐκώλυνον). Cy. 3, 3, 5. *ἐθήρα ὅπου περ ἐπιτυγχάνοιεν θηρίους, ἠερεσε*. Pl. Apol. 28, d. *οὗ ἂν τις ἐαυτὸν τάξῃ, ἐνταῦθα δὲ μένοντα κινδυνεύειν*.

§ 337. B. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES OF TIME. (668—674.)

1. Adverbial sentences denoting time, are introduced by the following conjunctions, ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὥς, ἡνίκα, *when*, ἐν ᾧ, ἕως, *while*; ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, *postquam*, ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ ὅτου, also ἐξ ὧν, *ex quo*, and ἀφ' οὗ, *since*; πρὶν, πρὶν ᾗ, *priusquam*, ἕως, ἕως οὗ, εἰς ὃ, ἔστε, μέχρι, ἢ ἄχρι οὗ, μέχρι ὅτου, μέχρι, *till, until*.

2. On the use of the Modes, the following things are to be observed,

3. The Ind. is used, when the statement is to be represented as a fact; hence in mentioning actual events or occurrences.

Her. 7, 7. ὥς ἀνεγνωσθῇ Ξέρξης στρατεῦσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐνθα ὕτα στρατιῶν ποιέεται. 1, 11. ὥς ἡμέρη τάχιστα ἐγγέγονε (ὥς τάχιστα, *quum primum, as soon as*). X. H. 1. 1, 3. ἐμάχοντο, μέχρις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέπλευσαν. An. 1. 3, 11. καὶ ἕως γε μένομεν αὐτοῦ, σκεπτόμενοι μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως ὥς ἀσφαλέστατα μενοῦμεν.

4. The conjunction ἕως, *till*, like the final conjunctions, § 330, 5, is followed by the Ind. of the historical tenses, when an object is to be represented as unattained or not to be realized.

Pl. Gorg. 506, b. ἡδέως ἂν Καλλικλέϊ τοῦτ' ἔτι διελεχόμεν, ἕως αὐτῷ τὴν τοῦ Ἀμφίπορος ἀπέδοκα φῆσιν ἀντὶ τῆς τοῦ Ζήθου, *lubenter cum hoc Callicle collocutus essem, usque dum eum (Calliclem) ad philosophiae studium revocassem*.

5. The Subj. is used, when the statement of time or the assertion contained in the predicate, is to be represented not as something definite, but merely as something conceived and general, not as unconditioned, but as depending on circumstances, and is to be referred to the predicate of the principal sentence, the verb of which is in one of the principal tenses. In the Common Language, the conjunctions take the modal adverb ἂν — ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἡνίκ' ἂν, ἐπ' ᾧ (ἐπ' ᾗ), ἐπειδάν; πρὶν ἂν, ἕως ἂν, μέχρι ἂν, ἔστ' ἂν, § 260, 2, (3), (d).

6. Accordingly the Subj. is used with the above conjunctions from ὅταν to πρὶν ἂν, when the statement of time is also to be represented as the condition under which the predicate of the principal sentence will take place. The Subj. is also very frequently used, to denote indefinite frequency, comp. § 333, 3.

But with conjunctions which signify *till*, the Subj. expresses an object expected and aimed at.

Pl. Prot. 335, b. *ἐπεὶ δ' ἂν σὺ βούλῃ διαλέγεσθαι, ὥς ἐγὼ δύναμαι ἔπαι-
σαι, τότε σοι διαλέξομαι.* Dem. Ph. 3. 128, 69. *ἔως ἂν σάξῃται τὸ
σπάφος, τότε χρὴ καὶ ναύτην καὶ κυβερνήτην προθύμους εἶναι, cum seruari
possit.* X. Cy. 3. 1, 18. πόλιν δ', ἔφη, οὐπω εὐρακας ἀντιπατομένην πρὸς
πόλιν ἐτάραν, ἥτις, *ἐπεὶ δ' ἂν ἡττηθῇ, παραχρῆμα ταύτην ἀντὶ τοῦ μάχισ-
θαι πείθεσθαι ἐθίλει.* 3. 3, 26. *ὅπερ καὶ νῦν εἰ ποιοῦσιν οἱ βάρβαροι βασι-
λεῖς· ὁπόταν στρατοπεδεύωνται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπε-
τῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν, as often as.*

REMARK 1. The Subj. is also used in the Epic language, when the ad-
verbial clause forms a member of a comparison, since here a case is sup-
posed, comp. § 333, Rem. 2. Il. ξ, 16. *ὥς δ' ὅτε πορφύρῃ πέλαγος —
ὥς ὁ γάρων ὠκυμένη.* ο, 624. *ἐν δ' ἔπασ', ὥς ὅτε κύμα θοῇ ἐν νηὶ πείσῃσιν.*

REM. 2. On the Subj. after an historical tense instead of the Opt., and on
ὅταν, *ἐπεί*, *πρὶν* ἂν, etc. with the Opt. in the *oratio obliqua*, see § 345,
Rem. 4.

REM. 3. The mode of connection by *ὅτε*, *ὅποτε*, *πρὶν*, etc. without ἂν with
the Subj., is frequently found in the Epic language, sometimes also in Ionic
prose, and not seldom in the Attic writers with *μέχρι* and *πρὶν*.

7. The Opt., like the Subj., is used with conjunctions of time,
but in reference to an historical tense of the principal clause.
When the Opt. is used to denote indefinite frequency, an Impf.
or an Iterative Aor. usually stands in the principal clause, and
the conjunctions *ὅτε*, *ἐπεί*, etc. (except those which signify *before*
and *until*), are translated by *as often as*.

Od. ε, 385. *ὅ γ' ὅρσε δ' ἐπὶ κραιπνὸν βορέην, πρὸ δὲ κύματ' ἔαζεν, ἔως ὅγε
Φαιήκεσσι φιληρότεμοισι μεγείη* (but ὄρυσσι βορέην καὶ ἄγνυσσι κύματα, *ἔως
ἂν* — *μυγῇ*). Il. κ, 14. *αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ἐς νῆάς τε ἴδοι καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, πολλὰς
ἐν κεφαλῇ προθυέμενους ἔλκετο χαλκας, as often as.* Her. 6, 61. *ὅπως
ἐνείκεις ἡ τροφὸς (τὸ παιδίον), πρὸς τε τῷ γάλμα ἴστα καὶ ἐλίσσεται
τὴν θρόν ἀπαλλάξαι τῆς δυσμορφίης τὸ παιδίον, as often as.* Pl. Phaedon.
59, d. *περιμένομεν οὖν ἐκαστοτε, ἔως ἂν οἱ χεῖρ' ἐπὶ τὸ δισμωτήριον.* X. An.
6. 1, 7. *ὁπότε δὲ (οἱ Ἕλληνες) αὐτοῖς (τοῖς πολεμίοις) ἐπίοισιν, ῥαδίως
ἀπέφενγον.*

REM. 4. On ἂν in the principal clause, see § 260, 2, (2), (β).

8. Moreover, the Opt. without ἂν is used with conjunctions
of time, without reference to the time of the principal clause,
when the statement of time is to be represented as an uncertain
and doubtful condition, as a mere supposition, conjecture or

assumption; generally when the subordinate clause forms a part of a principal clause expressing a wish, § 333, 5.

Pl. Amat. 133, a. ὅπότε τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἡγησαίμην εἶναι, οὐδ' ἂν ἄνθρωπον νομίσαιμι ἐμαντὺν εἶναι, *when I shall assume*. X. Cy. 3. 1, 16. πῶς δ' ἂν τότε πλείστον ἄξιοι γίγνοιεν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅποτε ἀδικοῦντες ἀλίσκοιντο;—Pl. σ., 465. αἱ γὰρ μιν θανάτοιο δυσχερὸς ὥδε δυναίμην—ἀποκρίψαι, ὅτε μιν μόρος αἰνὸς ἰκάνοι. Pl. Rp. 501, c. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄν, οἶμαι, ἐξαλείφουσιν, τὸ δὲ ἐγγράφουσιν, ἕως ὅτι μάλιστα ἀνθρώπεια ἦθη εἰς ὅσον ἐνδέχεται θεοφιλή ποιήσειαν.

9. The conjunctions *πρίν* (πρότερον ἢ), besides the constructions mentioned, is also followed by the Inf. The different constructions of *πρίν* are to be distinguished as follows,

(a) When a past event, one that has actually occurred, is spoken of, the Ind. of an historical tense is used, (No. 3).

(b) When a future action, one merely conceived, is spoken of, which can be considered as the condition of the principal clause, the Subj. is used, if the subordinate clause refers to a Pres., Perf. or Fut. in the principal clause, but the Opt., when the subordinate clause refers to an historical tense in the principal clause (No. 5 and 7), in both cases, however, only when the principal clause is negative.

(c) But when the action is to be represented only as a conception, a conceived limit, not as an independent occurrence, but only as a subordinate and incidental designation of time, the Inf. is used. Hence the Inf. can stand both for the Ind. of an historical tense, and for the Subj. or Opt., when it does not serve to define more fully the subordinate clause.

Isocr. de Big. 348, b. οὐ πρότερον ἐπαύσαντο, πρὶν τὸν τε πατέρα ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου μετεπέμψαντο, καὶ τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. X. An. 6. 1, 27. οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες, πρὶν ἐποιήσαν πῦσαν τὴν πόλιν ὁμολογεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνας εἶναι. Eur. Med. 279. οὐκ ἄπειμι πρὸς δόμους πάλιν, πρὶν ἂν σε γαίης τερμόνων ἔξω βάλω (= ἐὰν μὴ πρότερόν σε ἐκβάλω). X. An. 5. 7, 12. μὴ ἀπέλθῃτε, πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃτε. Pl. φ., 580. Ἀγῆνωρ οὐκ ἔθελεν φεύγειν, πρὶν πειρήσασαι Ἀχιλῆος (= εἰ μὴ πρότερον πειρήσαιο). X. An. 7. 7, 57. οἱ ἐπιτήδαιοι ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ (αὐτοῦ) ἐδέοντο μὴ ἀπελθεῖν, πρὶν ἀπαγγάγοι τὸ στρατεύμα καὶ Θίβρωνι παραδοίη. Her. 6, 119. Λαρεῖος, πρὶν μὲν αἰχμαλώτους γενέσθαι τοὺς Ἑρετριεῖς, ἐνείχε σφι δεινὸν χόλον. 7, 2. ἔσαν Λαρεῖω, καὶ πρότερον ἢ βασιλεῦσαι, γεγονότες τρεῖς παῖδες. X. An. 1. 8, 19. πρὶν δὲ τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι, ἐκκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσι. 10, 19. πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι τὸ στρατεύμα πρὸς ἄρι-

στον, βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. An. 4. 1, 7. ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος, πρὶν τινα αἰσθίσθαι τῶν πολέμων. Cy. 7. 1, 4. πρὶν δὲ ὁρᾶν τοὺς πολέμους, εἰς τρεῖς ἀνέπανσε τὸ στράτευμα. 2. 2, 10. πιθανοὶ δ' οὕτως εἰσὶ τινες, ὥστε, πρὶν εἰδέναι τὸ προστασόμενον, πρότερον πεύδονται.

REM. 5. The Homeric πάρος, when it is not used merely as an adverb, is always constructed with the Inf. Il. σ, 245. ἐς δ' ἀγορὴν ἀγίροντο, πάρος δόρποιο μέδεσθαι.

C. CAUSAL ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

§ 338. I. *Adverbial Sentences denoting Cause.*

(675.)

1. Such as express the cause in the form of adverbial sentences denoting time by means of conjunctions of time, viz. ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὡς, ἐπεὶ, quoniam, puisque, *because, since, ἐπεὶ*, quoniam, and ὅπου, quandoquidem. In these adverbial sentences, the Ind. is the prevailing Mode, but yet the Opt. with ἄν, § 260, 2, (4) (a) and the Ind. of the historical tenses with ἄν, § 260, 2, (2) (a), can also be used.

Il. φ, 95. μή με πτεῖν, ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογαστριος Ἐκτορός εἰμι, quoniam sum. X. An. 3. 2, 2. χαλεπὰ μὲν τὰ παρόντα, ὁπότε (since) ἀνδρῶν στρατηγῶν τοιούτων στερόμεθα καὶ λοχαγῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν. Dem. Ol. 1, in. ὅτε τοίνυν ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, προσήκει προθύμως ἐθίλειν ἀκούειν. Pl. Prot. 335, d. δέομαι οὖν σοῦ παραμεῖναι ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ οὐδ' ἄν ἐνὸς ἡδιστοῦ ἀκούσαιμι ἢ σοῦ. Il. ο, 228. ὑπόειξεν χεῖρας ἐμάς, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔνι ἀνδρῶν γ' ἐτελεσθη, since, if he had not escaped, the thing would not have been accomplished without effort.

REMARK. Ἐπεὶ also introduces interrogative and imperative clauses, where we must then translate it by *for*. For the explanation of this use, see § 341, Rem. 4.

2. Such as express the reason in the form of substantive sentences by the conjunctions ὅτι and ὁότι (formed from διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι) and the Poet. οὕνεκα (formed from τοῦτου ἕνεκα, ὅ) or ὁθούνεκα (instead of ὅτου ἕνεκα). The Ind. is here, also, the prevailing mode, when the statement is not contingent.

Pl. Euthyphr. 9, c. ἄρα τὸ ὅσιον, ὅτι ὁσίον ἐστι, φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν, ἢ, ὅτι φιλεῖται, ὁσίον ἐστι;

§ 339. II. *Conditional Adverbial Sentences.*

(676—683.)

1. The second kind of adverbial sentences are such as express a condition and are introduced by the hypothetical conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ($\eta\gamma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, which must not be confounded with the modal adverb $\acute{\alpha}\nu$). The principal clause expresses what is conditioned by the subordinate clause, or the consequence and effect of the subordinate clause. As the conditioning clause precedes the conditioned, or the reason, the result, the former (the subordinate clause) is called the *Protasis*, and the latter (the principal clause) the *Apodosis*.

2. The relation which the conditioning and conditioned statement have to the conviction or persuasion of the speaker, in Greek, is expressed in the following manner,

I. In the first place, the condition is expressed by the Ind., as a reality or fact, and hence as something certain. Two cases are here to be distinguished,

(a) In the *Protasis*, $\epsilon\iota$ with the Ind. of all tenses is used, and also the Ind. of all tenses is used in the *Apodosis*, when both the condition and that which is subject to the condition or results from the condition, are considered by the speaker as a reality or fact, and hence as certain, whether the thing spoken of is objective or not. The result is very frequently a necessary one. If the *Apodosis* contains a command, the Imp. is used, and when this command is negative, the Subj. also, § 259, 5.

$\epsilon\iota$ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἄμαρτάνεις. $\epsilon\iota$ θεός ἐστι, σοφός ἐστιν. X. Cy. 1. 5, 13. $\epsilon\iota$ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγὼ λέγω περὶ ὑμῶν ἄλλα γινώσκων, ἐμάντων ἐξαπατῶ (here something is spoken of, which in his heart the speaker wholly denies). $\epsilon\iota$ τι ἔχεις, δός. $\epsilon\iota$ τοῦτο πεποίηκας, ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἄξιός ἐῤ. Her. 3, 62. ὃ δέσποτα, οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα ἀληθέα, οὕτως (= οὔτι) κοτέ σοι Σμέρδης ἀδελφεός ὃ σὸς ἐπανετίηκε — ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὸς — ἔθαψά μιν χερσὶ τῆσι ἐμεωῦτοῦ. $\epsilon\iota$ μὲν γυν οἱ τεθνεῶτες ἀνεστήασιν, πρὸς δὲ κέοι τοι καὶ Ἀστυάγεια τὸν Μῆδον ἐπαναστήσεσθαι. $\epsilon\iota$ δ' ἔστι, ὥσπερ προτοῦ, οὐ μὴ τί τοι ἔκ γε ἐκείνου νεώτερον ἀναβλαστήσει (here in the first conditional clause, something is spoken of, the opposite of which the speaker is persuaded is true). $\epsilon\iota$ τι εἶχε, καὶ ἐδίδοϋ. $\epsilon\iota$ τοῦτο ἐπεποιήκεις, ζημίας ἄξιός ἦσθα. $\epsilon\iota$ ἐβρόντησε, καὶ ἤστραψεν. $\epsilon\iota$ τοῦ-

το λέξεις, ἀμαρτήσῃ. X. Cy. 2. 1, 8. εἴ τι πείσονται Μῆδοι, εἰς Πέρσας τὸ δεινὸν ἦξει. 7. 1, 19. εἰ φθάσομεν τοὺς πολεμίους κατακτανόντες, οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἀποθανεῖται.

(b) In the Protasis, εἰ with the Ind. of the historical tenses is used; in the Apodosis, also, the Ind. of an historical tense is used, but in connection with ἄν, when the reality, both of the condition and that which is subject to the condition, is to be denied. This form is used only of the past, or where there is a reference to the past; here it is affirmed that something could take place under a certain condition, but did not, because the condition was not fulfilled. The use of the tenses is the same as in simple sentences. See § 256.

Here the negation of the reality is not contained in the form of expression itself, for the Ind. of the historical tenses necessarily always denotes a past occurrence or fact; the negation is merely an inferred one, that is to say, it consists in this, that a conclusion or inference is drawn from the past and applied to the present, and a reality in the past is opposed to what is not a reality in the present. The past reality expressed in the conditional sentence stands in opposition to another present reality (either expressed or to be supplied from the context), which contains precisely the opposite of that past reality, e. g. *if the enemy came, we were destroyed*, i. e. *if the enemy had come, we should have been destroyed*, BUT NOW THE ENEMY HAS NOT COME; from this contrast it is now inferred, that the assumed fact *if the enemy came*, did not take place.

Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν, *si hoc diceres, errares, if you said this, you erred, or if you had said this, you would have erred*; but you have not said it, consequently you have not erred. Pl. Apol. 20. b, c. τίς, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ ποδαπός; καὶ πόσου διδάσκει; Εὐνηρος, ἔφη, ὃ Σώκρατες, Πάριος, πέντε μυνών. Καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὐνηρον ἐμακάρισα, εἰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔχει ταύτην τὴν τέχνην καὶ οὕτως ἐμμελῶς διδάσκει· ἐγὼ γοῦν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκαλλυνόμην τε καὶ ἡβρυνόμην ἄν, εἰ ἡπιστάμην ταῦτα· ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ἐπίσταμαι, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι (here also something past is spoken of, as is evident from ἐμακάρισα). 31. d. εἰ ἐγὼ πάλοι ἐπεχέλοισα πράττειν τὰ πολιτικὰ πράγματα, πάλοι ἄν ἀπολώλη καὶ οὗτ' ἄν ὑμᾶς ὠφελήκη, οὗτ' ἄν ἐμαντόν. Th. 1, 9. οὐκ ἄν οὖν νήσων ἐκράτει (*Ἀγαμέμνων*), εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν (he would not have ruled over the islands unless he had a fleet; but he had a fleet, consequently he could rule over the islands). Pl. Gorg. 516, e. εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασxon, *if they — Cimon, Themistocles and Miltiades — had been good men, they would never have experienced this injustice*. X. Cy. 1. 2, 16. ταῦτα

δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἐδύναντο (οἱ Πέρσαι) ποιεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ διαίτη μετρία ἐχρῶντο. 3. 3, 17. εἰ μὲν μείζων τις κίνδυνος ἔμελλεν ἡμῖν εἶναι ἐκεῖ (sc. ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ), ἢ ἐνθάδε (sc. ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ), ἴσως τὸ ἀσφαλέστατον ἢ ἂν αἰρετέον· νῦν δὲ ἴσοι μὲν ἐκείνοι (οἱ κίνδυνοι) ἔσονται, ἢν τε ἐνθάδε ὑπομένωμεν, ἢν τε εἰς τὴν ἐκείνων (τῶν πολέμων) ἰόντες ὑπαντῶμεν αὐτοῖς (here also a past action is spoken of), “if a greater danger impended over us when we were in a hostile country, than in one that was friendly, perhaps then the safer course ought to be chosen; but now, since we are armed, the danger here and there will be equal.” 8. 3, 44. ἀληθῆ, ἔφη, λέγεις· εἰ γὰρ τοι τὸ ἔχειν, οὕτως, ὥσπερ τὸ λαμβάνειν, ἡδὺν ἦν, πολὺν ἂν διέφερον εὐδαιμονίᾳ οἱ πλούσιοι τῶν πενήτων, in reference to the preceding conversation. An. 7. 6, 9. ἡμεῖς μὲν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ πάσαι ἂν ἡμεν παρ’ ἡμῖν, εἰ μὴ Ξενοφῶν δεῦρο ἡμᾶς πείσας ἀπήγαγεν. Lys. defens. Call. 102, 1. εἰ μὲν περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς ἢ τοῦ σώματος — Καλλίας ἡ γωνίῳ εἶπε, ἐξήρει ἅν μοι καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων εἰρημένα· νῦν δὲ μοι δοκεῖ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι — μὴ βοηθῆσαι Καλλίᾳ τὰ δίκαια. Purg. sacril. 109, 15. εἰ μὲν αἰσχρὸν ἦν μόνον τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἴσως ἂν τις τῶν παριόντων ἡμέλησε· νῦν δὲ οὐ περὶ αἰσχύνης, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς μεγίστης ζημίας ἐκινδύνουν.

REMARK 1. On the omission of ἂν in the Apodosis, see § 260, Rem. 3. Intermediate sentences, which are joined to such conditional sentences, are likewise expressed by the Ind. of the Hist. tenses (without ἂν), if they stand in close connection with those tenses. X. C. 1. 4, 14. οὔτε γὰρ βοὸς ἂν ἔχων σῶμα, ἀνθρώπου δὲ γνώμην, ἐδύναι ἂν πράττειν ἃ ἐβούλετο (efficere posset, quae vellet). 3. 5, 8. εἰ μὲν ἐβουλόμεθα χρημάτων αὐτοὺς ὧν οἱ ἄλλοι εἶχον ἀντιποιεῖσθαι (si vellemus eos sibi vindicare opes, quas alii haberent).

II. The condition is expressed, in the second place, as a conception. The Greek has two different forms to denote this relation,

(a) In the Protasis, εἰ stands with the Opt., and in the Apodosis, the Opt. also stands, but in connection with ἂν. (The Fut. Opt. is here not used). By this form, both the condition, and the thing conditioned, are represented as a present or future uncertainty, as an undetermined possibility, a mere conjecture or supposition, without any respect to its actual existence or the contrary, its possibility or impossibility. This form corresponds to the English usage, where historical conjunctions are used in the Protasis and Apodosis, e. g. *If thou hadst gold, then thou wouldst give it.*

Εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἂν, if thou shouldst say this, then thou

wouldst err. — Pl. Symp. 175, d. εἴ ἄν ἔχοι —, εἰ τοιοῦτον εἶη ἡ σοφία, ὥςτ' ἐκ τοῦ πληρεστέρου εἰς τὸν κενώτερον ῥεῖν ἡμῶν, ἐν ἀπώμαθα ἀλλήλων· εἰ γὰρ οὕτως ἔχει καὶ ἡ σοφία, πολλοὺ τιμῶμαι τὴν παρὰ σοὶ κατὰκλισιν. Lysid. 206, c. εἴ μοι ἐθελήσας αὐτὸν ποιῆσαι εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, ἴσως ἂν δυνάμην σοὶ ἐπιδεῖξαι, ἃ χρὴ αὐτῷ διαλέγεσθαι. Menex. 236, a. καὶ τί ἄν ἔχοις εἰπεῖν, εἰ δέοι σε λέγειν; Hipp. Maj. 282, d. εἰ γὰρ εἰδείης, ὅσον ὑργύριον εἰργασμαι, θαυμάσας ἄν. Ion. 537, e. εἴ σε ἐροίμην, εἰ (whether) τῇ αὐτῇ τέχνῃ γινώσκωμεν τῇ ἀριθμητικῇ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐγώ τε καὶ σύ, ἢ ἄλλῃ, φαίης ἄν δήπου τῇ αὐτῇ. Th. 4, 61. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. X. An. 5, 1, 11. εἰ οὖν αἰτησάμενοι παρὰ Τραπεζουνίων μακρὰ πλοῖα κατὰγοιμεν —, ἴσως ἂν οὐκ ἀπορήσαιμεν κομιδῆς. 5, 6, 9. καὶ ὁ Παρθένιος ἄβατος· ἐφ' ὃν ἐλθοῖτε ἄν, εἰ τὸν Ἄλυν διαβαίητε. 6, 2, 21. εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεῖη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὥς εἰς μύχην παρεσκευασμένοι ἴοιμεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ μᾶλλον προχωροίη ἡμῖν.

(b) In the Protasis, *εἰ ἄν* stands (*ἦν*, *ἄν*) with the Subjunctive, and in the Apodosis, the Ind. of a principal tense, commonly the Future (also the Imperative). By this form, the condition is represented as such, that its actual existence still depends on circumstances, and hence is expected by the speaker, and is regarded as possible. The thing conditioned, or the inference drawn from the principal clause, is expressed by the Ind. as what is certain or necessary.

REM. 2. Since the Greek Subj. always refers to the future, hence *εἰ ἄν* with the Subj. almost always corresponds to *εἰ* with the Fut. Ind.; the only distinction is, that by *εἰ* with the Fut. Ind. the condition is expressed as what *will* take place in future; but by *εἰ ἄν* with the Subj. the condition is expressed as such that its existence as an actual fact, is merely supposed or expected by the speaker. The Subj. does not have its ground in the conditioned relation itself, but in the fact, that, aside from this relation, it is used to denote a concession expected by the speaker, § 259, Rem. 4.

Ἐάν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἁμαρτήσῃ, *if thou sayest this, shalt say it, thou wilt err.* Ἐάν τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν. — Ἐάν τοῦτο λέξῃς, ἁμαρτήσῃ (*si hoc dixeris, errabis*). Pl. Rp. 473, d. εἰ ἄν μὴ ἡ οἱ φιλόσοφοι βασιλεύσωσιν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἢ οἱ βασιλεῖς τε νῦν λεγόμενοι καὶ δυνάσται φιλοσοφήσωσι γνησίως τε καὶ ἱκανῶς, καὶ τοῦτο εἰς ταὐτὸν ξυμπέσῃ, δύναμις τε πολιτικὴ καὶ φιλοσοφία, οὐκ ἔστι κακῶν παῦλα ταῖς πόλεσι. Lysid. 210, c. εἰ ἄν μὲν ἄρα σοφὸς γένη, ὃ παῦ, πάντες σοὶ φίλοι καὶ πάντες σοὶ οἰκεῖοι ἔσονται. X. An. 1, 8, 12. καὶ τοῦτο, ἔφη, νειώμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται.

REM. 3. *Ἐάν* with the Subj. and *εἰ* with the Opt. are also used in re-

spect to an indefinite frequency. Comp. § 333, 3 and 4. In the place of *ἐάν* with the Subj., *εἰ* with the Opt. occurs, when the conditioning sentence is made to depend on an Hist. tense. Still, see § 345, 4. On *ἐάν* with the Opt. and *εἰ* with the Inf. in *orat. obliq.*, see § 345, Rem. 4, and No. 6.

3. In addition to the common forms of the Apodosis which have been mentioned, and which correspond to those of the Protasis, the Apodosis is very often found in a form that does not correspond to the Protasis. The following cases occur,

(a) The Opt. with *ἄν* in an Apodosis, very often follows *εἰ* with the Ind. and *ἐάν* with the Subj., when the thing conditioned or deduced is contrasted as uncertain, doubtful, an undetermined possibility, with a condition which is certain, or which is received as certain. The Greek, particularly the Attic dialect, very often employs this form of the Apodosis in a certain kind of polite way, when speaking of settled convictions, § 260, 2, (4), (a).

(a) *Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν*, if thou assertest this, thou wouldst err. Pl. Ap. 37, c. πολλὴ μὲν ἄν με φιλοφυχία ἔχοι, εἰ οὕτως ἀλόγιστός εἰμι. 30, b. εἰ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα λέγων διαφθίρω τοὺς νέους, ταῦτ' ἄν εἴη βλαβερά. Alc. II. 149, c. καὶ γὰρ ἄν δεινὸν εἴη, εἰ πρὸς τὰ δῶρα καὶ τὰς θυσίας ἀποβλέπουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ θεοί, ἀλλὰ μὴ πρὸς τὴν ψυχὴν, ἄν τις ὅσιος καὶ δίκαιος ὢν τυγχάνῃ. X. C. I. 2, 28. εἰ δ' αὐτὸς (Σωκράτης) σωφροῶν διετέλει, πῶς ἄν δικαίως τῆς οὐκ ἐνούσης αὐτῷ κακίας αἰτίαν ἔχοι; Th. 6, 92. εἰ πολέμιός γε ὢν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον (nocebam), καὶ ἄν φίλος ὢν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοίην.

(β) *Εἰ* with the Ind. of the historical tenses is used in speaking of the denial of a fact, and in the Apodosis, the Opt. is used with *ἄν*. In this case, the Opt. with *ἄν* either refers to the present and future, or to the past. Il. β, 80. εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπεν, ψευδὸς κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφίζοίμεθα μάλλον· νῦν δ' ἴδεν, ὅς μὲν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εἵχεται εἶναι, “if another had told the dream, we should assert it to be a falsehood, and not believe it.” Il. ε, 311. καὶ γνέεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγατὴρ Ἀφροδίτη, “and Æneas would certainly have perished there, if Aphrodite had not observed it.”

(γ) X. Apol. 6. ἦν δὲ αἰσθάνωμαι χείρων γιγνόμενος καὶ καταμέμφομαι ἑμάντον, πῶς ἄν ἐγὼ ἄν ἡδέως βιοτεύοιμι; Pl. Menex. 239, c. ἐάν οὖν ἡμεῖς ἐπιχειρῶμεν τὰ αὐτὰ λόγῳ φιλοῦ κοσμεῖν, τάχ' ἄν δεύτεροι φανοίμεθα, then we should have been inferior.

(b) On the contrary, the Ind. sometimes follows *εἰ* with the Opt. in the Apodosis. Her. 1, 32. οὐ γάρ τοι ὁ μέγα πλοῦσιος μάλλον τοῦ ἐπ' ἡμῶν

ἔχοντος ὀλβιώτερός ἐστι, εἰ μὴ οἱ τύχη ἐπισποιετο, πάντα καλὰ ἔχοντα τελευτῆσαι εὖ τὸν βίον. X. C. 1. 5, 2. εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου γεγόμενοι βουλευόμεθα τῷ ἐπιτρέψαι ἢ παῖδας ἄρρενας παιδεῦσαι, ἢ θυγατέρας παρθέτους διαφυλάξαι, ἢ χρήματα διασῶσαι, ἂρ' ἀξιόπιστον εἰς ταῦτα ἡ γη-σόμεθα τὸν ἀκρατῇ;

(c) The Ind. of the historical tenses with ἄν in an Apodosis follows,

(α) sometimes εἰ with the Ind. of a principal tense, if the condition is regarded as a fact or something actually existing, while the thing conditioned or deduced, is not considered as a real existence. X. Hier. 1, 9. εἰ γὰρ οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχει, πῶς ἄν πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν —, πῶς δὲ πάντες ἐζήλουν ἄν τοὺς τυράννους; *if this were really so, why should many strive after the tyranny, and all esteem tyrants as happy?* Eur. Or. 565 sq. εἰ γὰρ γυναῖκες ἐς τόδ' ἡξοῦσιν θράσους, ἄνδρας φονεῖν, καταφυγὰς ποιοῦμεναι ἐς τέκνα —, παρ' οὐδὲν αὐταῖς ἦν ἄν ὀλλύναι πόσεις;

(β) rarely ἐάν with the Subj., Pl. Phaedr. 256, c. but very often εἰ with the Opt., when, in the Apodosis, an action repeated in past time, is indicated, see § 260, 2, (2), (β), but seldom when the reality of the thing deduced is denied, e. g. X. Cy. 2. 1, 9. εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὥς τάχιστ' ἄν ὄπλα ἐποιοῦμην πᾶσι Πέρσαις τοῖς προσιοῦσιν. Pl. Alc. I. 111, e. εἰ βουληθείμεν εἰδέναι μὴ μόνον, ποιοὶ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ὅποιοι ὑγινοὶ, ἢ νοσώδεις, ἄρα ἱκανοὶ ἄν ᾗσαν διδάσκαλοι οἱ πολλοί;

(d) The Ind. of a principal tense in the Apodosis, is sometimes contrasted with the Ind. of an historical tense in the Protasis, (α) affirmatively, Dem. Cor. 293, 195. εἰ μετὰ τῶν Θηβαίων ἡμῖν ἀγωνιζομένοις οὕτως εὔμαρτο πρᾶξαι, τί χρὴ προσδοκᾶν;—(β) negatively, Th. 3, 65. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ πρὸς τε τὴν πόλιν ἐλθόντες ἐμαχόμεθα (pugnassetemus) καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐδηοῦμεν (devastassetemus) ὥς πολέμιοι, ἀδικοῦμεν· εἰ δὲ ἄνδρες ὑμῶν οἱ πρῶτοι — ἐπεκαλέσαντο (advocaverunt), τί ἀδικοῦμεν;

§ 340. Remarks.

(684, 683.)

1. Ellipsis of the Protasis. The Opt. with ἄν often stands without the conditional Protasis; yet this is contained in an adjective sentence, or in a participle, or, in general, in a word of the sentence which may be expanded into a conditional Protasis, e. g. in the adverb οὕτως, in a preposition, or it is indicated in what precedes or follows. "Ὅς ταῦτα λέγοι, ἀμαρτάνοι ἄν, *whoever should say these things, would err.* Ταῦτα λέξας, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν. Οὕτω γ' ἄν ἀμαρτάνοις. Very often, however, the Protasis is actually wanting; particularly general Protases are almost always omitted, since they can be easily supplied, by such phrases as, "when one wishes," "If it is allowed," "If I can," "If circumstances should favor," e. g. Βου-

λοίμην ἄν (scil. εἰ δυναίμην), *velim*, ἡδέως ἄν ἀκούσαιμι; often also, the conditioned Apodosis must be supplied, as well as the conditioning Protasis, e. g. Her. 9, 71. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἄν εἴποιεν (sc. εἰ εἴποιεν). Comp. § 260, 2, (4), (a). Under like conditions, also, the Ind. of the historical tenses with ἄν often stands without a conditional Protasis, e. g. Ταῦτα λέξας ἡμαρτες ἄν. Ἄνευσσις μοῦ οὐκ ἄν τοῦτο συνέβη. Ἐβούλομην ἄν (sc. εἰ ἐδυνάμην), *vellem* (different from βούλομην ἄν, as *vellem* from *velim*), ἐβούληθην ἄν, *vellem* or *voluissem*. Ἐνθα δὲ ἔγνωσ ἄν (sc. εἰ παρῆσθα), *tum vero videres*. See § 260, Rem. 2.

2. Ellipsis of the Apodosis. On the contrary, the Apodosis may be omitted in certain cases,

(a) In expressions of *desire*, e. g. εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο (sc. εὐτυχὴς ἄν εἴην), *O that this might be!* εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο (sc. εὐτυχὴς ἄν ἦν), *O that this had been!* Comp. § 259, 3, (b), and Rem. 6.

(b) Often in agitated, impassioned discourse, (*Aprosiopesis*). Il. α, 340 sq. εἵποτε δ' αὔτε χρεὶά ἐμῷ γένηται ἀικέα λογὸν ἀμῦναι τοῖς ἄλλοις —.

(c) When the Apodosis may be easily supplied from the context; this occurs in Homer in the phrase εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις with or without an Inf. Il. φ, 487. εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις πολέμοιο δαήμεναι (sc. ἄγε, μάχου ἐμοί). ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῆς. Very often also in Attic writers, where two conditional clauses are placed in contrast by εἰ (ἐάν) μέν — εἰ (ἐάν) δέ μή; in the first the Apodosis is omitted, since it contains a thought which can be easily supplied, and the discourse hastens on to the following more important thought. Pl. Prot. 325, d. καὶ ἐάν μὲν ἐκὼν πείθεται (sc. καλῶς ἔχει). εἰ δέ μή, — εὐθύνουσιν ἀπειλαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς.

3. A partial ellipsis of the Protasis occurs in the Homeric phrase εἰ δ' ἄγε, i. e. εἰ δὲ βούλει, ἄγε. Il. α, 524. εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσσμαι. Also when εἰ δέ or εἰ δ' ἄγε is used as an antithesis, where the verb must be supplied from the context. Il. α, 302; ι, 46. ἀλλ' ἄλλοι μνέουσι παρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί, εἰςόκε περ Τροίην διαπέρσομεν· εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοί (sc. μὴ μνέουσι), φευγόντων σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

4. Εἰ δέ is used instead of εἰ δέ μή and εἰ δὲ μή instead of εἰ δέ. When two hypothetical clauses are contrasted with each other, εἰ δέ is often used, instead of εἰ δέ μή, since by the corresponding member alone, the first member is negated. Pl. Prot. 348, a. καὶ ἄν μὲν βούλῃ τι ἐρωτᾶν, εἰτοιμός ἐμὶ σοὶ παρέχειν (sc. ἐμέ) ἀποκρινόμενος· ἐάν δὲ βούλῃ, σὺ ἐμοὶ παράσχε. On the contrary, a negative clause is followed by εἰ δέ μή, instead of εἰ δέ, since this form has become altogether common in negating the antecedent clause. X. Cy. 3, 1, 35. πρὸς τῶν Θεῶν, μὴ οὕτω λέγε· εἰ δέ μή, *otherwise*, οὐ θαρσύνεται με ξεις.

5. When εἰ μή has the meaning of *except*, another εἰ is sometimes

joined, thus εἰ μὴ εἰ, like *nisi si, except, unless*, while the predicate of εἰ μὴ is omitted. Pl. Synp. 205, e. οὐ γὰρ τὸ ταυτῶν, οἶμαι, ἕκαστοι ἀσπάζονται, εἰ μὴ εἴ τις τὸ μὲν ἀγαθὸν οἰκεῖον καλεῖ.

6. Ἄν in the Protasis with εἰ and the Opt. or the Ind. of the historical tenses. Sometimes ἄν is found, also, in the Protasis, so that it contains a condition for the Apodosis, while itself is dependent on another condition, not commonly expressed but implied, e. g. εἰ ταῦτα λέγοις ἄν means, "If thou shouldst say these things, in case circumstances should permit, in case an opportunity should present, in case one should ask thee," etc. X. Cy. 3. 3, 55. τοῖς δ' ἀπαιδεύτοις παντάπασιν ἀρετῆς θαυμάζοιμ' ἄν, εἰ τι πλέον ἄν ὤφελ' ἔσειε λόγος καλῶς ᾗθεις εἰς ἀνδραγαθίαν, ἢ τοὺς ἀπαιδεύτους μουσικῆς ἥσμα μάλα καλῶς ἥσθεν εἰς μουσικήν. Pl. Prot. 329, b. ἐγὼ εἴπερ ἄλλω τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ περὶ θοίμην ἄν, καὶ σοὶ περὶ θομαι, si ulli alii, si id mihi affirmet fidem habeam.

7. When καὶ is connected with εἰ (ἐάν), the hypothetical Protasis contains a concessive meaning, and the Apodosis, an adversative meaning; the Protasis denotes a concession; the Apodosis, often in connection with ὅμως, *tamen*, denies the expected consequence, and places another consequence in opposition to that expectation. Καὶ either follows εἰ, e. g. εἰ καὶ — or precedes the same, e. g. καὶ εἰ —. In the first case, καὶ means *also*, and refers not merely to εἰ, but to the entire concessive clause, and εἰ καὶ means *if also*. In the last case, καὶ means *even, but also* (implying degrees), and singly refers only to the condition, and καὶ εἰ means *even if*, e. g. εἰ καὶ θνητός εἰμι, *if I also am mortal*, καὶ εἰ ἀθάνατος ἦν, *even if I were immortal*. S. O. R. 302. πόλιν μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ βλέπεις, φρονεῖς δ' ὅμως, οἷα νόσφ' ἕννεστιν, etsi (quamquam) caecus es, vides tamen, quo in malo versetur civitas. Aesch. Choeph. 296. καὶ μὴ πέποιθα, τοῦργον ἔστ' ἐγραστήον, etiamsi non fido, perpetrandum facinus est.

REMARK. Concessive clauses are far oftener expressed in an abridged form by the participle, either alone, or in connection with καὶ, καίπερ, etc., § 312, 4, (d) and Rem. 8.

§ 341. III. Adverbial Sentences denoting Consequence or Effect. (686—689.)

1. Adverbial sentences, denoting a consequence or effect, are adverbs of way and manner expanded into a sentence, and are introduced by the conjunctions ὥστε and more seldom ὡς, to which, in the principal sentence, the demonstrative adverb οὕτως, (either expressed or understood), corresponds, e. g. οὕτω καλός ἐστιν, ὥστε θαυμάζεσθαι (= θαυμασίως καλός ἐστιν).

Still, these sentences have often the meaning of a substantive or Inf. standing in the Acc. and denoting an effect, and hence must be considered as substantive sentences. In this last case, the relative *ὥστε* of the subordinate clause corresponds to a demonstrative substantive pronoun, either expressed or to be supplied, e. g. *τοῦτο*, in the principal sentence, e. g. *ἀνέπεισε Ξέρξης τοῦτο, ὥστε ποιεῖν ταῦτα*, Her.

2. The Ind. is used in these sentences, when the consequence or effect, is to be indicated as a fact, as something palpably and actually exhibited; when the consequence does not refer to a single word of the principal sentence, but to the entire principal sentence, *ὥστε* can be translated by *itaque*. The negative is in this case, *οὐ*, § 318, 2.

Her. 6, 83. *Ἄργος δὲ ἀνδρῶν ἐχηρώθη οὕτω, ὥστε οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτέων ἔσχον πάντα τὰ πρήγματα*. X. Cy. 1. 4, 5. *ταχὺ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνελώνκει, ὥστε ὁ Ἀστινάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία*. 15. *καὶ τοιοῦτον οὕτως ἦσθη τῇ τότε θήρᾳ (ὁ Ἀστινάγης), ὥστε αὐτὸς οἷόν τε εἶη, σὺν ἐξήκει τῷ Κύρῳ, καὶ ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς παρ' ἐλάμβανε*.

3. The Inf., on the contrary, is used, when the effect is to be represented as merely conceived, existing only in the mind of the speaker, limited to the inward relation of things, or admitted as possible. The principal and the subordinate sentences stand in the closest relations to each other. On attraction with the Inf., see § 307, 4, and on the negative, § 318, 2. The particular cases where the Inf. is used, are the following,

(a) When an effect or consequence is specified, which has its ground in the nature or condition of an object. X. C. 1. 2, 1. *ἔτι δὲ πρὸς τὸ μετρίων δεῖσθαι πεπαιδευμένος (ὁ Σωκράτης) οὕτως, ὥστε πανύ μικρὰ κεκτημένος πάνν ῥαδίως ἔχειν ἀρκοῦντα*. Cy. 1. 1, 5. *ἐδυνήθη δὲ (Κῦρος) ἐπιθυμίαν ἐμβαλεῖν τοσαύτην τοῦ πάντας αὐτῷ χαρίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης ἀξιοῦν κυβεργᾶσθαι*. 2, 1. *φῦναι δὲ ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται — φιλοτιμωτάτος, ὥστε πάντα μὲν πόνον ἀνακλῆναι, πάντα δὲ κίνδυνον ὑπομεῖναι τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα*. For the same reason, *ἢ ὥστε* (*quam ut*) is used with the Inf., after a comparative. Her. 3, 14. *ὦ παῖ Κῦρον, τὰ μὲν οἰκίῃα ἦν μέζω κακία, ἢ ὥστε ἀνακλᾶίειν, greater than that any one can bewail, i. e. too great, etc.* X. C. 3. 5, 17. *φοβοῦμαι αὐτὸ, μῆ τι μείζον ἢ ὥστε φέρειν δύνασθαι κακὸν τῇ πόλει συμβῆναι*. Hence *ὥστε* with an Inf. may also be used to explain a foregoing sentence, e. g. Th. 4, 23. *Πειλοποι*

δὲ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι, καὶ προςβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σπο-
ποῦντες καὶ ῥόν, εἴ τις παραπίσει, ὥς τε τοὺς ἄνδρας σῶσαι, *watching*
for an opportunity, if any should occur, by which their fellow-citizens could be
saved. X. C. 1. 3, 6. ὁ τοῖς πλείστοις ἐργωδέστατος ἐστίν, ὥς τε φυλάξασ-
θαι τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν καιρὸν ἐμπέλασθαι, τοῦτο ῥαδίως πάνυ (Σωκράτης) ἐφυλάτ-
τετο.

(b) When the consequence is to be represented as barely possible. X.
An. 2. 2, 17. κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποιοῦν καλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥς τε καὶ τοὺς πο-
λεμίου ἀκούειν, *ut etiam hostes audire possent*, ὥς τε οἱ μὲν ἐγγύτατα τῶν
πολεμίων καὶ ἔφηνον, a fact. 1. 4, 8. οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις,
ὥς τε εἰλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον.

(c) When the consequence or effect includes, at the same time, the idea
of intention or aim. X. R. Eq. 12, 11. ὥς μὲν δὲ μὴ βλάβη σθαι,
θεῶν ἕλων ὄντων, ταῦτα ὅπλα· ὥς δὲ τοὺς ἐναντίους βλάβη σθαι, μάχαι-
ραν μὲν μάλλον, ἢ ξίφος ἐπαινοῦμεν. Th. 2, 75. προκαλίμματα εἶχε δέξις
καὶ διφθέρας, ὥς τε τοὺς ἐργαζομένους καὶ τὰ ξύλα μήτε πυρφόροις οἷστοις
βλάβη σθαι, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ τε εἶναι.

(d) When the consequence is to be indicated as a condition of what is
affirmed in the principal sentence, (*under the condition, that, or it is presup-
posed, that*). Dem. Ph. 2. 68, 11. ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τῶν λοιπῶν ἄρχειν Ἑλλήνων,
ὥς τ' αὐτοὺς ὑπακούειν βασιλεῖ, *quum possent ceteris Graecis ita imperi-
tare, ut ipsi dicto audientes essent regi*. X. Cy. 3. 2, 16. καὶ τοῦτο ἐπίστα,
ἔφη, ὁ Κύρις, ὅτι ἐγώ, ὥς τε ἀπελάσαι Καλδαίους ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ἄκρων,
πολλαπλάσια ἂν ἔδωκα χρήματα, ὢν σὺ νῦν ἔχεις παρ' ἐμοῦ. Dem. Cor. 252,
8. πολλὰ μὲν ἂν χρήματα ἔδωκε Φιλιστίδης, ὥς τ' ἔχειν Ὀρέον.

(e) When instead of an Inf. alone, the Inf. with ὥς τε is used for the
sake of emphasis. Th. 1, 119. δεηθέντες—ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ, ὥς τε ψηφί-
σασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. 2, 101. ἀναπελθεταί ὑπὸ Σειθύου—, ὥς τ' ἐντά-
χει ἀπελθεῖν. 6, 88. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθύς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶ-
τοι, ὥς τε πάση προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν κτλ. X. H. 6. 1, 9. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι
δὲ—πάντα ποιήσασιν ἄν, ὥς τε σύμμαχοι ἡμῖν γενέσθαι.

(f) In general, when the speaker, without respect to the objective rela-
tion of things, apprehends, in his mind, solely the causal connection be-
tween the cause and the effect. In this way a consequence actually exist-
ing may be expressed by ὥς τε with an Inf. X. An. 1. 5, 13. ἤλαντον ἐπὶ
τοὺς Μίνωνος, ὥς τ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ αὐτὸν Μίνωνα καὶ τρέ-
χειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα.

(g) In oblique discourse. X. Cy. 1. 3, 9. (τὸν Κύρον) εὐσχημόνως πως
προσενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐνδοῦναι τὴν φιάλην τῷ πάμπφ, ὥς τε τῇ μητρὶ καὶ τῷ
Ἀστυάγει πολὺν γέλωτα παρὰσχεῖν.

REM. 1. When the Inf., connected with ὥς τε depends on a condition, the

modal adverb ἄν is subjoined to the Inf., § 260, 2, (5), (a). Th. 2, 49. *τα ἐντός οὕτως ἐκαίετο, ὥστε ἡδιστα ἂν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρόν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὀίπτειν.* X. An. 6, 1, 31. *καὶ μοι οἱ θεοὶ οὕτως ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐσήμεναν, ὥστε καὶ ἰδιώτην ἂν γινῶναι, ὅτι ταύτης τῆς μοναρχίας ἀπέχεσθαι με δεῖ (i. e. καὶ εἰ τις ἰδιώτης εἴη).*

REM. 2. Instead of ὥστε with an Inf., a relative, particularly οἷος, ὅσος, is very often used in connection with an Inf.; this relative corresponds to a demonstrative, particularly τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, either standing in the principal sentence or to be supplied. Pl. Crit. 46, b. *ἐγὼ — τοιοῦτος (sc. εἰμί), οἷος τῶν ἐμῶν μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ πείθεσθαι, ἢ τῷ λόγῳ.* X. Cy. 1, 2, 3. *οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμένονται, ὅπως τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴ τοιοῦτοι ἔσονται οἱ πολῖται, οἷοι ποτηροῦ τιнос ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἔργον ἐφίεσθαι.* X. H. 6, 5, 7. *τοιοῦτος ὁ Στάσιππος ἦν, οἷος μὴ βούλεσθαι πολλοὺς ἀποκιννῆναι τῶν πολιτῶν.* Th. 3, 49. *ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον, ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνώκέναι τὸ ψήφισμα.* 1, 2. *νυμόμενοι τὰ αὐτῶν ἑκαστοι, ὅσον ἀποζῆν, so far that they could live on it.* On the attraction in this mode of expression, see § 332, Rem. 8.

REM. 3. Special mention must be made here of parenthetical clauses, which often occur, and are apparently independent, and which are introduced by ὥς (seldom ὥστε) with the Inf. A limitation is very often denoted by these clauses. That, of which such a subordinate clause gives the consequence or effect, must be supplied, e. g. *τοιοῦτω τρόπῳ.* Th. 4, 36. *ὥς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι.* So ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ut ita dicam, propemodum dixerim, ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, ut paucis absolvam, ὥς γέ μοι δοκεῖν, ut mihi quidem videtur, properly tali modo ut mihi videatur, ὥς ἐμὲ ἐν μεμνησθαι. Such clauses are very often expressed in an abridged form without ὥς, e. g. *οὐ πολλῷ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν*, especially ὀλίγου, μικροῦ, πολλοῦ δεῖν, ita ut paulum, multum absit, and in the still shorter form, ὀλίγου, prope, paene. According to the same analogy, ὅσον, ὅσα, ὅτι connected with an Inf., are used instead of ὥς, Rem. 2, e. g. *ὅσον γέ μ' εἰδέναι*, quantum sciam (properly pro tanto, quantum scire possim), ὅτι μ' εἰδέναι. In like manner, ὥς is used in Herod. with the meaning *for*, with the Inf. in sentences which express a limitation, 2, 8. *τὸ ὃν δὴ ἀπὸ Ἡλιονπόλεως οὐκέτι πολλὸν χωρίον, ὥς εἶναι Αἰγύπτου*, ut in Aegypto, *for Egypt*, i. e. considering its whole extent.

4. The Opt. without ἄν is used, when the predicate of the principal clause is expressed by the Opt., §§ 333, 5, and 337, 8; with ἄν, when the consequence or effect is to be expressed as a conditioned expectation, supposition or conjecture, § 260, 2, (4), (a); finally the Ind. of the historical tenses is used with ἄν, when it is to be stated, that the consequence will take place under a certain condition, § 260, 2, (2), (a).

X. O. 1, 13. *εἰ τις χρῆτο τῷ ἀργυρίῳ, ὥστε κάκιον τὸ σῶμα ἔχοι, πῶς ἂν εἴ τοι ἀργύριον αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμον εἴη;* "If any one should use his money so that he should reduce his body into a worse state, how," etc. Isocr. Archid. 130, 67. *εἰς τσαύτην ἀμύξιν ἐληλύθασιν, ὥστ' οἱ μὲν κε*

τὰς οὐσίας ἥδιον ἂν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν τὰ σφέτερόν αὐτῶν ἐμβάλλοιεν, ἢ τοῖς δεομένοις ἐπαρκέσειαν. Pl. Menex. 236, d. σοὶ γε δεῖ χαρίζεσθαι, ὥστε καὶ ὀλίγον, εἴ με κλείοις ἀποδύντα ὀρχήσασθαι, χαρισάμεν ἂν. — Symp. 197, a. τοξικὴν γε μὴν καὶ ἰατρικὴν καὶ μαντικὴν Ἀπόλλων ἀνεῦρεν, ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἔρωτος ἡγεμονεύσαντος, ὥστε καὶ οὗτος ἔρωτος ἂν εἴη μαθητής. — X. Ag. 1. 26. πάντες πολεμικὰ ὄπλα κατεσκευάζον, ὥστε τὴν πόλιν ὥντως ἂν ἡγήσω πολέμου ἐργαστήριον εἶναι. Dem. Cor. 236, 30. οἶκ ἂν ὠκίσζομεν αὐτὸν (Φίλιππον), ὥστε τῆς εἰρήνης ἂν διημαρτήκει καὶ οἶκ ἂν ἀμφοτέρω εἶχε, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην, καὶ τὰ χωρία.

REM. 4. When ὥστε is connected with the Imp., or the Subj. with an imperative meaning, § 259, 1, (a), then the dependent clause is suddenly changed, with rhetorical emphasis, into the *Oratio recta*. Dem. Phil. 3. 129, 70. γράφω δέ, ὥστε, ἂν βούλησθε, χειροτονήσατε. So ὥστε can be connected with an interrogation. Dem. Aphob. 858, 47. εἰ ἔπατήρ ἡπίεται τοῖς, δηλονότι οὐτ' ἂν τὰλλα ἐπέτρεπεν, οὐτ' ἂν ἐκεῖν' οὕτω κατελιπὼν αὐτοῖς ἔφραζεν, ὥστε πόθεν ἴσασιν; (ergo unde scierunt?) Comp. § 344, Rem. 6.

REM. 5. Instead of ὥστε with the meaning *ea conditione, ut*; *ita, ut*, the post-Homeric language also uses ἐφ' ᾧ τε (more seldom ἐφ' ᾧ), to which, the demonstrative ἐπὶ τούτῳ in the principal clause, either expressed or implied, corresponds; this occurs in connection either with the Fut. Ind., or with the Inf., e. g. Her. 3, 83. ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ ὑπεξίσταμαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπ' ᾧ τε ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἡμέων ἀρξομαι. X. H. 2, 20. ἐποιοῦντο εἰρήνην, ἐφ' ᾧ τὰ τε μακρὰ τεύχη καὶ τὴν Περσίδα καθελόντας Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεισθαί. 4, 38. οἱ δὲ διήλλαξαν, ἐφ' ᾧ τε εἰρήνην — ἔχουσιν.

D. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES DENOTING WAY AND MANNER AND QUANTITY.

§ 342. I. Comparative Adverbial Clauses denoting Way and Manner. (690—691.)

1. By comparative adverbial clauses denoting way and manner, the predicate of the principal sentence is compared in respect to *quality*, i. e. in respect to *way* and *manner*, with the predicate expressed in the adverbial clauses. They are introduced by the relative adverbs, ὡς, ὥς τε, ὥς περ, ὅπως, to which a demonstrative adverb, e. g. οὕτως, in the principal clause, either expressed or understood, corresponds.

2. The use of the modes in these adverbial clauses corresponds with that in adjective clauses, § 333, e. g. *Λέγεις οὕτως, ὡς φρονεῖς*. Ζεὺς δίδωσιν, ὅπως ἐθέλει or ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλῃ, § 333, 3, *ἐκαστῷ*. Very often ὡς ἂν or ὥς περ ἂν is used with the Opt., § 333, 6. Pl. Phaed. 87, b. ἐμοὶ γὰρ δοκεῖ ὁμοίως

λέγεσθαι ταῦτα, ὥς περ ἄν τις περὶ ἀνθρώπου ὑφάντου πρεσβύτου ἀποθανόντος λέγοι τοῦτον τὸν λόγον.

REMARK 1. In comparisons, either the Present tense or Aor. is used when the compared object is placed in present view, § 256, 4, (c). In respect to the Modes, it is to be noted, that in Homer, the adverbs of comparison ὥς, ὥς τε, ἢ ὅτε, are connected either with the Pres. or Aor. Ind., when the comparison is stated as an actual fact, or with the Pres. Subj., or more commonly with the Aor. Subj., § 333, Rem. 2.; the Aor. Subj. often retains the appearance of the Fut. by the shortening of the Mode-vowel. II. κ, 183. ὥς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα θυσιάζουσιν αἰνῶνι —, ὥς τῶν νῆδυμος ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάροισιν ὀλώλει. ρ, 434. ὥς τε στήλη μένει ἐμπεδον, ἢ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἀνέρος ἐστήκει. κ, 485, sq. ὥς δὲ λέων μύλοισιν ἀσημάντοισιν ἐπιέθων αἴγειρον ἢ οἴεσι κακὰ φρονέων ἐνοροῦσῃ· ὥς μὲν Θρηϊκᾶς ἀνδρᾶς ἐπείχετο Τυδεΐος νιός.

REM. 2. Οὕτως (ὥς) — ὥς are used to express a wish, asseveration, and so that the clause of comparison, introduced by ὥς, expresses the object of the protestation. Thus in Latin, *ita me dii ament, ut ego nunc lactor*. II. ν, 825. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν οὕτω γε Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο ἐῖην —, ὥς νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέροι Ἀργείοισι πᾶσι μάλα.

REM 3. In clauses introduced by ὥς, ὥς περ, ὥς τε, an attraction in regard to Case sometimes occurs, particularly in the Acc. Lys. Accus. Agor. 492, 136. οὐδαμοῦ γὰρ ἔστιν Ἀγόρατον Ἀθηναίων εἶναι ὥς περ Θρασύβουλον. The Nom. often stands, (for which a verb must be supplied from the context). Dem. Mid. 363. ἐχρῆν αὐτὸν τὰ ὄντα ἀναλίσκοντα, ὥς περ ἐγώ, οὕτω μὲν ἀφαιρῆσθαι τὴν νίκην.

REM. 4. Ὡς in connection with a substantive (for which a predicate must be supplied from the principal clause), is used like the Lat. *ut*, in order to explain the predicate in the principal clause. This ὥς, *ut*, expresses either comparison or limitation, and in the first case is to be translated by *as*, in the latter by *for*; the former occurs, when it is presupposed of an object connected with ὥς, that it possesses in a high degree the thing affirmed in the predicate of the sentence; the latter, when it is presupposed of an object, that it possesses only in a small degree what is affirmed by the predicate of the sentence, S. O. R. 1118. Αἰών γὰρ ἦν, εἴπερ τις ἄλλος, πιστός, ὥς νομεύς ἀνὴρ (*ut pastor, as a shepherd*); the fidelity of shepherds being supposed. But Th. 4. 84. ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν (*ut Lacedaemonius, for a Lacedaemonian*); it being presupposed of Lacedaemonians as a thing known, that they were no great orators.

§ 343. II. Comparative Adverbial Clauses which express Quantity. (692.)

1. In comparative adverbial clauses which express quantity, the predicate of the principal clause is compared in respect to quantity, i. e. in relation to its magnitude or degree, with its predicate. The compared predicates are contrasted either as equal or unequal to each other.

2. The equality of the predicates is expressed in the following manner,

(a) The adverbial clause is introduced by the relative *ὅσῳ* (*ὅσον*), and to this the demonstrative *τοσοῦτω* (*τοσοῦτος*), corresponds in the principal clause.

X. Cy. 8. 1, 4. *τοσοῦτον διαφέρειν ἡμᾶς δεῖ τῶν δούλων, ὅσον οἱ μὲν δοῦλοι ἄκοντες τοῖς δεσπόταις ὑπηρετοῦσιν.* "It becomes us to excel slaves *by as much as,*" etc.

(b) The adverbial clause is likewise introduced by the relative *ὅσῳ* (*ὅσον*), and to this corresponds the demonstrative *τοσοῦτω* (*τοσοῦτος*), in the principal sentence; the predicate of both clauses, however, stands either in the comparative or superlative.

X. O. 7, 42. *ὅσῳ ἂν καὶ ἐμοὶ κοινωνός, καὶ παισὶν οἴκου φύλαξ ἂ μείων γίνῃ, τοσοῦτω καὶ τιμιωτέρα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ἔσῃ* (*quanto melior — eo [tanto] honoratior, the — so much the.*) Hier. 1, 19. *ὅσῳ ἂν πλείω τις παραθῇται τὰ περιττὰ τῶν ἱκανῶν, τοσοῦτω θᾶσσον κόρος ἐμπίπτει τῆς ἐδωδῆς.* Th. 8, 84. *ὅσῳ μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν ταῦται, τοσοῦτω καὶ θρασύτερα προσπεσόντες τὸν μισθὸν ἀπῆλθον.* The Superlative may also stand in the first member, the Comp., in the last. Dem. Ol. 1. 21, 12. *ὅσῳ γὰρ ἐτοιμότεατ' αὐτῷ (τῷ λόγῳ) δοκοῦμεν χρεῖσθαι, τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον ἀπιστοῦσι πάντες αὐτῷ.*

REMARK 1. Sometimes *τοσοῦτω* is omitted, especially when the relative member of the comparison follows. Pl. Gorg. 458, a. *μεῖζον γὰρ αὐτὸ ἀγαθὸν ἡγοῦμαι, ὅσῳ περ μεῖζον ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλαγῆναι κακοῦ τοῦ μεγίστου ἢ ἄλλον ἀπαλλάξαι.* When *ὅσῳ* — *τοσοῦτω* are omitted, both clauses may be blended into one, e. g. X. C. 4. 1, 3. *αἱ ἄρισται δοκοῦσαι εἶναι φύσεις μάλιστα παιδείας δεόνται.*

REM. 2. A comparative clause, introduced by *ὥς, ὅπως, ἢ, (as) ὅσον*, and expressing a possibility, often serves to strengthen a superlative. X. C. 2. 2, 6. *ἐπιμελοῦνται οἱ γονεῖς πάντα ποιῶντες, ὅπως οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῖς γένωνται ὥς δυνατὸν βέλτιστοι, as good as possible, quam fieri potest optimi.* Cy. 7. 1, 9. *ἢ ἂν δύνωμαι τάχιστα.* For the like purpose, also, *οἷος, ὅτι* are used in connection with *εἶναι*. X. C. 4. 8, 11. *ἐδόκει τοιοῦτος εἶναι, οἷος ἂν εἴη ἄριστός γε ἀνὴρ καὶ εὐδαιμονέστατος.* In consequence of the omission of the verb, the following elliptical expressions originate, *ὥς ἄριστα οἷον χαλεπώτατον, ὅτι μάλιστα*, etc., § 239, Rem. 2. So, likewise, the expressions *ὥς ἀληθῶς, in fact, ὥς ἀτεχνῶς, utterly, ὥς πάνυ, ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, plerumque*, are to be explained; also *ὥς ἕκαστοι, i. e. ἕκαστοι, ὥς ἕκαστοι ἦσαν.*

3. The inequality of predicates, which are compared, is expressed as follows, viz. a coördinate clause, introduced by the

comparative particle ἤ, is appended to a comparative. See § 323.

REM. 3. The relation of quantity is expressed thus, viz. the predicate of the principal clause is compared, in respect to its magnitude or degree, with its consequence or effect, and is denoted by a deductive subordinate clause with ὥστε and the Inf. If the degree of the predicate in the principal clause stands with its effect in an *equal* relation, then the predicate of the principal clause is in the positive, e. g. οὕτως ἀνδρεῖός ἐστιν, ὥστε θάυμάζεσθαι. But if the relation expresses an *inequality*, i. e. if the predicate of the principal clause is such as denotes a *higher* degree in an object than can be found in any other object, then the Comparative is used with ἢ ὥστε and the Inf. e. g. τὰ κακά μείζω ἐστίν, ἢ ὥστε ἀνακλαίεσθαι, *greater than that one*, i. e. *too great to be bewailed*. See § 341, 3, (a).

SECTION IX.

§ 344. I. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES. (693—704.)

1. Interrogatives are either independent of a preceding sentence or dependent upon it, e. g. *Is the friend come?* and *I do not know whether the friend has come.* The first is called a direct question, the last, an indirect. Both may consist either of one member, or of two or more members, e. g. *Is the friend come*, or *Is he not come, knowest thou not whether he is coming?* or *whether he is not coming?* According as the question refers to an *object* (person or thing) or to a *predicate*, the questions are divided into *nominal* and into *predicative* questions, e. g. *who has done this?* (nominal question), and *hast thou written the letter?* (predicative question).

2. The *nominal* questions, i. e. those questions, in which the inquirer wishes to receive an answer on a single point, are introduced by the substantive, adjective or adverbial interrogative pronouns, τίς, ποῖος, πόσος, πότερος, πῶς, πῇ, ποῦ, πόθι, πόθεν, πόσε, etc. If the nominal questions are indirect, then they are introduced by the interrogative pronouns, (§ 93, Rem. I.) compounded with a relative, e. g. ὅστις, ὅποῖος, ὅπόσος, ὅποτερος, ὅπως, ὅπῃ, ὅπου, ὅπόθεν, ὅπόσε, etc.

Τίς ἦλθεν; — Τί ποιᾷς; — Ποῦ ὄν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων; — Πῶς λέγεις; — Πόσε φεύγετε; — Οὐκ οἶδα, ὅστις ἐστίν. — Οὐκ οἶδα, ὅπως τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔπραξεν.

REM. 6. A rhetorical turn of the Greek language, which often recurs, consists in this, viz. that a subordinate clause, introduced by a conjunction, is suddenly changed into a direct interrogative clause, still in such a way that the earlier construction remains unaltered. In such a case, the Eng. changes the subordinate sentence into the principal, and the principal into the subordinate. X. C. 1. 4, 14. σὺ δὲ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν πλείστον ἄξιον τετυχηκώς οὐκ οἶε σοῦ θεοὺς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅταν τί ποιήσωσι, νομεῖς αὐτοὺς σοῦ φορτιῶν; *but what must the gods do, to make you believe that they care for thee?* Dem. Phil. 1. 43, 10. πότε ἂν χεὶρ πράξετε; ἐπειδὴν τί γένηται; *but what must take place if ye shall do your duty?* Hence the elliptical expressions, ἴνα τί; ὥς τί; (sc. γένηται) *to what purpose, for what object?* ὅτι τί; (sc. γίγνεται), *on what ground?* So also in an adjective sentence, e. g. Pl. Phaedon. 105, b. εἰ γὰρ ἐροῖό με, ὃ ἂν τί ἐν τῷ σώματι ἐγγένηται, θερμὸν ἔσται, οὐ τὴν ἀσφαλὴ σοι ἐρῶ ἀπόκρισιν, *if you would ask in what condition of body he must be, so that he might be warm?* So also τί οὐ is inserted in the midst of clauses without change of construction (*nilhil non*). Dem. Cor. 241, 47. ὑβριζομένων καὶ τί κακὸν οὐχὶ πασχόντων πᾶσα ἡ οἰκουμένη μεσση γέγονε προδοτῶν.

REM. 7. The Greek may place two, or even more interrogatives, without καί, under one common predicate, e. g. Πῶς τί ἄρ' ἂν ἀγοριζοίμθα; *how and what?* [Comp. Eng. "*what and what manner of time,*" τίνα ἢ ποῖον καιρὸν, 1 Pet. 1: 11.] Pl. Rp. 400, a. ποῖα δ' ὁ ποῖον βίον μιμήματα, οὐκ ἔχω λέγειν, *what imitations and of what life?* Dem. Cor. τίς τί-νος αἰτιός ἐστι; So also with the relative. Isocr. Archid. 124, 42. τίς οὐκ οἶδεν, ἐξ οἷων ξυμφορῶν εἰς ὅσην εὐδαιμονίαν κατέστησαν.

REM. 8. Both the relatives and interrogatives in Greek are very often connected with a participle. Thus a great brevity in expression is effected; the Eng. in this case changes the Part. together with the interrogative or relative belonging to it, into a principal sentence, and the finite verb into a subordinate sentence. X. C. 3. 7, 3. τὴν δὲ ἐμὴν δύναμιν, ἔφη ὁ Χαρμίδης, ἐν ποίῳ ἔργῳ κατὰ μαθὼν ταῦτά μου καταγινώσκεις; *by what work hast thou learned my ability, so that thou couldst pass such a sentence about me?* The Greek may also place an interrogative in an interrogative clause between the article and the participle belonging to it, and in this way blend the two questions into one. X. C. 2. 2, 1. καταμεμάθηκας οὐν τοὺς τί ποιοῦντας τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἀποκαλοῦσι; instead of καταμεμάθηκας, τίνας τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἀποκαλοῦσιν, καὶ τί ποιοῦσιν οὗτοι, οἷς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἀποκαλοῦσιν;

3. Predicative questions, i. e. those where the inquirer desires only an affirmation or denial to his inquiry, are expressed in English merely by placing the finite verb first and by the accentuation, e. g. *Art thou sick? Hast thou seen thy friend?* In Greek, also, the predicative question is indicated, in the first place, merely by the tone of the question and the position of the words, since the word on which the stress of the question lies, takes the first place in the sentence; still this mode of expression is not very common; it is used most frequently, when the question involves a certain degree of emotion.

Od. 2, 204. οὕτω δὲ οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν ἀντίκα νῦν ἐθέλεις ἵναί; This appears very often with negatives, e. g. Οὐκ ἐθέλεις ἵναί;

4. In the second place (and this usage is far more common), the predicative question is introduced by certain interrogatives. In indirect questions, these interrogatives are translated by *whether*. When the predicative question consists of more than one member, in such a manner that one member is excluded by the other (*disjunction*), § 323, then one of the interrogatives stands in the first member, while *ἢ*, or (*an*), stands in the second, and following members.

5. The interrogatives in the predicative questions are the following,

(a) *ἦ* implies an asseveration, § 316, 2, and hence is used when it is presupposed that the object of the question is actually present. X. Cy. 1. 4, 19. *ἦ οὗτοι, ἔφη, ὧ πάππε, πολέμιοι εἰσιν, οἳ ἐφεισθήσασιν τοῖς ἵπποις ἡρέμα; Πολέμιοι μέντοι, ἔφη.* Pl. Rp. 341, e. *ἦ ὀρθῶς σοι δοκῶ, ἔφη, ἂν εἰπείν οὕτω λέγων, ἦ οὐ; Ὁρθῶς, ἔφη.* Very often in connection with other particles, e. g. *μήν*, § 316, 1, *δή*, *δὴ* *που*, § 315, 1, 2, *δῆτα*, § 315, 3, *ἄρα*, *γάρ*, § 324, 2, 3, (a), *καί*, *πού*, § 316, 2, *πού* *ἄρα*. X. O. 4, 23. *τί λέγεις, φάναι, ὦ Κύρς; ἦ γάρ σὺ ταῖς σαῖς χερσὶ τούτων τι ἐφύτευσας; "Now hast thou actually planted?" ἦ γάρ; is it not true?* Pl. Hipp. Min. 363, c. *ἦ γάρ, ὦ Ἰππία, ἐάν τι ἐρωτᾷ σε Σωκράτης, ἀποκρινεῖ; ἦ πού; surely indeed?* Pl. Lysid. 207, d. *ἦ πού, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Λύσι, σφόδρα φιλεῖ σε ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ; Πάνυ γα, ἦ δ' ὄς.* Still, *ἦ πού* is used when the inquirer would express doubt whether the actual existence of a thing is to be admitted or questioned. Eur. Med. 695. *ἦ πού τετόλμηκε ἔργον αἰσχιστον τόδε; "has Jason indeed dared this thing?"*

(b) *ἄρα* (only post-Homeric) originates from the illative *ἄρα*, *igitur*, § 324, 3, (a), and hence implies the idea of *consequence*, *effect*; by frequent use, however, the appropriate meaning, *igitur*, becomes weakened and obscured; hence the illative particles *ἄρα*, *οὐν*, are sometimes added in a question introduced by *ἄρα*. This last particle leaves it undecided, whether the inquirer expects an affirmative or negative answer. Hence if it is to be definitely indicated, that either an affirmative or a negative answer is expected, then in the first case, *ἄρα* *οὐ* (*nonne*), is used; in the last case, *ἄρα* *μή* (*num, whether or not*); *μή* always expresses *solicitude*, *fear*. K. C. 3, 6, 4. *ἄρα, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, ὥσπερ, φίλον οἴκου εἰ αὐξήσαι βούλοιο, πλουσιώτερον αὐτὸν ἐπιχειροῦνς ἂν ποιῆσαι; Πάνυ μὲν οὐν, ἔφη.* 10, 1. *ἄρα, ἔφη, ὦ Παύσιε, γραφικὴ ἐστὶν ἡ εἰκασία τῶν ὀρωμένων;—Ἀληθῆ λέγεις, ἔφη.* 2, 6, 16. *ἄρα οὐν οἴσθ' αἰνας, οἳ ἀναφελεῖς ὄντας ὠφελίμους δύνανται*

φίλους ποιῆσθαι; Μὰ Δί' οὐ δῆτ' ἔφη. 3. 13, 3. ἄρ' οὔν, ἔφη, καὶ οἰκέται σου ἄχθονται πίνοντες τε αὐτὸ καὶ λουόμενοι αὐτῷ; Μὰ τὸν Δί', ἔφη, profecto non negre ferunt. 4. 2, 22. ἄρ' οὔν διὰ τὴν τοῦ χαλκεύειν ἀμαθίαν τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦτου τυγχάνουσιν; Οὐ δῆτα. 1. 5, 4. ἄρ' αὖ γε οὐ χρὴ πάντα ἄνδρα, ἡγησάμενον τὴν ἐγκράτειαν ἀρετῆς εἶναι κρηπίδα, ταύτην πρώτον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κατασκευάσασθαι; nonne certe. 2. 6, 34. ἄρ' αὖ μὴ διαβάλλεσθαι δόξεις ἰπ' ἐμοῦ; 4. 2, 10. τί δὲ δὴ βουλόμενος ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι, ἔφη, ὦ Εὐθύδημος, συλλέγεις τὰ γράμματα;—Ἄρ' αὖ μὴ ἱατρός; ἔφη.—Καὶ ὁ Εὐθύδημος· Μὰ Δί', ἔφη, οὐκ ἔγωγε. Ο. 4, 4. ἄρ' αὖ μὴ αἰσχυρῶμεν τὸν Περσῶν βασιλέα μυήσασθαι; A double question, Pl. Euthyphr. 9, e. ἄρ' αὖ τὸ ὅσιον, ὅτι ὅσιόν ἐστι, φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν, ἢ, ὅτι φιλεῖται, ὅσιόν ἐστι; Is then that which is holy loved by the gods because it is holy, or is it holy because it is loved?

(c) Μῶν (probably originating from μή and the confirmative οὔν, § 316, Rem.), corresponds entirely to the Latin *num*, *whether*, *is it so?* and hence always leads to the expectation of a negative answer. For the sake of perspicuity, the particles οὔν and μή are often added, e. g. μῶν οὔν, μῶν μὴ. But if the negative οὐ is added to μῶν, then the question is affirmative, (nonne). Pl. Lysid. 208, c. ἀλλ' ἄρχει τίς σοῦ; Ὅδε παιδευγός, ἔφη. Μῶν δοῦλος ὢν; but not a slave, is he? Eur. Hec. 754. τί χρῆμα μαστεύουσα; μῶν ἐλεύθερον αἰῶνα θέσθαι; ῥάδιον γάρ ἐστί σοι. Hecuba answered, Οὐ δῆτα· τοὺς κακοὺς δὲ τιμωρουμένη αἰῶνα τὸν ξύμπαντα δουλεύσαι θέλω. Eur. Andr. 82. μῶν οὔν δοκεῖς σοι φροντίσαι τίν' ἀγγέλων; Pl. Phaedon. 84, c. τί, ἔφη, ὑμῖν τὰ λεχθέντα; μῶν μὴ δοκεῖ ἐνδεῶς λέγεσθαι;—Ἐν οἷς τί χρῆν ποιεῖν ἐμέ; μῶν οὐχ ἄπερ ἐποίουν; nonne, quod faciebam?

(d) The same holds of οὐ and μὴ when used without ἄρα, as when used with it, see (b), i. e. οὐ is used in affirmative questions, μὴ in negative. Οὐκ ἐθέλεις ἵεναι; non or nonne vis ire? do you not wish to go? Pl. Prot. 309, a. οὐ σὺ μέντοι Ὀμήρου ἐπαινέτης εἶ; are you not in fact an eulogist? on μέντοι, see § 316, Rem. On οὐκοῦν (nonne igitur) and οὐκοῦν (nonne certe) in a question, see § 324, Rem. 7. X. C. 4. 2, 10. ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; Οὐκ οὔν ἔγωγ', ἔφη. Ἀλλὰ μὴ γεωμέτρης ἐπιθυμῆς, ἔφη, γενέσθαι ἀγαθός; Οὐ δὲ γεωμέτρης, ἔφη κτλ. 2, 12. μὴ οὔν, ἔφη, ὁ Εὐθύδημος, οὐ δύναμαι ἐγὼ τὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἔργα ἐξηγήσασθαι; do you think that I am unable, etc.? The negative οὐ belongs to the single word δύναμαι. This interrogative μὴ is used very often in an indirect question, after expressions of *considering*, *asking*, *inquiring*, of *solicitude* and *fear*. It appropriately means, *whether not?* but in Eng. can be often translated by *that*. X. C. 4. 2, 39. φροντίζω, μὴ κράτιστον ἦ μοι σιγᾶν, I am anxious whether it is not best. For more examples of μὴ and also for the construction, see § 318, Rem. 6.

(e) *Εἴτε* and *ἔπειτα*, and more emphatically *καὶ ἔτε*, *καὶ ἔπειτα*, introduce questions of astonishment, indignation and irony. They express antithesis or contrast, *and yet*, since they show that an unexpected conclusion has been drawn from a previous thought, § 312, Rem. 8. X. C. 1. 4, 11. εὖ ᾤδῃ, ἔφη, ὅτι, εἰ νομίζοιμι θεοὺς ἀνθρώπων τε φροντίζειν, οὐκ ἂν ἀμειλίην αὐτῶν. Σ. Ἐπεὶ τὶ οὐκ οἶε φροντίζειν; οἱ πρόωτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζώων ἀνθρώπων ὀρθὸν ἀνίστησαν κτλ. Cy. 2. 2, 31. καὶ ἔπειτα τοιοῦτον ὄντα οὐ φιλεῖς αὐτόν;

(f) *Πότερ*ον (*πότερ*α)—*ἦ* (Homer *ἦ*—*ἦ*) is used like the Latin *utrum*—*an*, in direct and indirect *double* questions. *Πότερον* is sometimes omitted in the first member. X. C. 2. 3, 6. καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ἔφη· Πότερ α δέ, ὦ Χαιρέκατες, οὐδενὶ ἄρῆσαι δύναιται Χαιρεφῶν,—ἦ ἔστιν οἷς καὶ πάνν ἄρῆσαι; Cy. 3. 1, 12. τί δέ, ἦν χρήματα πολλὰ ἔχῃ, ἔς πλουτεῖν, ἦ πένητα ποιεῖς; C. 1. 4, 6. ταῦτα οὕτω προνοητικῶς πεπραγμένα, ἀπορεῖς, πότερ α τίχῃς, ἦ γνώμης ἔργα ἐστίν;

(g) *Ἄλλο τι ἦ* (abbreviated from *ἄλλο τί ἐστι* or *γίγνεται*, *ἦ*) and *ἄλλο τι* has the same signification as *nonne*. X. An. 4. 7, 5. ἄλλο τι ἦ οὐδὲν κωλύει παρίεναι; *does anything hinder?* Pl. Hipparch. 226, e. ἄλλο τι οὐν οἶ γε φιλοκερδεῖς φιλοῦσι τὸ κέρδος;

(h) *Ἦ*, like the Lat. *an*, is properly used only in the second member of the question; but often the first member is not expressed in form, but is contained in what precedes or may be easily supplied from it. *Ἦ* can then be translated by *perchance*. X. C. 2. 3, 14. πάντ' ἄρα σύ γε τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις φιλίτρα ἐπιστάμενος πάλαι ἀπεκρύπτου· ἦ ὀκνεῖς, ἔφη, ἄρξαι, μὴ αἰσχροῦς φανῆς, ἐὰν πρότερος τὸν ἀδελφὸν εὖ ποιῇς; (= ἦ ἄρα — ἀπεκρύπτου, ἦ ὀκνεῖς—;)

(i) *Εἰ* and *ἐάν* [with the Subj., comp. § 339, 2, II, (b)], *whether*, is used only in indirect questions, and, indeed, properly only in double questions, and denotes a wavering or doubting between two possibilities; but often only one member is expressed, while the other is present in the mind of the speaker. Hence *εἰ* and *ἐάν* are especially used after verbs of reflecting, deliberating, inquiring, asking, trying, knowing and saying. The connection must determine whether the interrogative sentence has an affirmative sense, (*whether*—*not*), or a negative one, (*whether*). X. An. 7. 3, 37. σκίψαι, εἰ ὁ Ἑλλήνων νόμος κάλλιον ἔχει, (*whether*—*not*). C. 1. 1, 8. οὔτε τῷ στρατηγῷ δῆλον, εἰ (*whether*) συμφέρει στρατηγεῖν· οὔτε τῷ πολιτικῷ δῆλον, εἰ (*whether*) συμφέρει τῆς πόλεως προστατεῖν· οὔτε τῷ καλὴν γήμαντι, ἐν εὐφραίνῃται, δῆλον, εἰ (*whether*—*not*) διὰ ταύτην ἀνιάσεται, οὔτε τῷ δυνατοῦς ἐν τῇ πόλει κηδεστὰς λαβόντι δῆλον, εἰ (*whether*—*not*) διὰ τούτους στερησεται τῆς πόλεως. C. 4. 4, 12. σκίψαι, ἐάν τὸδε σοὶ μάλλον ἀρῆσκη. Pl. Apol. 18, a. δέομαι ἑμῶν τούτῳ τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν, εἰ δικαία λέγω, ἦ μή.

REM. 9. Very frequently, especially in Homer, verbs which express any

action, are constructed with this deliberative *έάν* with the Subj. and *εἰ* with the Opt. (Epic *εἴ κε, αἴ κε*), in which case a verb like *σκοπεῖν, πειρασθαι*, is to be supplied by the mind. Il. v, 172. *γλαυκίῳ δ' ἰθὺς φέρεται μῆνι, ἦν τινα πέφνη ἀνδρῶν.* Th. 1, 58. *Ποτιδαῖται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως περσειαν.*

(k) *Εἴτε*—*εἴτε* are used in indirect questions like *εἰ*—*ἦ*, except that by *εἴτε*—*εἴτε* the indecision and hesitation of the speaker between two possibilities, are made more prominent. S. Ant. 38. *καὶ δεῖξεις τόχα, εἴτ' εὐγενὲς πέφυκας, εἴτ' ἐσθλῶν κακῇ.* The poets also say *εἴτε*—*ἦ*, or *εἰ*—*εἴτε*, or they omit the first *εἴτε* altogether.

6. On the use of Modes in interrogative sentences, the following things are to be noted. The Ind. is used in direct and indirect questions; it is also used after *μή* in indirect questions, when the interrogator wishes to express his conviction, that that which is the object of his anxiety or fear actually exists or will exist. The Subj. and Opt. are used in deliberative questions, § 259, 1, (b), and 2; but the Opt. (after an Hist. tense), when the question is to be represented as proceeding from the mind of another, § 345, 4, and also when the question depends on a sentence expressing a wish, § 333, 5. The Opt. with *άν* and the Ind. of the historical tenses with *άν*, are used as in principal sentences, § 260, 2, (2) and (4).

Τί λέγεις;—*Εἰπέ*, ὅ τι λέγεις; Th. 3, 53. *φοβούμεθα, μή ἀμποτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν.* X. Cy. 3. 1, 27. *ὄρα, μή ἐκείνους αὖ δεήσει σε σωφρονίζειν ἔτι μᾶλλον, ἢ ἡμᾶς νῦν ἐδέησεν.* *Τί εἴπωμεν*;—*Οὐκ οἶδα, ὅ τι εἴπωμεν.* Od. ε, 473. *δεῖδω, μή θήρῃσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένομαι, that I shall become.* X. C. 4. 2, 39. *φροντίζω, μή κράτιστον ἦ μοι σιγῇ, whether it is not best.* *Οὐκ εἶχον, ὅποι τραποίμην.* Ἀρά μοι ἐθέλησαις *άν* εἰπὲν (sc. εἴ σε ἐρωτήην); X. An. 6. 1, 28. *ἐκεῖνο ἐννοῶ, μή λίαν άν ταχὺ σωφρονισθεῖην.* C. 4. 2, 30. *πρὸς σέ ἀποβλέπω, εἴ μοι ἐθέλησαις άν ἐξηγήσασθαι* (sc. εἰ βούλοιο). Ἀρά σε *έπεισα άν* (sc. εἴ σοι ταῦτα ἐλεξα); *persuasissemne tibi?* X. Apol. 28. *σὺν δέ, ὦ φίλτατε Ἀπολλόδορε, μᾶλλον άν ἐβούλου με ὀρεῖν δικαίως, ἢ ἀδίκως ἀποθνήσκοντα; vellesne?* *Οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ σε *έπεισα άν*.*

REM. 10. On *μή* (whether—not) with the Opt. after a principal tense, see § 345, Rem. 2. On the Ind. of the principal tenses, and also on the Subj. after an historical tense, see § 345, 5. When the Subj. is followed by an Opt., then the latter, as in final sentences, § 330, 3, expresses the derived or remoter thought. Il. π, 650, sq. *φράζετο θυμῷ—μερμηρίζων, ἢ ἦδη καὶ κτεῖον.* Ἐκτωρ χαλκῷ δ' ἠώσῃ ἀπὸ τ' ὤμων τεύχε' ἔλῃται, ἢ *εἴτε* καὶ πληρόντων ὁφέλλειεν πόνον αἰπύν.

7. The answer made to questions by *yes*, is commonly expressed by repeating the interrogative word standing in the question. So also when the answer is made by *no*, except that here *οὐ* precedes the word repeated. *Yes* is also expressed by *ναί*, *νῆ τὸν Δία*, *πάνν*, *ἅρτα*, *εὔ* and the like, *φημί*, *φήμ' ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ* without *φημί*, and *no* by *οὔ*, *οὐ φημί*, *οὔκ ἐγώ*. Commonly also strengthening adverbs are joined with the words which answer a question, as *γέ*, § 317, 2, e. g. *ἔγωγε, οὐκ ἔγωγε*; *γάρ*, § 324, 2, *τοί*, § 317, 3, *μέτετοι*, § 316, Rem., *οὔν*, § 324, 3, (b), *μενοῦν*, § 316, Rem. The answer to nominal questions is made by naming the object respecting which the inquiry is made.

Eur. Hipp. 1395 sq. *ὁρᾷς με, δέσποιν', ὡς ἔχω, τὸν ἄθλιον*;—*Ὅρῳ*. Ib. 90 sq. *οἷσθ' οὔν, βροτοῖσιν ὅς καθίστηται νόμος*;—*Ὅν οἶδα*. X. C. 4. 6, 14. *Φῆς σὺ ἀμείνω πολίτην εἶναι, ὃν σὺ ἐπαινῆς, ἣ ὃν ἐγώ*!—*Φημί γάρ οὔν*.

§ 345. II. OBLIQUE OR INDIRECT DISCOURSE. (705—709.)

1. The words or thoughts of a person,—whether he be a second or third person or the speaker himself,—may either be given again unaltered, in the same form as they were stated by us or another person; then the discourse or thought quoted, seems to be independent of the representation of the narrator, and is called *direct* (*oratio recta*), e. g. *I thought*, PEACE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED; *the messenger announced*, PEACE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED;

2. Or the words may refer to the representation of the narrator and thus be made to depend upon a verb of perception or communication (*verbum sentiendi* or *declarandi*), standing in the principal sentence. This is called *indirect* discourse (*oratio obliqua*), e. g. *We believed*, THAT PEACE WAS CONCLUDED. *The messenger announced*, THAT PEACE WAS CONCLUDED.

3. The principal sentences of direct discourse, to which also belong the sentences introduced by the coördinate conjunctions, e. g. *καί*, *δέ*, *γάρ*, *οὐν*, *καίτοι*, etc., in oblique discourse, when they contain a simple affirmation, and denote something which happens, has happened, or will happen, are expressed, (a) either by the Acc. with the Inf., § 307, 6, or by *ὅτι* and *ὡς* with

the finite verb, § 329, or also by the participial construction, § 310, 4, (a), e. g. Ἐπήγγειλε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφύγεῖν — ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφύγοιεν — τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφύγοντας; when they express a command, admonition, wish or desire, (b) by the Inf., § 306, e. g. Ἐλεξε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπιθῆσθαι τοῖς πολέμοις (Or. recta, ἐπίθεσθε).

REMARK 1. Intermediate clauses of the *oratio obliqua*, and particularly such as are connected with the preceding by γάρ, although they are grammatically principal clauses, frequently stand in oblique discourse in the Opt. without any conjunction to introduce them; commonly a sentence expressed by ὅτι or ὡς with the Opt. or by the Inf. precedes. X. An. 7. 3, 13. ἔλεγον πολλοὶ κατὰ ταῦτά, ὅτι παντός ἄξια λέγοι Σεύθης· χειμῶν γάρ εἴη, καὶ οὔτε οἰκάδε ἀποπλεῖν τῷ βονλομένῳ δυνατόν εἴη, κ. τ. λ. H. 3. 2, 23. ἀποκρινάμενων δὲ τῶν Ἠλείων, ὅτι οὐ ποιήσειαν ταῦτα· ἐπιλήδας γάρ ἔχουσαν τὰς πόλεις· φρουρὰν ἔφηναν οἱ ἔφοροι.

4. The subordinate clauses of direct discourse, undergo no change in indirect discourse, except that, after an historical tense in the principal clause, they take the Opt. in the place of the Ind. and Subj., when the indirect discourse is to be represented as such, i. e. when the statement contained in the subordinate clause, is to be viewed as the opinion or sentiment of the person spoken of.

Thus, e. g. ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἁμαρτήσῃ becomes ἔλεξέ σε, εἰ τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἁμαρτήσῃσθαι. Her. 3, 75. τελευτῶν ἔλεγε, ὅσα ἀγαθὰ Κῦρος Πέρσας πεποιήκοι, fecisset. X. Ag. 1, 10. Τισσαφέρνης μὲν ὥμοσεν Ἀγησιλάῳ, εἰ σπειλάιτο, ἕως ἔλθοιεν, οὓς πέμψειε πρὸς βασιλεία ἀγγέλους, διαπράξασθαι αὐτῷ ἀφειδῆναι αὐτονόμους τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας.

REM. 2. The reason why the Greek avoids the Subj. in indirect discourse after a principal tense, is that it always uses its Subj. only with reference to the Future. But the use of the Opt. after a principal tense is inappropriate, because this, as being the Subj. of the historical tenses, always accompanies the historical tenses. There are, however, a few single examples, in which the Opt. follows a principal tense. But then a thought is quoted as the sentiment of another, who, at the moment of quotation is to be represented as one no longer present. Her. 7, 103. ὅρα, μὴ μάτην κόμπος ὁ λόγος ὁ εἰρημέυος εἴη, whether the statement made was not idle boasting. X. Cy. 2, 4, 17. ἂν τις ἐκῆσε ἐξαγγείλῃ δὴ, ὡς ἐγὼ βουλοίμην μεγάλην θήραν ποιῆσαι, if any one announces there, that I INTENDED. C. 1. 2, 34. εἰ μὲν γάρ (τὴν τῶν λόγων τέχνην) σὺν τοῖς ὀρθῶς (λεγόμενοις εἶναι νομίζοντες ἀπέχεσθαι κελεύετε), δηλον ὅτι ἀφεκτέον εἴη τοῦ ὀρθῶς λέγειν, if you mean that philosophy is not to be used in reasoning right, it is evident that it WAS YOUR VIEW, that we must abstain from reasoning right. Hence if the Greek, after a principal tense, wishes to represent a statement as one conceived in the mind of another person, it must use the Acc. with the Inf. instead of ὅτι with the Subj.

Thus, e. g. the English phrase, *He says that we are immortal*, is not to be expressed in Greek by λέγει, ὅτι ἡμεῖς ἀθάνατοι ὤμεν, or ὅτι ἡ. ἀθ. εἴμεν, but by λέγει ἡμᾶς ἀθανάτους εἶναι.

REM. 3. The oblique discourse is sometimes used in the subordinate clauses of direct discourse, when the speaker wishes to bring forward an expression or thought, not in his own person, but as conceived in the mind of another. Her. 7, 2. ἐστασίαζον (οἱ παῖδες), ὁ μὲν Ἀρταβάζανης, κατόπι πρεσβυτάτος τε εἶη παντός τοῦ γόνου, καὶ ὅτι νομιζόμενα εἶη πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων, τὸν πρεσβύτατον τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχειν. Ξέρξης δέ, ὡς Ἀτόσσης τε καὶ εἶη καὶ ὅτι Κῦρος εἶη ὁ κτησάμενος τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι τὴν ἐλευθερίην.

REM. 4. When the Opt. of oblique discourse is used instead of the Subj. of direct discourse, all the conjunctions may be connected with ἄν. Th. 8, 54. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πλείονα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας μετ' αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπῃ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκοίη ἄριστα εἶναι. X. H. 2, 4, 18. ὁ μάλιστα παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς, μὴ πρότερον ἐπιτίθισθαι, πρὶν ἂν τῶν σφετέρων ἡ πίσοις τις, ἢ τρωθείη. 5, 4, 47. ἐκέλευε προκαταλαβεῖν τὸ ἄκρον καὶ φυλάττειν, ἕως ἂν αὐτὸς ἔλθοι.

5. Very often, however, in Greek the oblique discourse takes the form of the direct, since even after an historical tense in the principal clause, the predicate of the subordinate clause is expressed by the Ind. of the principal tenses and by the Subj., as in direct discourse. The actions and representations belonging to the past, are transferred to the present time of the speaker, § 327, Rem. 2.

X. Cy. 2, 2, 1. αἰεὶ μὲν οὖν ἐπεμέλειτο ὁ Κῦρος, ὅποτε συσκηνοῖεν, ὅπως εὐχαριστότατοι λόγοι ἐμβληθῶσι. Comp. § 327, Rem. 2. H. 2, 3, 2. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα εἰσθαι, οἳ τοὺς πατέρας νόμους ξυγγράψουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσι. Her. 1, 163. ἐκέλευε τῆς ἑαυτοῦ χώρας οἰκεῖν, ὅκου βούλονται. Th. 2, 4. οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐβουλεύοντο, εἴτε κατακαύσουσιν, ὥσπερ ἔχουσιν, ἐμπρήσαντες τὸ οἶκμα, εἴτε τι ἄλλο χρήσονται. 1, 107. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτοῖς σφίπασθαι, ὅτι τρὶς ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύονται. Her. 1, 29. ὁρκίσαι μεγάλους κατελήχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι, δέκα ἔτεα χρήσασθαι νόμοις, τοὺς ἂν σφι Σόλων θῇται. X. Cy. 4, 5, 36. τοὺς ἱππείας ἐκέλευσε φυλάττειν τοὺς ἀγαγόντας, ἕως ἂν τις σημάνῃ. H. 2, 1, 24. Λύσανδρος δὲ τὰς ταχίστας τῶν νεῶν ἐκέλευσε ἐπισθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· ἐπεὶ δ' ἂν δὲ ἐκβῶσι, κατιδόντας ὅτι ποιοῦσιν, ἀποπλεῖν.

REM. 5. But the Ind. is also used in the subordinate clauses of oblique discourse, when the narrator introduces his own remarks and explanations into the statement or thought of another, or when the thoughts in the subordinate clause do indeed belong to the statement or idea of another, but are to be exhibited as definite facts or as general truths, or when the thoughts of the other are to be represented at the same time as those of the narrator. In oblique discourse, the Ind. and Subj. are often interchanged with

the Opt. Then the certainty, reality and fact expressed by the two former, are contrasted with the uncertainty, possibility and mere conception denoted by the latter. X. An. 2. 3, 6. ἔλεγον δέ, ὅτι εἰκότα δοκοῖεν λέγειν βασιλεῖ, καὶ ἥκοιεν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες, οἳ αὐτοῖς, ἐὰν αἱ σπονδαὶ γένωνται, ἄξουσιν, ἔνθεν ἔξουσιν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. 3. 5, 13. ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θανμάζοντες, ὅποι ποτὲ τρέψονται οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ τί ἐν νῶ ἔχοιεν.

6. The Greek can also use the Acc. with the Inf. instead of the finite verb, in every kind of subordinate clauses.

Her. 6, 117. ἄνδρα οἱ δοκέειν ὀπλίτην ἀντιστῆναι μέγαν, τοῦ (instead of οὗ) τὸ γένειον τὴν ἀσπίδα πᾶσαν σκιάζειν. 6, 84. Σκύθας γάρ (sc. φασί) τοὺς νομάδας, ἐπεὶ τε σφι Λαρεῖον ἐμβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν, μετὰ ταῦτα μεμονῶναι μιν τίσασθαι, postquam invasisset. Th. 4, 98. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔφασαν, εἰ μὲν ἐπιπλέον δυνήθῃναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, τοῦτ' ἂν ἔχειν, si ampliorem illorum agri partem in suam potestatem redigere possent se eam retenturos. See Larger Grammar, Part II, § 849.

REM. 6. The spirited mode of representation among the Greeks, and the desire to make past events appear as present, often changes the indirect discourse into direct, or the direct into the indirect. In the first case, there is often a change of person, comp. § 329, Rem. 3. X. Cy. 1. 4, 28. ἐνταῦθα δὴ τὸν Κίρον γελᾶσαι τε ἐκ τῶν πρόσθεν διακρύων καὶ εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ ἀπύοντα θαρρόειν, ὅτι παρέσται αὐτοῖς ὀλίγον χρόνον· ὥςτις ὄρῃν σοι ἐξέσται, καὶ βούλη, ἀσκαρδαμυκτεῖ. On the contrary, An. 7. 1, 39. ἐλθὼν δὲ Κλέανδρος· Μάλα μόλις, ἔφη, διαπραξάμενος ἤκω· λέγειν γάρ Ἀναξίβιον, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον εἶη, κ. τ. λ.

III. SPECIAL PECULIARITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS AND SENTENCES.

§ 346. *Ellipsis. Brachylogy (Zeugma). Contraction. Pleonasm.* (710.)

1. Ellipsis is the omission of a sentence or a part of a sentence which is logically subordinate, and hence of less importance, but viewed grammatically, must necessarily be supplied in order to express an idea or thought. The idea of the omitted word can only be of a very general and indefinite nature, and is frequently contained in the idea of the qualifying word, as, e. g. οἱ θνητοί (sc. ἄνθρωποι), ἡ αὖριον (sc. ἡμέρα), or is evident from the context or frequent usage, as e. g. in εἰς διδασκάλου ἵέναι. In like manner, the omitted sentence must express a general idea, and hence one which may be readily supplied. The single sentences of Ellipsis have been noticed in the course of the Grammar. See Index under *Ellipsis*.

2. Ellipsis is to be distinguished from brevity of expression or Brachylogy. In Ellipsis there is an *actual* omission of an element, grammatically necessary to express an idea or thought; but in Brachylogy, there is not a real but only apparent omission of such an element, since it is contained or involved in some way in the sentence or in a member of it. The simplest instances of brevity of expression have been treated, § 319, Rem. 1. The following additional instances may here be mentioned.

(a) One form of a verb must often be borrowed from another. Th. 2, 11. (ἀξιοῦσι) τὴν τῶν πέλας δ' ἡ οὖν ἢ τὴν ἐαυτῶν ὄρε' *sc.* διηγουμένην.

(b) In antitheses, one member must often be completed from the other. Dem. Ol. 3, 30, 17. ἐπράξαμεν ἡμεῖς (*sc.* πρὸς ἐκείνους) καὶ ἐκεῖνοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς εἰρήνην.

(c) From a negative word, an affirmative one must often be borrowed; this takes place most frequently, when an antithetic clause is introduced by an adversative conjunction. Her. 7, 104. ὁ νόμος ἀνῶγει τωὐτὸ ἀεὶ, οὐκ ἔω φεύγειν οὐδὲν πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐκ μάχης ἀλλὰ (*sc.* ἀνῶγον) μένοντας ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐπικρατέειν, ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι. Pl. Apol. 36, b. ἀμελήσας, ὧν οἱ πολλοί (*sc.* ἐπιμελοῦνται.) So from οὐδεὶς the idea of εἷς or ἕκαστος is to be borrowed, as in the following sentence from οὐδ' εἷς the subject of the first clause, εἷς or ἕκαστος is to be borrowed as the subject of the second clause. Pl. Symp. 192, e. ταῦτα ἀκούσας οὐδ' ἄν εἷς ἐξαργηθεῖη, ἀλλ' ἀτεχνῶς οἴοιτ' ἄν ἀκηροῖναι κ. τ. λ.

(d) From a following verb with a *specific* meaning, a verb with a *general* meaning must be borrowed, e. g. Ποιεῖν, ἐργάζεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, εἶναι, συμβαίνειν; This is the case in the expressions, τί ἄλλο ἢ, — οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ — ἄλλο τι ἢ, instead of τί ἄλλο ποιεῖ or ἔστιν or the like, ἢ ὅτι. Th. 3, 39. τί ἄλλο οὗτοι, ἢ ἐπεβούλευσαν; 4, 14. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐνανυμάχουν.

3. An important figure of Brachylogy is the so called Zeugma, i. e. where a verb, which in sense belongs only to one subject or object, is connected with several subjects or objects. The verb, however, must always be of such a nature as to express an idea which may be taken in a wider or more limited sense.

Pl. γ, 326. ἤχι ἐκάστῳ ἵπποι ἀερόποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεύχε' ἔκειτο (*to lie, as well as generally to be in a place, to be in store*). Her. 4, 106. ἐσθῆτα δὲ φορέονσι τῇ Σκυθικῇ ὁμοίην, γλῶσσαν δὲ ἰδίην. A compound verb is often used in a pregnant sense, since along with the signification of the compound, the signification of the simple is at the same time to be includ-

ed. Th. 1, 44. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὴ ποιήσασθαι (instead of μετέγνωσαν καὶ ἔγνωσαν).

4. The contraction in coördinate sentences has already been spoken of, § 319, Rem. 1; this is more seldom in subordinate sentences, though frequent with those introduced by ὅσπερ, ὥσπερ.

Eur. Med. 1153. φίλους νομίζουσ' οὔσπερ ἂν πόσις σέθεν (sc. νομίζῃ). Pl. L. 710, d. πάντα σχεδὸν ἀπεργασται τῷ θεῷ ἅπερ (sc. ἀπεργάζεται) ὅταν βουληθῇ διαφερόντως εὐπραξάι τινα πόλιν. So also εἰ or εἴπερ τις or ἄλλος τις or εἴπερ πονεῖ, εἴπερ ποιεῖ, etc. Her. 9, 27. ἡμῖν ἔστι πολλά τε καὶ εὖ ἔχοντα, εἰ τέοισι καὶ ἄλλοισι Ἑλλήνων.

5. Pleonasm is the opposite of the figures just named. It is the use of a word, which, in a grammatical point of view, is superfluous, since the idea conveyed by it has been already expressed in what precedes, either by the same or by another word. The desire of perspicuity or emphasis is commonly the cause of Pleonasm.

X. Cy. 1, 4, 19. οἳ ἦν ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἡμεῖς ἐλαύνωμεν, ὑποτεμοῦνται ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοι. 3, 15. πειράσσομαι τῷ πάπῳ ἀγαθῶν ἱππέων κράτιστος ὦν ἱππεὺς συμμαχεῖν αὐτῷ.

REMARK. The grammatical Pleonasm is to be distinguished from the rhetorical, which consists in the use of two or even more words of a similar signification to strengthen an idea or make it more palpable, e. g. εὐθύς παραχρῆμα, πάλιν αὐθις, αἰεὶ συνεχῶς, εἰπον λέγων and the like. See Larger Grammar, Part II. § 858.

§ 347. *Contraction and Blending of Sentences.* *Anacoluthon.* (711—713.)

1. In the contraction of a compound sentence, sometimes the verb which is common to the principal and subordinate clause, is placed in the subordinate clause and is made to agree with the subject of that clause; in this way the two clauses are much more closely united, than in the common mode of contraction.

X. Cy. 4, 1, 3. αὐτὸς οἶδα, οἷος ἦν· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα (scil. ἐποίει) ὅσα περ, ὀμῶμαι, καὶ πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐπ' οἱ εἴτε.

2. When in addition to the finite verb, there is also a participle in a sentence, the parts of the sentence are frequently blended with each other, by making the substantive which should be governed by the participle, depend upon the finite verb. Comp. Larger Grammar, Part II. § 856, b. p. 609—611.

X. Cy. 7. 1, 40. οὗτοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἤπορούντο, κύκλω πάντοθεν ποιησάμενοι, ὥστε ὀρᾶσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, ὑπὸ ταῖς ἀσπίσιν ἐκάθηντο (instead of κύκλον ποιησάμενοι ἐκάθηντο). 1. 6, 33. ὅπως σὺν τοιοῦτοις ἔθελ' ἐθίσθ' ἐντες πρῶτοισι πολῖται γένοιτο. 2. 3, 17. τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις εἶπεν, ὅτι βάλλειν δεήσοι ἀναρουμένους ταῖς βώλοισι.

3. A very common mode of blending the principal with the subordinate clause, in the manner of attraction, and one which belongs to almost all kinds of subordinate clauses, consists in transferring the subject of the subordinate into the principal clause and making it the object of the latter. Comp. nosti *Marcellum, quam tardus sit*, instead of *quam tardus sit Marcellus*.

Her. 3, 68. οὗτος πρῶτος ὑπόπτευσσε τὸν Μάγον, ὡς οὐκ εἴη ὁ Κίρου Σμέρδις. 80. εἶδετε τὴν Καμβύσειω ὕβριν, ἐπ' ὅσον ἐπεξῆλθε. 6, 48. ἀπεπειρώτο τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὅτι ἐν νῶ ἔχουσιν. Th. 1, 72. τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημαίνειν, ὅση εἴη δύναμις. X. Cy. 5. 3, 40. οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτῶν ἐπιμελείσθων, ὅπως συσκευασμένοι ὦσι πάντα. In the same way also, when the subordinate clause forms the object of a substantive in the principal clause, the subject of the subordinate clause is frequently transferred to the principal clause, and is put in the Gen., as the object of that substantive. Th. 1, 61. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθύς ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων, ὅτι ἀφαστᾷσι. 97. ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐν οἷς τρόπῳ κατέστη. So also a substantive on which an Inf. depends is often attracted by the verb or substantive which governs the Inf. Th. 3, 6. τῆς θαλάσσης εἶργον μὴ χρῆσθαι τοὺς Μιτυληναίους. 5, 15. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι. Pl. Criton. 52, b. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως, οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν—εἰδέναι.

4. The principal clause is frequently blended with the subordinate clause, by making the former, as a substantive sentence introduced by ὅτε or ὡς, or still more frequently, as a substantive sentence expressed by the Acc. with the Inf., dependent on the subordinate clause.

X. An. 6. 4. 18. ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ ἤκουσά τινας, ὅτι Κλειάνδρος ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἀρμωστής μέλλει ἦξειν (instead of ὡς ἤκουσα, Κλ. μέλλει ἦξειν). Her. 1, 65. ὡς δ' αὐτοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι Λυκοῦργον ἐπιτροπέυσαντα ἐκ Κρήτης ἀγαγέσθαι ταῦτα. 3, 14. ὡς δὲ λέγεται ἐπ' Αἰγυπτίων, θαυμάζειν μὲν Κροῖσον. 4, 5. ὡς δὲ Σκύθαι λέγουσι, νεώτατον ὑπάντων ἐθνίων εἶναι τὸ σφετέρων.

5. Anacoluthon (from *α* privative and *ἀκόλουθος*, -or, *following*) is a figure used to denote a change in the construction. It takes place when the construction with which the sentence begins, is not continued through it, but is changed into another, which grammatically does not correspond with the former, but logically, i. e. in relation to the signification and meaning, is like or similar to it. The cause of Anacoluthon may be attributed to the vivacity of representation among the Greeks, or to their desire of perspicuity, brevity, strength or concinnity (propriety or keeping) of discourse. There are two kinds of Anacoluthon, (a) *grammatical*, (b) *rhetorical*. There are also instances where it evidently originates from carelessness and inattention. The grammatical Anacoluthon, which is, for the most part, caused by attraction, has been treated in several places in the course of the grammar. Only two instances of the rhetorical Anacoluthon, need now be mentioned,

(a) A very natural and frequent instance of Anacoluthon is, where the idea, which occasioned the whole sentence, is placed as the logical subject in the Nom. at the beginning of the sentence, but after the interruption of the sentence by an intermediate clause, is made the grammatical object of the verb of the sentence. X. Hier. 4, 6. ὥςπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ἰδιωτῶν γένοιται κρείττονες, τοῦτο αὐτοὺς εὐφραίνει, ἀλλὰ ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἦτιους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀνιᾷ (instead of τοῦτ' εὐφραίνονται — ἀνιῶνται).

(b) In order to make the contrasted ideas in a sentence prominent or emphatic, they are often placed in the same form at the beginning of their respective sentences, although the natural construction of each would necessarily be different. Pl. Phaedr. 233, b. τοιαῦτα γὰρ ὁ ἔρως ἐπιδείκνυται· δυστυχοῦντας μὲν, ἃ μὴ λύπην τοῖς ἄλλοις παρέχει, ἀνιστὰς ποιεῖ νομίζειν, εὐτυχοῦντας δὲ καὶ τὰ μὴ ἡδονῆς ἄξια παρ' ἐκείνων ἐπαίνου ἀναγκάζει τυγχάνειν, (instead of παρ' εὐτυχοῦντων δὲ καὶ τὰ μὴ ἡδονῆς ἄξια ἐπαίνου ἀναγκάζει τυγχάνειν, or εὐτυχοῦντας δὲ καὶ τὰ μὴ ἡδ. ἄξ. ἐπαινεῖν ἀναγκάζει).

SECTION X.

§ 348. Position of Words and Sentences. (714.)

1. The intimate relation between the members of a sentence and between one sentence and another, and the connection of

these so as to form one thought or idea, are expressed as has been seen, partly by inflection, or by *formal* words, § 38, 4, which supply the place of inflection, partly by the accent and position of the members of a sentence and of the sentences themselves. As the accent can be made prominent only in living discourse, and commonly agrees with the position, only the position needs to be treated. There are two kinds of position, the usual and inverted.

2. First the usual position. Here the subject takes the first place, and the predicate the second; the object stands before the predicate, but the attributive follows its substantive.

Κῆρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, καλῶς ἀπέθανεν. Κύριοι πάνν προθύμως αὐτῷ συνεστράτευσαν. Παῖς μέγας—ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός—ὁ παῖς ὁ μέγας—ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός—ὁ παῖς ὁ τοῦ Κίρου—ὁ πόλεμος ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας. But the Inf. or the Acc. with the Inf. and the Part. follow the governing word. See the examples under §§ 306, 307, 310.

3. The rule for the position of several objectives or qualifying circumstances referring to one verb, is generally this, that the most important objective stands immediately before the predicate, but the rest follow each other in the order in which they were joined to the first objective, the object last added always standing before one already existing.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. Οἱ Ἕ. ἐν Μαραθῶνι τοὺς Π. ἐνίκησαν. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν Μαραθῶνι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνίκησαν. In this way, the adverb of place and time commonly precedes the causal object, (τότε or ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τοὺς Π. ἐνίκησαν), the object denoting a person precedes that denoting a thing, so the Dat. the Acc. (τὸν παῖδα τὴν γραμματικὴν διδάσκω—τῷ παιδὶ τὸ βιβλίον δίδωμι), the adverb of time the adverb of place (τότε or ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν Μαραθῶνι τοὺς Π. ἐνίκησαν). The adverb of manner, even when another word is the principal objective, usually stands immediately before the predicate, e. g. *οἱ Ἕλληνες ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν Μαραθῶνι τοὺς Πέρσας καλῶς ἐνίκησαν.*

REMARK 1. The positions of single words, e. g. pronouns, prepositions, etc., have been already considered in treating the several parts of speech. See Index under Position.

4. The position of subordinate clauses corresponds with the position of the words (substantive, adjective, adverb) whose place they take in the sentence, i. e. the adjective sentence, for

example occupies the place which the adjective would take; and so of the others.

Pl. Phaedon. 59, e. ὁ θνητὸς, ὅς περ ἐλώθει ὑπακούειν, εἰπε παριμένειν. X. Cy. 3, 2, 3. ὁ δὲ Κύρος, ἐν ᾧ συνελέγοντο, ἐθύετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ καλὰ ἦν τὰ ἱερὰ αὐτῷ, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς τε τῶν Περσῶν ἡγεμόνας καὶ τοὺς τῶν Μήδων. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁμοῦ ἦσαν, ἔλεξε τοιάδε. Yet the substantive sentences, even when they express the grammatical subject, stand after the governing (principal) verb. Ibid. 1, 4, 7. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι ἄρξτοι πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν.

5. The position is said to be *inverted*, when the word made emphatic by the position is not the word denoting the principal idea, but the word denoting the idea subordinate to that. Here the predicate is placed before the subject, the attributive before the substantive to be defined, but the objective, particularly the adverb, is placed after the predicate.

Ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ. Τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλος, or stronger τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ κάλλος. Ὁ βασιλεὺς Κύρος. Ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος. Ἐμαχέσαντο καλῶς. Th. 2, 64. φέρειν τε χρὴ τὰ τε δαιμόνια ἀναγκαίως, τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμιων ἀνδρείως.

6. When the subject is to be specially distinguished, it is placed at the end of the sentence; and when in the same sentence two words are to be made emphatic by their position, one is placed at the beginning, the other at the end of the sentence, e. g. πασῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμών ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. Generally both the first and last place in a sentence is considered emphatic, when words stand there, which, according to the usual arrangement, would have a different position.

7. Inversion is still more frequently used in subordinate sentences, than in the case of the words, whose place they take, since it is often necessary for the sake of perspicuity. Substantive sentences with ὅτι, ὥς, *that*, and final substantive sentences, are placed before the governing verb, when the ideas they express are to be brought, as it were, more before the eye.

Ὅτι μέγας ἐκ μικροῦ ὁ Φίλιππος ἠύξεται, παραλείπω. Ἴνα σαφέστερον δηλωθῇ πᾶσα ἡ Περσῶν πολιτεία, μικρὸν ἐπᾶναιμι. The inversion of adjective sentences (ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα, οὕτως ἐστίν) has been already treated, § 332, 8. Inversion is not used in adverbial sentences of time and condition, since these, according to the common position, usually precede the principal sentence.

8. If in a subordinate clause, a word is to be distinguished above the others, it is sometimes placed before the connective word which introduces the clause, e. g. *τοιαῦτ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλα, περὶ ἐμοῦ ἃ οἱ πολλοὶ λέγουσιν.*

9. A means of rendering a word specially emphatic by position, is the *separation* (Hyperbaton) of two words connected together, by introducing one or more less important words between them. By this separation, only one of the two words is commonly made emphatic, though often even both, at the same time, when both stand in an emphatic part of the sentence.

Dem. Phil. 3, 110. *πολλῶν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, λόγων γιγνομένων.* X. S. 1, 4. *οἶμαι οὖν πολὺ ἂν τὴν κατασκευὴν μοι λαμπροτέραν φανῆναι* (instead of *πολὺ λαμπρ.*) This separation (Hyperbaton) very often takes place in the sentence also. This consists in placing the principal clause, as the one less important, within the subordinate clause, and thereby, in a logical point of view, making it secondary to the subordinate clause. Pl. Prot. 331, d. *τὸ γὰρ λευκὸν τῷ μέλανι ἔστιν ὅπη προσέοικα.* X. C. 3, 11, 10. *φιλεῖν γε μὴν εὖ οἶδ' οἱ ἐπίστασαι.* Isocr. Paneg. 53. *ὥς τε περὶ μὲν τῆς ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι δυναστείας οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἂν τις σαφέστερον ἐπιδείξαι δυνηθείη.* Dem. Phil. *οὔτοι μὲν γὰρ ἄρχοντες οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐξ οὗ — ἤλθον.*

10. Ideas that are alike or similar, or especially such as are antithetic, are made emphatic in their position, by being placed near each other.

Thus *αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ*, etc. e. g. *ἡ πόλις αὐτῇ παρ' αὐτῆς δίκην λήψεται.* X. Hier. 6, 2. *ξυρὴν μὲν ἡλικιώταις ἡ δόμενος ἡ δομένοις ἐμοί.* Pl. L. 934, d. *μαίρονται πολλοὶ πολλοὺς τρόπους.* Hence, *ἄλλος ἄλλο*, *alius aliud*, *ἄλλος ἄλλοθι*, *alius alibi*, *ἄλλος ἄλλοσε*, *alius alio*, *ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν*, *alius aliunde*, *ἄλλος ἄλλῃ*, *alius alià* (sc. *viâ*), etc., of which the English makes two sentences, *the one did this, the other that*, etc.

APPENDIX.

VERSIFICATION.

§ 349. *Rhythm.*

Rhythm is the harmony produced by the alternation of long and short syllables.

The portions into which every verse is divided, are called *feet*.

The feet used in poetry may be divided, according to the number of syllables, into four of two syllables, eight of three, and sixteen of four syllables.

The dissyllabic feet are four:

- ˘ ˘ Pyrrhich* (τυρόν)
- — Spondee (τύπτω)
- ˘ — Iambus (τυπών)
- ˘ Trochee (τύπτει).

* **DERIVATION OF NAMES OF FEET.**—*Pyrrhichius*. This name was assigned from the celebrated war dance of that name, in which it was used as being rapid and energetic.—*Iambus*. From *ιάπτω*, to abuse; because Archilochus the inventor used it in violent invectives.—*Trochæus*. From *τρέχω*, to run; because of its running saltatory style.—*Tribrachys*. *Τρις βραχύς*, as its form denotes.—*Spondaeus*. So called, because it was used *ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς*, in sacred rites, from its solemn sound.—*Dactylus*. *Ἀπὸ τοῦ δακτύλου*; because it is, like the finger, composed of one long joint and two short ones.—*Anapaestus*. From *ἀναπαύω*; because the Ictus was contrary to that of the Dactyl.—*Amphibrachys*. *Ἀμφὶ βραχύς*; because the short syllables surround the long one, (*ἀμφὶ*).—*Creticus*. Because much used by the Cretans.—*Bacchius*. Used in the Dithyrambic Games in honor of Bacchus.—*Antibacchius*. The converse (*ἀντί*) of the former.—*Proceleusmaticus*. From *πρὸς ἔλευσμα*, the boatswain's call or command; because rapidly uttered.—*Paeons*. Because used in the Paeonic Hymns.—*Choriambus*. Trochee or Choree + Iambus.—*Antispastus*. *Ἀντισπάω*, to draw to the opposite side; because, being converse of the former, it appears to draw the Trochee to the other side of the Iambus.—*Ionicus a majore*, *Ionicus a minore*. Feet much in use with the Ionians; A majore, when beginning with the long syllables; a minore, when beginning with the short ones.—*Epitritus*. Most probably from *ἐπί* and *τρίτος*; because, in addition to (*ἐπί*) the 3d syllable, it has a short one over.—The *Ditambus* is an Iambic syzygy, admitting the Spondee in Pl. 1.—The *Ditrochæus* is a Trochaic syzygy, admitting the Spondee in Pl. 2.

The trisyllabic are eight :

- ˘ ˘ ˘ Tribrach (ἔνυπον)
- — — Molossus (τύπτωμαι)
- ˘ ˘ — Anapaest (ἄνυφώς)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ Dactyl (τύπτειτε)
- ˘ — ˘ Amphibrach (ἔνυπον)
- ˘ ˘ — Creticus (τύπτομαι)
- ˘ — — Bacchius (τυπήτω)
- — ˘ Palimbacchius (τύπτειτε).

The tetrasyllabic are sixteen :

- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ Proceleusmaticus (ἐτύπειτο)
- — — — Dispondeē (τυφθεήτην)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ Diiambus (ἐνυπόμην)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ Ditrochee (τυπτιέωσαν)
- ˘ — ˘ ˘ Antispastus (ἐτύφθητον)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ — Choriambus (τυπτομένου)
- ˘ ˘ — — Ionicus a minori (ἐτετύμην)
- ˘ — ˘ ˘ Ionicus a majori (τυψαίμεθα)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ first Paeon (τυπτόμενος)
- ˘ — ˘ ˘ second Paeon (ἐτύπτειτε)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ third Paeon (ἐτέτυπο)
- ˘ ˘ ˘ — fourth Paeon (ἐνυπόμην)
- ˘ — — — first Epitritus (ἐνψάσθη)
- ˘ ˘ — — second Epitritus (ὦ τυπούσαι)
- ˘ — ˘ — third Epitritus (τυφθήσομαι)
- — ˘ — fourth Epitritus (τυφθέλυσαν).

Simple metres are formed by the repetition of simple feet; compound, by combining the simple feet with each other.

Simple feet consist of but one Arsis, and one Thesis, e. g. ˘˘, ˘˘˘, ˘˘˘˘, ˘˘, ˘˘˘, etc.

Compound feet consist of two Arses and Theses, of which one Arsis and

Thesis, taken together, is considered as a single Arsis or Thesis, e. g. ˘˘˘˘, ˘˘˘˘, ˘˘˘˘, ˘˘˘˘, or — — — —.

Of the simple feet, only those which have a long syllable in the Arsis and a short one in the Thesis, give natural variety, e. g. ˘˘, ˘˘˘, ˘˘, ˘˘˘. Hence the trochee and dactyl, the iambus and anapaest, are considered as the fundamental feet of all rhythm. The other feet may be combined with these by resolving a long into two short syllables, or by contracting two short into one long syllable.

§ 350. *Arsis and Thesis.*

Arsis is that part of the foot on which the stress (*ictus*, beat,) of the voice falls. The remaining part of the foot is called *Thesis*. The *Arsis* is naturally on the long syllable of a foot; consequently in the spondee (—) and the tribrach (—), the place of the *Arsis* can be determined only by the kind of verse in which they are found. In every verse the original foot determines the place of the *Arsis* in all the other feet which are substituted for it. Hence, as the second syllable of an iambus is long, and as the *Arsis* naturally falls on the long syllable, the spondee in iambic verse would have the *Arsis* on the second syllable, thus —; so also in anapaestic verse. But as in the trochee and dactyl, the first syllable of the foot is long, the spondee in trochaic and dactylic verse takes the *Arsis* on the first syllable, thus —. Again, as a short syllable is assumed as the *unit* in measuring time, and as in a long syllable the ictus or force of the voice necessarily falls on the first of the two units composing this long, it is evident that where the tribrach is used instead of an iambus, it would take the *Arsis* on the second syllable,

thus —, where it is used instead of a trochee, on the first. So where the dactyl takes the place of the spondee with the *Arsis* on the last syllable, the

arsis of the dactyl is on the first short, thus —; but where the anapaest stands for the spondee (—), its *Arsis* is on the first short, thus —.

§ 351. *Caesura.*

Caesura is the interruption of the rhythm by the ending of a word before the foot is completed.

There are three kinds of *Caesura*,

1. *Caesura* of the *foot*.
2. *Caesura* of the *rhythm*.
3. *Caesura* of the *verse*.

Caesura of the foot is where the word ends before a foot is completed.

Νικη | σας εἶς | λει στυγε | ρήν ἐμὲ | οἶκαδ' | ἄγασθαι.

In this line there is a *Caesura* of the foot after each of the syllables *σας*, *λει*, *ρην*, and *καδ'*. Only two cases of this *Caesura* can occur in a dactyl; for the word either ends after the *Arsis*, —|—; and forms the *masculine Caesura*, or in the *Thesis*, —|— and forms the *feminine or trochaic Caesura*. Thus the *Caesuras* after *σας*, *λει* and *ρην* are masculine, that after *οἶκαδ'* is feminine or trochaic.

The *Caesura* of the rhythm is where the *Arsis* falls on the last syllable

of a word;—and thus the Arsis is separated from the Thesis. In the line above quoted, the Caesura of the rhythm occurs after the syllables *σε*, *λε* and *ρη*, the Arsis falling on each of these and being separated from the following Thesis by the Caesura. This Caesura can take place only in such feet as have the Arsis on the first syllable.

The Caesura of the verse is a pause introduced to render the recitation more easy. This divides the verse into two parts.

In several kinds of verse this Caesura has a fixed place, viz. in the *trochaic*, *iambic* and *anapaestic tetrameter*, which have their natural Caesura at the end of the fourth foot. See under these verses below.

Other kinds of verse may have more than one Caesura, the place of which is not fixed. In Hexameter verse, however, the Caesura of the verse more usually occurs after the Arsis of the third foot. Thus,

Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, || Τανέδοιό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις,

or in the Thesis of the third foot, thus,

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσῃσι, || καὶ ἧῤα μάντις ἀμύμων.

§ 352. *Different kinds of Verse.*

A verse is often named from the foot which predominates in it. Thus the verse is called *dactylic* because the dactyl is the predominant foot, and *iambic*, because the iambus is the predominant foot. A verse is called *acatalectic*, when the feet of which it is composed are complete, as *trimeter iambics*, $\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}$. A verse is called *catalectic*, when one or two syllables are wanting to complete the verse, as the *trimeter* $\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}$. In dactylic verse, if the last foot wants one syllable, the verses are called *catalectic on two syllables*, e. g. $\text{—}\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}$; if two syllables are wanting, *catalectic on one syllable*, e. g. $\text{—}\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}$.

Verses in which the last dipody (a pair of feet) wants an entire foot, are called *brachycatalectic*, e. g. $\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}$.

Verses which have one syllable more than enough are called *hypercatalectic*, e. g. $\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}|\cup\text{—}\cup\text{—}$.

§ 353. *View of the different kinds of Verse.*

The most usual kinds of verse are those which consist of the repetition of the same foot. Of these the most frequent are the *dactylic*, *iambic*, *trochaic* and *anapaestic*.

§ 354. *Dactylic Verse.*

The fundamental foot in this verse is the dactyl, the place of which may be supplied by a spondee.

§ 355. *Hexameter.*

The Hexameter was employed by the Greeks at an early period for the Epic or heroic poem, and hence this verse is often called *heroic*.

The dactyl is the fundamental foot of the Hexameter, the verse being formed by five repetitions of the dactyl with a dissyllabic catalectus.

But in each of the first four feet, a *spondee* may take the place of the dactyl. Sometimes also there is a spondee in the fifth foot, and the line is then called *spondaic*, as

Οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἕνεκ' ἦλυθον αἰχμητῶν.

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — —.

Besides the Caesura mentioned above after the Arsis of the third foot, or in the Thesis of the same, there is sometimes a Caesura in the second foot, which is commonly followed by one in the fourth, as

Ἡ Αἴας || ἡ Ἰδομενεύς || ἡ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς

Ἡγεμόνων, || ὅστις οὐ ἀρὴν || διάροισιν ἀμύναι.

The beauty of Hexameter verse is promoted by varying the feet by an interchange of dactyls and spondees and by introducing these in different places in different verses. For the same reason it is desirable that the **Caesuras** should occur in different places in different lines.

§ 356. *Pentameter.*

This verse is divided into two parts, each of which consists of two dactyls and a catalectic syllable, thus,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

Μηδὲ θύραζε κέλευ' || οὐκ ἐθέλοντ' ἶναι.

Spondees may take the place of the dactyls in the first half, but not in the second, because the numbers at their conclusion should run more freely, instead of being retarded by the slow movement of the spondees. The long syllable at the end of the second half can be short. The Caesura is here the same as in the Hexameter, except that there must be a division, by the ending of the word, in the middle of the verse. When the word, however, is more than two syllables, Elision may take place.

This kind of verse is commonly found only in connection with Hexameter, a Hexameter and Pentameter following each other alternately. A poem composed of these two measures is called *Elegiac*, being at first devoted to plaintive melodies.

Ἄρτι με γυνόμενον ζωᾶς βρέφος ἦρπασε Δαίμων Hexam.

Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ ἀγαθὸν || αἰετός, εἴτε κακόν. Pentam.

Ἀπλήρωσι δῖδα, τί με νῆπιον ἤρπασας ἄφνω; Hexam.
 Τί σπένδεις; οὐ σοι || πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα; Pentam.

§ 357. *Dactylic Tetrameter.*

The tetrameter catalectic on one syllable consists of three feet and a syllable, e. g.

Πολλὰ βροτῶν διαμεμβόμενα.
 ' — — | ' — — | ' — — | —

The tetrameter catalectic on two syllables consists of three feet and two syllables which may form a spondee or trochee.

Φαινόμενον κακὸν οἰκᾷδ' ἄγασθαι.
 ' — — | ' — — | ' — — | — —

The tetrameter acatalectic consists of four feet; instead of a dactyl in the last a cretic is admissible.

Ἦν' ὁδῖνας ἀδαής, ὕπνῳ δ' ἀλγίων.
 ' — — | ' — — | ' — — | ' — —
 Μῶσ', ἔγε Καλλιόπῃ θυγάτηρ Διός.
 ' — — | ' — — | ' — — | ' — —

§ 358. *Dactylic Trimeter.*

The trimeter catalectic on one syllable consists of two feet and a syllable.

Ἐνθεν ἀεζόμενον
 ' — — | ' — — | —

The trimeter catalectic on two syllables consists of two feet and two syllables which may form either a spondee or trochee, e. g.

Εὐρεῖ κίματα πόνητο.
 ' — — | ' — — | — —

A spondee is very rare in the second foot.

§ 359. *Dactylic Dimeter.*

The dimeter catalectic on two syllables consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

Φάσματι στροβυλῶν
 Τῷσδ' ὁμόφρωνον.
 ' — — | ' — —

The dimeter acatalectic consists of two dactyls, and usually stands in connection with tetrameters.

Οὐς ὑπὸ ταίχῃ.
 ' — — | ' — —

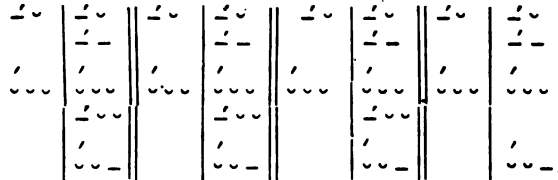
§ 360. *Trochaic, Iambic and Anapaestic Verse.*

The trochaic, iambic and anapaestic verse is measured by *dipodies*, i. e. by pairs of feet. Hence verses of two feet, are called monometer, of four, dimeter, of six, trimeter, of eight, tetrameter. The Latins named these according to the number of feet. Thus a verse of four feet was called *quaternius*, of six, *senarius*, of eight, *octonarius*. Hexameter is generally not measured by dipodies.

§ 361. *Trochaic Verse.*

The Trochee is the predominant foot in this verse. The last syllable of each dipody may be doubtful; hence the last foot of each dipody may be a spondee. Therefore, a spondee is admissible in every even place, (2, 4, 6, 8). The Arsis or long syllable of every foot can be resolved into two short ones, and hence, a *tribrach* can stand in every place; a dactyl and anapaest can stand in all the even places, instead of the spondee. A dactyl is not admitted, however, except in a proper name.

A trochaic tetrameter acatalectic would then present the following scheme.



§ 362. *Trochaic Monometer.*

The trochaic monometer consists of two feet. It is generally found in systems of trochaic trimeters, e. g.

Συβαρῖςιν,
— — | — —

§ 363. *Trochaic Dimeter.*

The trochaic dimeter acatalectic consists of four feet, e. g.

Κολχίδος τε γᾶς ἔθροικοι.
— — | — — | — — | — —

The trochaic dimeter catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable. It is usually found among acatalectic dimeters, e. g.

Καὶ Σκύθης ὅμιλος, οἳ γᾶς (acatalectic).

Ἔσχατον τόπον ἀμφὶ Μαί- (catalectic).

ᾧτιν ἔχουσι λίμναν.

— — | — — || — — | — —
— — | — — || — — | — —

Ὅθεν δόμοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς
 ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~.

Iambic dimeter catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable, e. g.

Θάλω λέγειν Ἀτρεΐδας,
 Χαίροιτε λοιπὸν ἡμῖν
 ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~.

This verse is commonly found in systems of acatalectic dimeters.

§ 368. *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic, commonly called Senarius.*

This is the most noted of the iambic verses. It consists of six feet, e. g.

Ἦ τέκνα, Κῆρυκος τοῦ πάλαι νέα τροφή,
 Ἰκτιρῖοις κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμένοι;
 Ἄλλων ἀκούειν, αὐτὸς ᾧδ' ἐλήλυθα
 ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~.

The tragedians admit a dactyl only in the first and fifth foot. It must be regarded as a mere exception, when it occurs in the third foot.

• Εἰ τὸ συνεχῶς καὶ πολλὰ καὶ ταχέως λαλεῖν
 ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~.

The tragedians never admit an anapaest except in the case of a proper name, and even then not in the last foot. An anapaest, however, may stand in the first foot when it is a single word, e. g.

Μενέως Ἑλένην ὃ δὲ Κλυταιμνήστρας λῆχος,
 Ποταμῶν τε πηγαί, ποτίων τε κυμάτων
 ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~ || ~ ~ | ~ ~.

The most frequent Caesura here is in the third foot. This Caesura, however, is often neglected, others being used, or sometimes, none, e. g.

Ἐχθρῶν ἄδωρα || δῶρα κοῖα ὀνήσιμα.

The Caesura is often found in the middle of the fourth foot, e. g.

Ἐπεὶ πατήρ οὗτος σός, || ὅτ' ὀφθαλμοὶ ἀεί.

The Caesura at the end of the third foot is less frequent.

§ 369. *Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.*

The iambic tetrameter is very much used by the comedians. It consists

of seven feet and a syllable. The Caesura, which is often omitted by the comedians, is at the end of the fourth foot, e. g.

Οὐ φησι χεῖναι τοὺς νέους || ἀσκήν· ἐγὼ δὲ φημί,
 - ' | ~ - ' || - ' | ~ - ' || - | ~ - ' || ~ - ' | ~ .

The iambic tetrameter acatalectic is but little used by the Greek poets.

§ 370 *Anapaestic Verse.*

The anapaest is the predominant foot in this verse. But by uniting the two short syllables in one long, the spondee may be substituted for the anapaest. Again, the second long syllable of the spondee may be resolved into two short syllables, and hence a dactyl take the place of the spondee. In the legitimate systems, the tragedians never permit a dactyl to precede an anapaest in the same dipody. Hence the following scheme for an anapaestic tetrameter catalectic.

~ ~ ' | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' | ~
 - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | -
 - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | - - ' || - - ' | - .

In this verse the last syllable of each line is not common, but its quantity is affected by the first syllable of the next line. For example, if the last foot of a verse is an anapaest or a spondee, the last syllable of which is not naturally long, this syllable is made long by position before the first syllable of the following line. Hence an anapaestic series is constructed as if it were but one verse.

§ 371 *Anapaestic Monometer Acatalectic.*

The anapaestic monometer acatalectic consists of two feet; e. g.

Θυγάτηρ, ὡς χεῖ,
 ~ ~ ' | - - ' .

§ 372. *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

The anapaestic dimeter acatalectic consists of four feet. The legitimate Caesura occurs after the second Arsis. But the Caesura is often found after the short syllable which follows the Arsis, e. g.

Ἀπολεῖς μ', ἀπολεῖς. || οὐ καταρῦξεις
 Προσέβη μανία. || τίς ὁ πηδῆσας,
 Πτερόγων ἐρεμνοῖσιν || ἐρεσσομένη.

~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' .
 ~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' .
 ~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' || ~ ~ ' , | ~ ~ ' .

§ 373. *Anapaestic Dimeter Catalectic.*

The anapaestic dimeter catalectic consists of three feet and a syllable,—and has no Caesura, e. g.

ἔλπετο χώρας ἐφορεύειν
Διὰ τὸν σὸν πρῶκτόν ὀφλήσει.

— — — | — — — || — — — | —

§ 374. *Anapaestic Tetrameter Catalectic.*

The anapaestic tetrameter catalectic consists of seven feet and a syllable. This verse is also called Aristophanean, though not invented by Aristophanes.

The Caesura is at the end of the fourth foot, sometimes, though rarely, after the short syllable immediately following. There is generally also an incisure at the end of the second foot, e. g.

Προιεῖ τις αἰὲ τῶν ὀρνίθων || μαντινομένη περὶ τοῦ πλοῦ;
Πῶς δ' ὑγίαιαν δώσουσ' αὐτοῖς. || οὔσαν παρὰ τοῖσι θεοῖσιν;
Τῶν ἀργυρίων· οὔτοι γὰρ ἴσασι. || λέγουσι δέ τοι τάδε πάντες.

— — — | — — — || — — — | — — — || — — — | — — — | —
— — — | — — — || — — — | — — — || — — — | — — — | —
— — — | — — — || — — — | — — — || — — — | — — — | —

Anapaestic tetrameter acatalectic does not seem to have been used by the Greek poets.

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II. GREEK INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS. Adv. *adverb*; adj. *adjective*; Comp. *compare*; comp. *com-
pared*; c. a. *with the accusative*; c. d. *with the dative*; c. g. *with the genitive*; c.
inf. *with the infinitive*; c. part. *with the participle*; coll. *collective*; Dec. *declen-
sion*; dec. *declined*; euph. *euphonic*; ins. *instead of*; int. *intensive*; intr. *intrans-
itive*; pers. *personal*; prep. *preposition*; priv. *privative*; R. *remark*; trans. *trans-
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<i>ἀγανακτεῖν</i> c. d. 285, 1, (1); c. part. 310, 4, (c).	<i>αἰ</i> see <i>εἰ</i> ; <i>αἰ γάρ</i> c. inf. 306, R. 11, (d).	<i>ἄκρατος</i> 82, 1, (e).
<i>ἀγαπήν</i> c. a. and d. 274, R. 1; c. d. 285, 1, (1); c. part. 310, 4, (c).	<i>αἰδέεσθαι</i> c. a. 279, 5; c. part. and inf. 311, 14.	<i>ἀκροᾶσθαι</i> c. g. 273, 5, (e).
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III. INDEX FOR THE FORMS OF THE VERBS.

ABBREVIATIONS. A. *Aorist*; A. I. *first Aor.*; A. II. *second Aor.*; Aug. *Augment*; Char. *Characteristic*; Comp. *Compare*; Dial. *Dialect*; F. *Future*; P. *Passive*; Pf. *Perfect*; Pf. M. *Perfect Middle*; Plup. *Pluperfect*; R. *Remark*; Red. *Reduplication*.

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τρέπω, vow. of var. in A. II. A. M. P. 140, 2; A. I. A. M. P. 141, 3; Pf. I. A. and Pf. M. or P. 140, 5, 6. Verb. Adj. τρεπτός and with middle sense τραπητέος.
τρέφω, Pf. τέτροφα 140, 4. Pf. M. or P. 140, 6. A. I. P. ἐθρέφθην, rarer than A. II. P. ἐτρέφην 140, 2. Dial. 230. verb. Adj. θρεπτός.
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τρίζω, Char. γ 143, 6.
τυγχάνω 160, 21.
τύπτω 166, 31.
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Ωθίω 165, 6.
ώνιομαι, Aug. 122, 4. comp. πρίσθαι.

ERRATA.

Page 3, line 18, read Ausführliche for Ausfürliche. p. 4, l. 17, *twenty* for *thirty*. p. 17, l. 18, read *ἡῤξον* for *ἡῤξον*. p. 18, l. 6, *tragedus* for *tragedus*. p. 28, l. 10, *τὰ δὲ* for *τὰδὲ*. p. 28, l. 23, *ends in* for *is changed into*. p. 31, l. 6, *φ* for *θ*. p. 31, l. 35, *smooths* for *smooth breathings*. p. 35, l. 24, *Θαλπυρή* for *Θαλπυρή*. p. 41, l. 31, *Δευκαλίων* for *Δευκ.* p. 48, l. 32, *πολλά* for *πολλά*. p. 52, l. 13, *reflexive* for *reciprocal*. p. 53, l. 1, *ἐποίησαν* for *ἐποίησαν*. p. 55, l. 30, *Φίλιπποι* for *Φίλιπποι*. p. 58, l. 8, *αἰσι* for *οἰσι*. p. 60, l. 2, *Ἀνδρομέδα* for *Ἀνδρομέδα*. p. 61, l. 4, *διῤη* for *διῤη*. p. 67, l. 33, *clod* for *ice*. p. 92, l. 12, *declension* for *delenion*. p. 103, l. 15, *ἰδρι* for *ἰδρι*. p. 103, l. 19, *ἰδριδα* for *ἰδριδα*. p. 113, l. 22, *οἶ* for *οἶ*. p. 122, l. 35, *υ* for *υ*. p. 122, l. 37, *ἐξακουιστός* for *ἐξα*. p. 122, l. 38, *ἐπακουιστός* for *ἐκτ.* p. 134, l. 22, *βεβουλένης* for *βεβουλένης*. p. 136, l. 23, *ω* for *ω*. p. 156, l. 17, *ἐκάλων* for *ἐκάλων*. p. 163, l. 37, *σπῤω* for *σπῤω*. p. 170, l. 22, *ἤρπασα* for *ἤρπασα*. p. 175, l. 8, *KTEN* for *KTAN*. p. 178, l. 1, *ἀγελόμ* for *ἀγελόμ*. p. 180, l. 1, *μείρω* for *μείρω*. p. 182, l. 11, *ἘΔΩ* for *ἘΔΩ*. p. 185, l. 28, *Part.* for *Pass.* p. 186, l. 21, *βέβουμαι* for *βέβουμαι*. p. 187, l. 13, *ἀμαρτάνω* for *ἀμαρτάνω*. p. 195, l. 6, *μελέσαι* for *μελέσαι*. p. 196, l. 23, *ἡρέθην* for *ἡρέθην*. p. 197, l. 15, *ἤνεγκον* for *ἤνεγκον*. p. 202, l. 25, *ἴστη* for *ἴστη*. p. 211, l. 30, *-εν* for *-εν*. p. 214, l. 34, *ἤσαν* for *ἤσαν*. p. 222, l. 30, *ἰδραν* for *ἰδραν*. p. 225, l. 27, *ἦδεν* for *ἦδεν*. p. 230, l. 1, erase the word *not*. p. 235, l. 7, erase the personal endings and the hyphen before *ἐμέ*, etc. p. 269, l. 22, *TEONAA* for *TEONAA*. p. 170, l. 31, *ἦδεν* for *ἦδεν*, and *ἦδη* for *ἦδη*. p. 272, l. 12, *Part.* for *Pass.* p. 278, l. 2, *Part.* for *Pass.* p. 280, l. 1, *Part.* for *Pass.* p. 289, l. 18, erase the hyphen before *εἶδος*. p. 296, l. 21, *ρόδον* for *ρόδον*. p. 296, l. 30, *μητρόπολιν* for *μητροίπ.* p. 297, l. 46, *τὸ* for *τὸ*. p. 301, l. 1, *ἐγὼ* for *ἐγὼ*. p. 302, l. 1, *μᾶλλον* for *μᾶλλον*. p. 302, l. 5, *εἶναι* for *εἶναι*. p. 306, l. 15, *Αἰγυπτος* for *Αἰγυ.* p. 307, l. 14, *τὰ* for *τὰ*. p. 311, l. 47, *ἄστυ* for *ἄστυ*. p. 312, l. 8, *ἡνιοχέιν* for *ἡνιοχέιν*. p. 312, l. 29, *Ἐνόμετε* for *Ἐνόμετε*. p. 315, l. 21, *ἐνθάδε* for *ἐνθ.* p. 321, l. 16, *αὐτός* for *αὐτός*. p. 340, l. 28, *δεσπότην* for *δεσπότην*. p. 354, l. 8, *ώδμην* for *ώδμην*. p. 360, l. 25, *ἄν* for *ἄν*. p. 364, l. 15, *ὑπέρ* for *ὑμέρ*. p. 372, l. 28, *Ἐαυτοῦ* for *Ἐαυτοῦ*, p. 377, l. 7, *πεδίω* for *πεδίω*. p. 378, l. 33, *eat* for *he ate*. p. 382, l. 35, *τυχεῖν* for *τύχειν*. p. 399, l. 22, *γνώμην* for *γνώμην*. p. 405, l. 1, *ἀρήγειν* for *ἀρήγ.* p. 408, l. 36, *Ααιδαμόνιοι* for *Δαι.* p. 411, l. 9, *ἀπό* for *ἀπό*. p. 416, l. 27, *ποιεῖσθαι* for *ποιεῖ*. p. 451, l. 23, *διαπρόττοιμαι κατεργ.* for *διαπρόττοιμαικατερ.* p. 453, l. 27, *αἶ* for *αἶ*. p. 466, l. 11, *μανθάνειν* for *μανθάνειν*. p. 501, l. 15, *εἰρήνην* for *εἰρήμην*. p. 505, l. 13, *οὕτω* for *οὕτω*. p. 510, l. 1, *ὅπως* for *ὅπως*. p. 531, l. 30, *ὅπως* for *ὅπως*. p. 534, l. 5, *α* for *α*. p. 540, l. 1, *στρατοπεδενόμενοι* for *στρατοεπ.* p. 562, l. 25, *ἡλικιώταις* for *ἡλικίωι*. p. 563, l. 23, *Amphibrachys* for *Amphihhi*. The accent of a few oxytones was broken off by the impression.



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